

ALASKA INLAND AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Version 2020

DRAFT
March 2020



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1 **APPROVAL LETTERS**

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1 **RECORD OF CHANGES**

VERSION #	APPROVAL DATE	SECTION(S)	PAGE(S)	CONTEXT / REASON FOR CHANGE
2020	pending	All	Entire Plan	<p>Completed annual validation of ACP in accordance with NCP (40 CFR 300.210), USCG, and State of Alaska policy.</p> <p>Improved grammar and readability and removed duplicate language. Streamlined plan content for sustainable plan management; for example, consolidated external references on the new ADEC References and Tools website.</p> <p>Developed/inserted plan content for sections identified as “TBD” in version 2018. Changes made to the Arctic and Western Alaska ACP Version 2018.1, as appropriate, in the Inland Zone, have been made to this plan.</p> <p>Chapter 7000 (Hazardous Substances) has been revised, in consultation with the Statewide Hazardous materials Response Team and Alaska Inland Area Committee’s Hazardous Substance Working Group.</p> <p>To align with ICS and National policy, a description of a Multi-agency Coordination Group has been added (Section 2450). A description of the role of other stakeholders, including the Regional Stakeholder Committee (RSC) has been added to Section 2460. Detailed information on the RSC is incorporated by reference as a new RSC Job Aid, available on the ADEC ACP References and Tools page.</p>

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The following list addresses the acronyms and abbreviations used in this ACP. The first use occurrence is provided in this list and not elsewhere in the plan. The acronyms and abbreviations are defined here, allowing the reader to quickly refer to a list, rather than search for the first appearance in the document where the acronym is defined.

6		(a division of ADMVA)
7	°F	degrees Fahrenheit
8	AAC	Alaska Administrative Code
9	ACP	Area Contingency Plan
10	ADEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
11	ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
12	ADHSEM	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
13	ADHSS	Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
14	ADMVA	Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs
15	ADNR	Alaska Department of Natural Resources
16	ADOA	Alaska Department of Administration
17	ADOL	Alaska Department of Labor
18	ADOT&PF	Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
19	AIMS	Alaska Incident Management System
20	ALaw	Alaska Department of Law
21	ALMR	Alaska Land Mobile Radio
22	ALOHA	Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres
23	ARRT	Alaska Regional Response Team
24	AS	Alaska Statute
25	ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry
26	AWA	Arctic and Western Alaska
27	BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
28	BLM	Bureau of Land Management
29	BOA	Basic Ordering Agreement
30	BSEE	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement
31	CAMEO	Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations
32	CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
33	CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
34	CHRIS	Chemical Hazards Response Information System
35	CISPRI	Cook Inlet Spill Prevention and Response, Inc.
36	COTP	Captain of the Port
37	CPCS-1	Common Program Control Station
38	CST	Civil Support Team
39	CWA	Clean Water Act
40	DCRA	Alaska Division of Community and Regional Affairs
41	DCST	designated contract support team
42	DEW	Distant early warning
43	DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
44	DOC	U.S. Department of Commerce
45	DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
46	DOE	U.S. Department of Energy

1	DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
2	DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
3	EAS	Emergency Alert System
4	EHS	extremely hazardous substance
5	EMS	Emergency Medical Services
6	EOC	Emergency Operations Center
7	EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
8	EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
9	EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986
10	ERG	Emergency Response Guide
11	ESA	Endangered Species Act
12	ESI	Environmental Sensitivity Index
13	eURG	National Pollution Funds Center User Reference Guide
14	FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
15	FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
16	FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
17	FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
18	FPN	Federal Pollution Number
19	FRP	Facility Response Plan
20	GIS	geographic information system
21	GIUE	Government-initiated unannounced exercises
22	GRS	Geographic Response Strategies
23	GSA	General Services Administration
24	Hazmat	Hazardous materials
25	HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operation and Emergency Response
26	IAP	Incident Action Plan
27	IC	Incident Command
28	ICP	Incident Command Post
29	ICS	Incident Command System
30	IFO	Intermediate Fuel Oils
31	IMH	Incident Management Handbook
32	IPAWS	Integrated Public Alert and Warning System
33	IMT	Incident Management Team
34	ISC	Integrated Support Command
35	IWI	Intentional Wellhead Ignition
36	JBER	Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson
37	JIC	Joint Information Center
38	LC	Ledger Code
39	LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
40	LEPD	Local Emergency Planning District
41	LERP	Local Emergency Response Plan
42	LOFR	Liaison officer
43	LOSC	Local On-Scene Coordinator
44	MAC	Multiagency Coordination
45	MACS	Multiagency Coordination System
46	MARPLOT	Mapping Application for Response Planning and Local Operational Tasks
47	MESA	Most Environmentally Sensitive Area
48	MMPD	maximum most probable discharge

1	MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
2	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
3	MSD	Marine Sanitation Device
4	NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
5	NAWAS	National Warning System
6	NCEI	NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information Center
7	NCP	National Contingency Plan
8	NIMS	National Incident Management System
9	NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
10	NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
11	NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
12	NOAA ORR	NOAA, Office of Response and Restoration
13	NPC	National Planning Criteria
14	NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
15	NPFC	National Pollution Funds Center
16	NPRA	National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska
17	NRC	National Response Center
18	NRDAR	Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration
19	NRF	National Response Framework
20	NRIA	Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex
21	NRS	National Response System
22	NRT	National Response Team
23	NSF	National Strike Force
24	NTV	Non-Tank Vessel
25	NWS	National Weather Service
26	ODPCP	Oil Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan
27	OHSRPRF	Alaska Oil & Hazardous Substance Release Prevention and Response Fund (also
28		referred to as the “Response Fund”)
29	OPA 90	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
30	OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
31	OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
32	OSLTF	Federal Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund
33	OSRO	Oil Spill Response Organization
34	PIO	Public Information Officer
35	POLREP	Pollution Report
36	PPE	personal protective equipment
37	PPR	Prevention, Preparedness, and Response
38	PRAC	Primary Response Action Contractor
39	PREP	Preparedness for Response Exercise Program
40	PRFA	Pollution Removal Funding Authorization
41	PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
42	PWS	Prince William Sound
43	RCAC	Regional Citizens Advisory Council
44	RCP	Alaska Regional Contingency Plan
45	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
46	REAA	Regional Educational Attendance Area
47	RIID	Radioactive Isotope Identifier
48	RP/PRP	Responsible Party/Potential Responsible Party

1	RP/PRP IC	Responsible Party/Potential Responsible Party Incident Commander
2	RPM	Remedial Project Manager
3	RRT	Regional Response Team
4	RSA	Reimbursable Services Agreements
5	RSC	Regional Stakeholder Committee
6	RV	Recreational Vehicle
7	SAR	Search and Rescue
8	SCAT	Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Technique
9	SCERP	Small Community Emergency Response Plan
10	SCO	State Coordinating Officer
11	SDS	Safety Data Sheets
12	SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
13	SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
14	SITREP	Situation Report
15	SMART	Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies
16	SMFF	Salvage and Marine Firefighting
17	SONS	Spill of National Significance
18	SOSC	State On-Scene Coordinator
19	SOSCR	State On-Scene Coordinator Representative
20	STAR	Spill Tactics for Alaska Responders
21	START	Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team
22	SUPSALV	U.S. Navy, Supervisor of Salvage
23	SWIMS	Solid Waste Information Management System
24	TBD	To Be Developed
25	TOPS	Technical Operating Procedures
26	TOSC	Tribal On Scene Coordinator
27	UC	Unified Command
28	USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
29	USAMRICD	U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense
30	USFS	U.S. Forest Service
31	USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
32	VOSS	vessel of opportunity skimming system
33	VRP	Vessel Response Plan
34	WCD	worst-case discharge
35	WHEC	high endurance cutter
36	WMD	weapons of mass destruction
37	WMEC	medium endurance cutter
38	WPG	Wildlife Protection Guidelines
39		

1 **INITIAL EMERGENCY CONTACTS**

The area code for all phone and fax numbers is 907, unless otherwise indicated	
FEDERAL	
NRC (24 hr)	1-800-424-8802
FOSC for Coastal Zone – USCG – Sector Anchorage	428-4100 or 1-866-396-1361
FOSC for Inland Zone – EPA, Region X Alaska Operations Office	271-5083
EPA FOSC Carr (cell)	227-9936
EPA FOSC Whittier (cell)	830-7236
EPA Region 10 (24 hr)	206-553-1263
STATE	
SOSC – ADEC, Central Alaska Response Team (business hours)	269-3063
SOSC – ADEC, Northern Alaska Response Team (business hours)	451-2121
SOSC – ADEC, Southeast Alaska Response Team (business hours)	465-5340
After Hours Spill Number	1-800-478-9300

Additional contact information is available on the [ADEC References and Tools webpage](#) within the ACP Contact Directory.

1 1000 – INTRODUCTION

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[Alaska Inland Area Committee Website](#)

2 Alaska’s federal and State government response planning obligations are met through the Alaska RCP,
3 Arctic and Western Alaska ACP, Alaska Inland ACP, Prince William Sound ACP, and Southeast Alaska ACP.

4 This ACP is an operational plan. Under the guidance and oversight of the federal and State on-scene
5 coordinators, this ACP is prepared by the Alaska Inland Area Committee for, and in consultation with,
6 the responders dependent upon its implementation. Plan content is intended to support the individuals
7 that fill a response role and to achieve a coordinated and effective response to a pollution event as
8 defined by the NCP.

9 Additional information and guidance referenced in the plan is found in the boxes labeled “References
10 and Tools,” which direct the user to the ADEC website. Table 1-1 outlines the five categories of
11 References and Tools established to organize various types of information to support a response to an
12 oil discharge or hazardous substance release anywhere in Alaska.

13 Table 1-1: Categories of References and Tools

Alaska Area Planning References and Tools website: https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/contingency-plans/response-plans/tools/	
CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
AGENCY RESPONSE GUIDES	The key response guidance and tools that are utilized in most responses (e.g., IMHs, AIMS, STAR, WPGs).
PRINCIPAL REFERENCES & TOOLS	These include geographically specific or position-specific principal references. This might include guidance specific to a geographic zone, a habitat type, or job aid. These are often used by multiple ICS sections, and are applicable to most responses.
SECONDARY REFERENCES & TOOLS	Issue-specific or task-specific information. This includes templates and job-aids relevant to completing a discreet task or is applicable to certain types of responses (e.g., an ammonia release).
BACKGROUND INFORMATION & BIBIOGRAPHIC SOURCES	Preparedness, planning, and training information.
AREA-SPECIFIC INFORMATION	Information that is applicable to a specific ACP geographic area and within the authority of the OSCs to revise or modify for specific application.

14
15 All the References and Tools provided on the ADEC webpage do not reflect specific endorsement or
16 mandate by the Alaska Inland AC but are provided to assist responders. If there appears to be a conflict
17 between what is stated in documents found within the References and Tools website and what is stated
18 within statutory or regulatory requirements, the statutory or regulatory requirements shall be followed.

19 Area-specific information may be incorporated into the ACP [Chapter 9000](#) or directly hyperlinked to the
20 relevant Area Committee and ACP webpage.

1 **1100 – INTRODUCTION/AUTHORITY**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools: National and Statewide Policy](#)

[Alaska Inland Area Committee Website](#)

2 This Alaska Inland ACP represents a coordinated and cooperative effort by government agencies. This
3 document contains information applicable to a pollution response within the Western Alaska COTP
4 Zone, as defined by the NCP. The EPA and ADEC have written this ACP jointly. It meets the government
5 pollution response contingency planning requirements under the NCP and State of Alaska’s Statutes
6 (AS). The Alaska Inland ACP is also the primary guidance document for RP/PRP lead responses in order to
7 execute an effective and appropriate response as per the NCP.

8 This ACP describes the strategies of a coordinated federal, State, tribal, and local response to a
9 discharge, or substantial threat of discharge of oil and/or a release of a hazardous substance from a
10 vessel or on/offshore facility operating within Alaska’s boundaries and surrounding waters (geographic
11 boundaries). Industry’s facility and vessel response and contingency plans provide specific data
12 regarding the RP/PRP’s containment, control, and cleanup actions. LERPs, also known as EOPs, provide
13 information regarding resources and emergency actions at the local, community level. The RCP, ACPs,
14 LERPs, and industry plans are all critical components of the coordinated federal, State, tribal, local, and
15 RP/PRP response to an oil discharge or hazardous substance release. Figure 1-1: Integrated Contingency
16 Planning illustrates the interrelationship of local, State, and federal planning efforts.

17 The Alaska Inland ACP addresses responses to an average most probable discharge, a MMPD, and a
18 WCD, including discharges from fire or explosion. Planning for these three scenarios covers the expected
19 range of discharges and releases likely to occur in the area. Hazardous substance response scenarios are
20 also included, where appropriate. For the purposes of this plan, the average most probable discharge is
21 the size of an average discharge/release in the area based on historical data. The MMPD is also based on
22 historical discharge/release data, and is the size of the discharge most likely to occur, considering:

- 23 • The size of the largest recorded discharge/release;
- 24 • Traffic flow through the area;
- 25 • Hazard assessment;
- 26 • Risk assessment;
- 27 • Seasonal considerations;
- 28 • Discharge/release histories; and
- 29 • Operating records of facilities and vessels in the area.

30 The WCD for a vessel is a discharge of its entire cargo in adverse weather conditions. The WCD for an
31 offshore or onshore facility is the largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions.
32 Summaries of scenarios by geographic zone are referenced in [Section 9430](#) and available on the Area
33 Plan References and Tools page in the compiled Alaska Oil Spill and Hazardous Substance Release
34 Scenarios Compendium.

35 This plan is also used as a framework to assess shortfalls and weaknesses in the Alaska Inland area
36 response structure before an incident. Consistency reviews should address, at a minimum, the quality
37 and quantity of federal, State, tribal, local, and industry response equipment within the State; available
38 response personnel; protective strategies; and personnel needs compared to those required.

39

1 Figure 1-1: Integrated Contingency Planning



5 The Alaska Inland Area Committee is tasked to manage and continuously improve upon this ACP,
6 primarily through an annual validation process. This process includes reviewing the Alaska Inland ACP,
7 proposing modifications, and, if appropriate, incorporating those modifications with approval from
8 federal and State OSCs. Further guidance on the Alaska Inland Area Committee is in the Alaska RCP and
9 [Section 1300](#). Interested parties are also welcome to reach out to the Alaska Inland Area Committee
10 Secretary for further information or visit the [Alaska Inland Area Committee and ACP webpage](#).

11 The NCP details governmental obligations to establish response plans and the necessary content for
12 these plans. Additional information on Alaska’s government contingency planning requirements and
13 authorities are found within AS 46.04.200, AS 46.04.210, and AS 26.23 *Disasters*.

14 **1200 – GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES**

15 *For more detailed mapping, refer to the [References and Tools website](#), mapping and GIS section.*

1 **1210 – Geographic Planning Boundaries**

2 Alaska is divided into the Inland zone and the Coastal zone. The Inland zone generally includes all non-
3 coastal land and waterways, 1,000 yards and inland of the waters subject to the extent of tide, with
4 exceptions from this general rule noted in the MOU. This ACP encompasses the Coastal zone, specifically
5 the coastal area established within the Sector Anchorage COTP zone. The FOSC boundaries are defined
6 in an agreement titled *MOU between the EPA (Alaska Operations Office) and the U.S. Coast Guard*
7 *Seventeenth Coast Guard District Concerning Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) Response Boundaries*
8 *for Oil Discharges and Hazardous Substance Releases*, dated December 1994. These boundaries are used
9 for both planning and response activity purposes. A copy of this MOU can be found in the RCP.

10 The Alaska Inland area is subdivided into ten (10) geographic zones, the boundaries of which are defined
11 in State of Alaska regulation 18 AAC 75.495 (*Regional Master Discharge Prevention and Contingency*
12 *Plan Boundaries*). These geographic zones are detailed in

13

1 Figure 1-2: Alaska Planning Areas and Ten Geographic Zones and Table 1-4: Geographic Zone
 2 Descriptions.

3 Table 1-4: Geographic Zone Descriptions, Inland Area

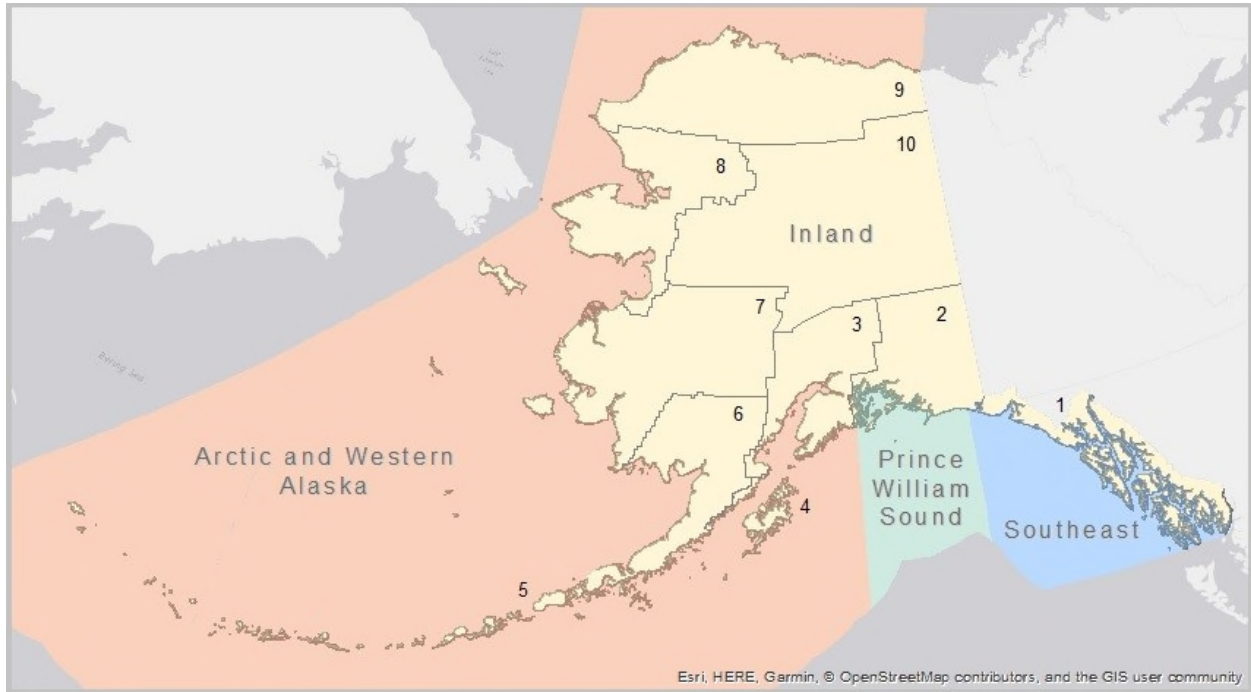
GEOGRAPHIC ZONE	DESCRIPTION
Aleutian Island (AI)	Encompasses the boundaries of the Aleutians East Borough, the Aleutians West Coastal Resource Service Area, and the Pribilof Islands, inland of 1,000 yards from the extent of tide.
Bristol Bay (BB)	Encompasses the boundaries of the Bristol Bay Coastal Resource Service Area, the Bristol Bay Borough, and the Lake and Peninsula Borough, inland of 1,000 yards from the extent of tide.
Cook Inlet (CI)	Encompasses the boundaries of the Kenai Peninsula Borough, the Municipality of Anchorage, and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, inland of 1,000 yards from the extent of tide.
Kodiak Island (KI)	Corresponds with the Kodiak Island Borough boundaries, inland of 1,000 yards from the extent of tide. It 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.
North Slope (NS)	Encompasses the boundaries of the North Slope Borough, inland of 1000 yards from the extent of tide.
Northwest Arctic (NWA)	Encompasses the Northwest Arctic Borough and the Bering Straits Regional Corporation, inland of 1,000 yards from the extent of tide.
Prince William Sound (PWS)	Encompasses the area of the state south of 63°30' 63E 30' North latitude, west of the Southeast Alaska subarea, and east of the Cook Inlet Subarea, inland of 1,000 yards from the extent of tide.
Southeast Alaska	This area includes all of Alaska from Dixon Entrance to the south up to and including Icy Cape to the north, inland of 1,000 yards from the extent of tide. The area extends distance stretching over 530 miles. The Southeast Alaska Geographic Zone 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.
Western Alaska (WA)	Lies north of the Bristol Bay Geographic zone and south of the Bering Straits Regional Corporation, Iditarod, and Kuspuks REAA, inland of 1,000 yards from the extent of tide.

4

5

1 Figure 1-2: Alaska Planning Areas and Ten Geographic Zones

2



3

4 Figure 1-2 depicts the four Planning Areas in Alaska and the ten geographic zones (1. Southeast Alaska; 2. Prince William Sound;
5 3. Cook Inlet; 4. Kodiak Island; 5. Aleutian Islands; 6. Bristol Bay; 7. Western Alaska; 8. Northwest Arctic; 9. North Slope; and 10.
6 Interior Alaska).

1 **1220 – Geographic Response Boundaries**

2 Response boundaries delineate areas of responsibility for FOSCs and SOSCs. The federal agency
3 providing the FOSC is determined by the location of the incident (coastal or inland zone, for most
4 responses). ADEC determines the SOSC based on the location of the incident, i.e. Northern, Central, or
5 Southeast area. Although each SOSC has a designated area of responsibility, all authorized SOSCs have
6 statewide jurisdictional authority.

7 **1220.1 – FOSC Boundaries**

8 An existing MOU, described in [Section 1210](#), between the USCG Seventeenth District and EPA, formally
9 establishes the emergency response boundary for USCG and EPA FOSCs at 1,000 yards inland of the
10 extent of tide.

11 Per the MOU, the response and planning boundary between the federal jurisdictions of the USCG and
12 EPA will be 1,000 linear yards from the extent of the tide. However, the MOU identifies the following
13 eight exception areas to the general 1,000-yard rule:

- 14 • Skagway River (Skagway, AK) [Southeast Area]
- 15 • Lowe River (Valdez, AK) [Prince William Sound Area]
- 16 • Knik River (Palmer, AK) [Arctic and Western Alaska Area]
- 17 • Kuskokwim River (Bethel, AK) [Arctic and Western Alaska Area]
- 18 • Kvichak River (Levelock, AK) [Arctic and Western Alaska Area]
- 19 • Naknek River (King Salmon, AK) [Arctic and Western Alaska Area]
- 20 • Nushagak River and Wood River (Dillingham, AK) [Arctic and Western Alaska Area]
- 21 • Yukon River (St. Mary’s, AK) [Arctic and Western Alaska Area]

22 [Maps of the jurisdictional boundaries at these exception](#) locations are available on the [ARRT webpage](#).
23 The [ACP Community by Area Committee database](#), available on the State’s References and Tools
24 webpage, is a statewide location cross-reference listing. This table may aid in determining the applicable
25 planning area by city or borough and geographic zone.

26 In the event a discharge or release affects more than one area, 40 CFR 300.140(b) of the NCP provides
27 that determination of the FOSC should, in general, be based on the area or resource most vulnerable to
28 the greatest threat. If the area vulnerable to the greatest threat cannot be determined, the Unified
29 Commanders may want to consider establishing an organization that can adequately provide for
30 effective response in both zones.

31 **FOSC for DOD and DOE Facilities:** Per the NCP, the DOD and the DOE will provide FOSCs who will be
32 responsible for taking all response actions to releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or
33 contaminants when the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from, any facility or vessel,
34 including bareboat-chartered and bareboat-operated vessels, under their jurisdiction, custody or
35 control.

36 **1220.2 – SOSC Boundaries**

37 SOSCs are designated by the Commissioner of the ADEC for the following response regions: Southeast
38 Alaska, Central Alaska, and Northern Alaska. SOSC response boundaries for the State of Alaska are
39 depicted on Figure 1-3: SOSC Response Boundaries and described below:

- 40 • **Southeast Region:** Southeast Alaska Geographic Zone.
- 41 • **Central Region:** Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet, Kodiak, Bristol Bay, Aleutian Islands, and
42 Western Alaska Geographic Zones.

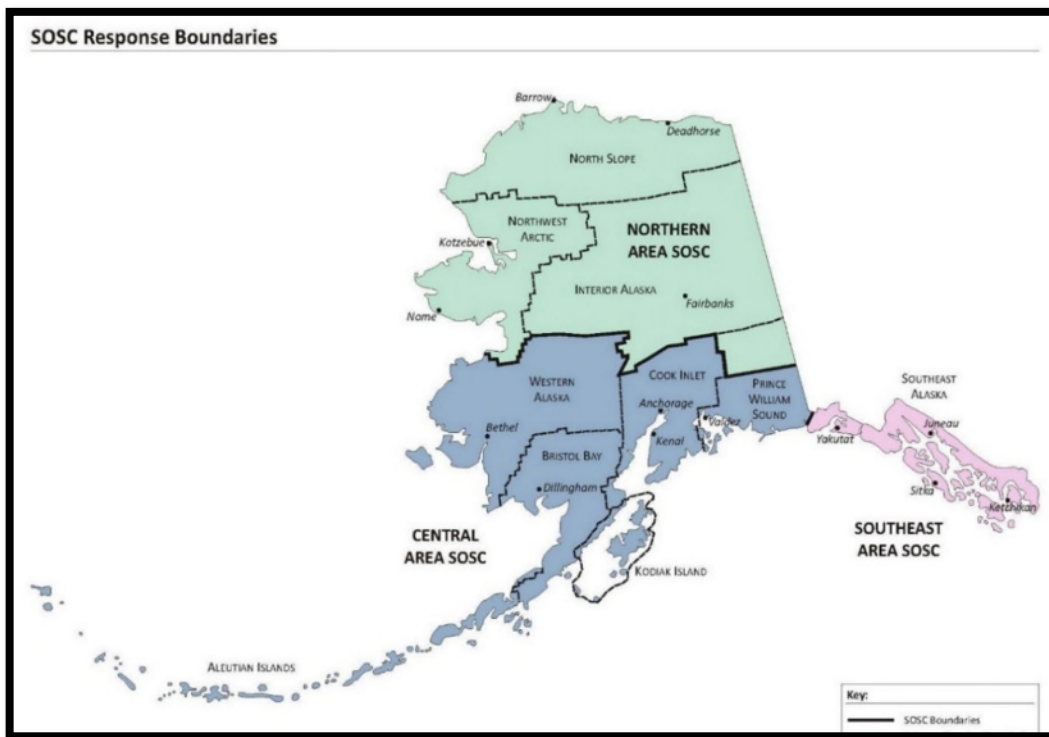
- 1 • **Northern Region:** Northwest Arctic, North Slope, Interior, and portions of the Prince William
2 Sound Geographic Zones.

3 In the event of a major discharge or release, the Commissioner may designate the Director, Spill
4 Prevention and Response Division, or another individual to serve as the SOSC. An SOSC may appoint an
5 SOSCR to act for the SOSC during a response with selectively delegated authority by the SOSC.

6 Area response teams provide ADEC’s initial response to actual or potential releases to protect people,
7 property, and the environment. These response teams are trained to identify hazards; take defensive
8 actions to contain the release; prevent exposures; and secure the area. The most important functions of
9 area response teams are to make proper notifications and initiate the emergency response sequence.
10 The SOSC and their associated response teams are activated dependent upon the location of the
11 discharge/release in the Alaska Inland. When necessary, the initial ADEC response team may be
12 supported through activation of State support staff or responders from other regions.

13 The Statewide Response Team is activated for large incidents requiring mobilization of statewide
14 resources, participation of other state agencies, and involvement of other jurisdictional interests. ADEC’s
15 most experienced and senior personnel from the three regional teams will fill the State’s primary
16 response roles and activate supporting staff as needed.

17 Figure 1-3: SOSC Response Boundaries



18

19 **1300 – AREA COMMITTEE**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools:](#) National and Statewide Policy

- RCP Part Two, Guidance to Planners

[Arctic & Western Alaska Area Committee Website](#)

1 Under the CWA, as amended by the OPA 90 and the NCP (40 CFR 300.210), the Alaska Inland Area
2 Committee acts as a preparedness and planning body for the Alaska Inland. FOSC and SOSCs serve as co-
3 chairs to the Area Committee. The Alaska Inland Area Committee is comprised of federal, State, tribal,
4 local, industrial, RCAC, and other non-governmental organization representatives.

5 The Alaska Inland Area Committee provides a process for public involvement and input on all relevant
6 government processes and scientific issues related to oil discharge and hazardous substance release
7 prevention, preparedness, planning, and response. A primary function of the Alaska Inland Area
8 Committee is to improve coordination among the federal, State, tribal and local planning levels and to
9 facilitate the availability of trained personnel, necessary equipment, and scientific support needed to
10 address oil discharges or hazardous substance releases.

11 The Alaska Inland Area Committee solicits advice, guidance or expertise from all appropriate sources
12 and establishes subcommittees and work groups as necessary to accomplish the preparedness and
13 planning task. The FOSC/SOSCs may solicit support from federal or State ARRT members on an as
14 needed basis. This includes requesting, where necessary, that the ARRT provide guidance to the Area
15 Committee to support inter-area consistency within Alaska.

16 **1310 – Organization**

17 The EPA’s FOSCs and the SOSCs for the Northern Area and Central Area serve as the Alaska Inland Area
18 Committee co-chairs. The co-chairs provide leadership to the Area Committee through the Alaska Inland
19 Steering Committee.

20 **Alaska Inland Area Secretary**

21 The Alaska Inland Area Committee organization includes an Area Secretary with five (5) standing
22 subcommittees:

- 23 • Geographic Response Strategies Subcommittee
- 24 • Exercise and Training Subcommittee
- 25 • Regulator Advisory and Coordination Subcommittee
- 26 • External Communications
- 27 • ACP Administration

28 The Area Committee selects members and provides general direction and guidance for any standing
29 subcommittee. In addition to federal, State, and local agency representatives, subcommittee
30 participants may include facility, owners/operators, shipping company representatives, cleanup
31 contractors, emergency response officials, marine pilot associations, academia, environmental groups,
32 consultants, response organizations and representatives from any applicable regional citizens’ advisory
33 councils.

34 *NOTE: Although the Alaska Inland Area Committee is an operational planning body and not a response*
35 *entity, members of the Alaska Inland Area Committee may also have specific roles during response*
36 *operations.*

1 **1400 – NATIONAL RESPONSE SYSTEM (NRS)**

2 General information on the NRS is provided in the Alaska RCP and should be referenced for information
3 on the broader response principles of this system. Defined by the 40 CFR 300.5, *the NRS is the*
4 *mechanism for coordinating response actions by all levels of government in support of the OSC/RPM. The*
5 *NRS is composed of the NRT, RRTs, OSC/RPM, Area Committees, and Special Teams and related support*
6 *entities. The NRS can expand or contract to accommodate the response effort required by the size or*
7 *complexity of the discharge or release.*

8 The NRT maintains information on the NRS on their [website](#), including an [NRS Brochure](#). More
9 information on the NRT and RRTs is available on the '[About the NRT](#)' webpage. The NRS supports
10 coordinated national, regional, tribal, and local governments, industry, and RP/PRP response
11 preparedness. The State of Alaska has adopted NIMS and the tenets of the NRS, with the SOSC directing
12 the State's response to incidents.

13 **1410 – Spill of National Significance (SONS)**

14 For a SONS in the Inland Zone, the EPA Administrator may name a senior agency official to assist the
15 FOSC in communicating with affected parties and the public, and to coordinate federal, State, tribal,
16 local, and international resources at the national level. This strategic coordination will involve, as
17 appropriate, the NRT, ARRT, the Governor of Alaska, and the mayors or other chief executives of local
18 governments (refer to [40 CFR 300.323](#)).

19 **1420 – State-Declared Disaster**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): National and Statewide Policy

- Alaska RCP, Part 1.H.2.c for additional information on state agency roles during disaster declarations
- State of [Alaska Administrative Order #170](#)

20 Responses resulting from State-declared disasters are coordinated through the ADMVA, [ADHSEM](#).
21 Commissioners of DEC and ADMVA coordinate to determine if an oil discharge or hazardous substance
22 release constitutes a disaster emergency under AS 26.23. This coordination and consultation may result
23 in a request to the Governor of Alaska for a disaster emergency declaration. During a state-declared
24 disaster emergency, the OSCs report through the [SEOC](#) to the SCO.

25 Generally, the Governor's proclamation of a disaster emergency is a prerequisite to a federal major
26 disaster or emergency declaration. During a federal major disaster or emergency declaration, the SOSC
27 reports to the SCO, and the FOSC reports to the Principal Federal Official. When either a State or federal
28 disaster results in conflicting demands for scarce resources (e.g., aircraft) the SCO is responsible for
29 making resource allocation decisions.

30 **1430 – Regional Response Team (RRT) Structure**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): National and Statewide Policy

- Alaska RCP, Part 1 – ARRT Activation Procedures
- NCP, 40 CFR 300.115
- NCP, 40 CFR 300.120

Additional information on the standing ARRT is found at: [ARRT website](#)

1 The ARRT is a standing body established by the NCP. For information on the purpose of the standing
2 ARRT, see the Alaska RCP and the ARRT website. During a response, an incident-specific ARRT may be
3 activated to coordinate assistance and advice to the FOSC. The ARRT may assist in providing additional
4 federal and State resources to facilitate coordination for federal and State permits. An incident-specific
5 ARRT is led by the agency providing the FOSC (USCG or EPA).

6 During any response requiring State input to the ARRT, the SOSC has been delegated the authority to
7 serve as the representative to the ARRT. The SOSC consults with other state agencies that have
8 management authorities/responsibilities for resources that might be affected by ARRT decisions. If an
9 incident-specific ARRT is activated, due to the operational requirements of the response to a specific oil
10 discharge or hazardous substance release, appropriate ARRT members will convene, as necessary. They
11 may discuss major policy issues affecting multiple agencies, such as *in situ* burning, use of chemical
12 countermeasures, endangered species consultations, and nationwide permits (e.g., 404 permits). More
13 details on NCP authorized incident-specific ARRT activities is found at 40 CFR 300.115(j)(4)(i-v).

14 When an ARRT agency representative is assigned as a responder within an incident-specific UC, they
15 may be activated to advise the OSCs as a member of the ARRT. Although the expertise of an agency
16 representative is essential to each task, the functional roles may be different within the response
17 structure.

18 **1440 – Alaska Inland Area Response Structure**

19 **1440.1 – Federal Role in Incident Response**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[Reference and Tools](#): National and Statewide Policy

- Alaska RCP, Part 1 Section H.1.f through H.1.r for federal agency roles/responsibilities

20 The EPA is the lead agency for inland oil discharge and hazardous substance release responses and will
21 serve as the FOSC in the UC. The role of the EPA in the UC will vary according to type of
22 discharge/release and size. The EPA has adopted the EPA IMH for use in guiding their major response
23 efforts. The guide provides detailed guidance for each identified ICS position for emergency response
24 operations and is available as a downloadable application that is searchable.

25 **1440.2 – State Role in Incident Response**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): National and Statewide Policy, Agency Response Guides

- Alaska RCP Part 1 Section C.2 for ADEC and Alaska statutory authority
- Alaska RCP Part 1 Section H.2.s through H.1.d for state agency roles/responsibilities
- AIMS Guide
- EPA IMH
- [ADEC Disaster Response Plan](#)
- Contact Database

26 AS 46.04.020 Removal of Oil Discharges assigns ADEC oversight and approval authority over the
27 containment and cleanup of discharged oil, including the handling and final disposal of waste generated
28 from the response. ADEC serves as the SOSC in the UC. The AIMS Guide provides ADEC and other
29 response personnel with detailed guidance for each ICS position to properly respond to a major spill
30 incident.

1 1440.3 – Tribal Role in Incident Response

2 OSCs can represent a federal, State, local, or tribal jurisdiction. These individuals are physically at the
3 response, and if the incident requires it, there may be multiple TOSCs within a single UC. The role of the
4 TOSC is broad, but focused in two main areas:

- 5 • Ensuring that tribal needs, priorities, and concerns are reflected in the incident objectives and
6 the decision-making of the UC; and
- 7 • Offering tribal resources to support the response and helping the response be more efficient
8 and effective through tight coordination with the tribal community and government.

9 The TOSC should help facilitate effective, direct communication between the response and the tribe.
10 The Alaska Inland ACP does not specify who will fill the TOSC role, but that the individual should be
11 someone with a strong command of ICS, the authority to make decisions on behalf of the tribe,
12 knowledge of tribal resources and capabilities, and the ability to commit full time to the response.

13 There are many roles for tribal governments to consider during a response. The role of tribal
14 governments is determined by the tribe’s jurisdictional authority, interest, and availability of qualified
15 tribal representatives. Examples of roles for tribal government representatives include:

- 16 • Join UC as the TOSC. This requires jurisdictional authority, adequate training, and the ability
17 to commit full time to the response.
- 18 • Contribute information about sensitive resources to the Planning Section.
- 19 • Add local knowledge to the Logistics Section or Operations Section.
- 20 • Work through stakeholder issues with the Liaison Officer.
- 21 • Work with the Joint Information Officer in the joint information center to ensure tribal
22 constituents are briefed appropriately.
- 23 • Work within the Operations Section if the tribe has significant tactical resources that will be
24 deployed in the field.

25 The best way for a tribal government to prepare for the TOSC role is:

- 26 • Develop and maintain the tribe’s SCERP (Contact ADHSEM SCERP Team for assistance).
- 27 • Have a solid background in ICS, with training up through the ICS 400 level would be very useful
28 (basic online ICS training is available through FEMA).
- 29 • Participate in regular meetings of the AWA Area Committee.
- 30 • Participate in the development and testing of GRSs in their jurisdiction.
- 31 • Review the Alaska Inland ACP and other information available to responders on the ARRT,
32 ADEC, and Alaska Inland ACP webpage.
- 33 • Participate in as many response exercises as possible and forge relationships with partners in
34 industry and the State and federal government.
- 35 • Build relationship with potential community stakeholders that includes individuals, agencies,
36 and non-profits likely to be impacted by a discharge/release and/or involved in the response.

1 1440.4 – Local Role in Incident Response

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Reference the [Alaska RCP](#) for the following:

- Part 1, Section H.1 for on the role of LOSC in the NRS
- Part 1, Section H.2.d for Local Government Roles

Reference the [Alaska Community Database Online](#) for local contact and community information, which is best used in Mozilla Firefox or Google Chrome.

2 OSCs can represent a federal, State, local, or tribal jurisdiction. These individuals are physically at the
3 response, and if the incident requires it, there may be multiple LOSCs within a single UC. Local
4 governments with jurisdiction to direct and coordinate local responses to incidents designate the LOSCs
5 to serve and represent their community. LOSCs are normally part of the UC as long as there is an
6 immediate threat to public safety and/or the incident occurs within their local jurisdiction.

7 The LOSC will serve as the Incident Commander as long as there is an immediate threat to human life,
8 unless the LOSC requests a State or federal authority to assume that responsibility. Once the immediate
9 threats to human life are abated, a UC assumes authority for the response.

10 In the event of an oil discharge or hazardous substance release that impacts or threatens to affect
11 multiple jurisdictions, the appropriate officials from the affected communities will integrate into the
12 command structure either through an LOSC liaison representing the affected communities or through an
13 multi-agency coordination group.

14 1440.5 – Responsible Party/ Potential Responsible Party (RP/PRP) Policy

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): RP/PRP Policy

- [Alaska RCP](#) Part 1, Section H.2.g for Responsible Party Response Policies

15 The RP/PRP is responsible for containing, controlling, and cleaning up any oil discharge or hazardous
16 substance released in accordance with any industry response plans required by federal law and/or
17 ODPCPs required by State law. The RP/PRP must notify the federal, State, tribal, and local authorities of
18 the incident and initiate an effective response. The RP/PRP is expected to respond to an incident using
19 their own resources and secure additional contractual expertise and equipment when necessary.

20 The FOSC and SOSC have the authority to oversee the RP/PRP's activities, and both are authorized to
21 take over or augment the RP/PRP's response activities if they determine those activities to be
22 inadequate. During an RP/PRP lead response, if the regulated vessel or facility has an ODPCP under State
23 law or a VRP or FRP under the national planning criteria, it will serve as the primary guidance document
24 for the response, and the RP/PRP will designate the Incident Commander.

25 If there is no RP/PRP, or if the RP/PRP does not have a government-approved contingency plan, the ACP
26 will become the guiding document during the response.

1 **1450 – Incident Command System (ICS)**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): National and Statewide Policy

- Alaska RCP Part 1, Section B, The On-Scene Coordinators
- ADEC and EPA will utilize ICS per their agency guidance

[References and Tools](#): Agency Response Guides

- AIMS Guide
- EPA IMH

2 **1450.1 - Government Role**

3 Although the EPA and ADEC are the lead federal and state agencies with broad responsibilities during an
4 oil discharge or hazardous substance release, other federal and state agencies have major roles in
5 incident response, which are defined by federal and State statutes.

6 Every effort will be made to incorporate personnel from participating agencies in specific ICS functional
7 roles within the Planning, Finance/Administration, Operations, Logistics and/or Command Staff. All
8 participants assigned to the response will work under the direction of the FOSC or SOSC while
9 representing their respective agencies.

10 The FOSC is responsible for representing all federal response action concerns, in accordance with the
11 NCP. The FOSC is the final arbitrator within the federal response organization. All disputes should be
12 resolved within the response structure, so the federal government can speak with a single consistent
13 voice through the FOSC.

14 State of Alaska agencies with regulatory or mandated roles will organize into a single State response to
15 an oil discharge or hazardous substance release with a single SOSC in charge. Even though the SOSC is
16 from the ADEC, he/she is responsible for representing **all** State concerns. The SOSC is also the final
17 arbitrator within the State’s spill response organization. All disputes should be resolved within the
18 response structure, so the State can speak with a single, timely, consistent voice. Disputes that cannot
19 be resolved within the incident response structure should be elevated by the Agency Representative or
20 SOSC to the Crisis Management Team for resolution at the Commissioner level.

21 **1460 – Area Exercises**

22 Both federal and State exercise guidance documents encourage engagement with regulatory partners
23 when conducting facility inspections and GIUEs. This cooperative effort leverages resources to efficiently
24 assess a plan holder’s and their OSRO’s or PRAC’s preparedness and response capabilities. Area
25 Committee’s review or participation in an exercise also provides opportunities to identify needed
26 enhancements or advancement of government preparedness.

27 **1460.1 – National PREP**

28 [PREP](#) was developed to satisfy the OPA 90-mandated federal oil pollution response exercise
29 requirements under the purview of the USCG, EPA, PHMSA and BSEE. PREP is not mandated for use by
30 industry but does meet the intent of OPA 90 for a regulated facility exercise program and demonstration
31 of federal response readiness.

32 PREP also provides guidance for GIUEs that an agency holds to monitor compliance with a plan holder’s
33 preparedness and evaluation of an OSRO’s capability.

1 In addition to industry exercise programs, PREP Section 2.4 provides guidance on Area-level Exercises
2 that are designed to help the government and industry interface so they can respond to
3 discharges/releases or a significant threat of a discharge/release. ACP-related or types of ACP exercises
4 are summarized in PREP Section 7. Lessons learned during these events guide continuous improvement
5 of this ACP.

6 1460.2 – State of Alaska Provisions for an Area Exercise

7 For State of Alaska government plans exercise provisions, reference: AS 46.04.200(d) State Master Plan.
8 The ADEC commissioner is authorized to “require or schedule an unannounced oil discharge drill” of an
9 approved industry plan to test the need to revise Alaska’s government response plans. As the RCP and
10 ACPs meet the State of Alaska’s response planning obligations, elements of any of these plans may be
11 assessed during any industry-initiated exercise or specifically evaluated at the direction of the
12 commissioner.

13 **1470 – Federal Radiological Response Plan**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Hazardous Substances

- Job Aid: Radiation Response Guidance
- NRIA to the NRF
- EPA: Radiological Emergency Response Plan, 2017

Additional information may be found on the [National Nuclear Security Administration website](#) for [Nuclear Incident Response](#).

14 The 2017 EPA Radiological Emergency Response Plan identifies the overall roles, responsibilities, and
15 coordination for management of potential or actual radiological incidents and emergencies and
16 coordination among the following EPA offices and Special Teams.

17 FEMA maintains the NRIA to the NRF, which describes the policies, situations, concepts of operations,
18 and responsibilities of the federal departments and agencies governing the immediate response and
19 short-term recovery activities for incidents involving release of radioactive materials to address the
20 consequences of the event.

21 **1500 – STATE/LOCAL RESPONSE SYSTEM**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[Reference and Tools](#): State/Local Response System

- Alaska RCP Part 1 Section F for Alaska’s State Response System
- Alaska RCP Part 1 Section H.1.s for the roles and responsibilities of the State of Alaska.
- Alaska RCP Part 1 Section H.2.b through H.2.d summarizes state agency roles/responsibilities

[Reference and Tools](#): Logistics

- Community Spill Response Agreements and Local Response Equipment
- References and Tools: Background
- ADHSEM SCERP

22 ADEC maintains agreements with several Level A and Level B qualified hazmat teams to provide local
23 and statewide hazmat response expertise. ADEC has established Community Spill Response Agreements
24 or Local Spill Equipment Agreements. Additional information on these are provided in the RCP.

1 **1510 – Local Response Systems and Teams**

2 The NCP establishes that emergency responses are managed by the local responders under the direction
3 of the LOSC as long as there is an immediate threat to life-safety. The SOSOC or FOSC may assume the
4 responsibility upon the request of the LOSC.

5 The local agency that provides the LOSC depends on the response location, agency jurisdiction, and the
6 capabilities and availability of agency staff/representatives to serve in the role of LOSC. Agencies and
7 organizations that may provide a LOSC include:

- 8 • Local Government: City or Borough
- 9 • Tribal Government
- 10 • Local Fire, EMS, or Law Enforcement
- 11 • Hazmat Teams
- 12 • LEPCs

13 **1600 – NATIONAL POLICY AND DOCTRINE**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[Reference and Tools](#): National and Statewide Policy

- Alaska RCP, Section H.2, National Response Policy

2000 – COMMAND

Although an incident may involve a single Incident Commander, often someone from the RP/PRP or local jurisdiction will fill that role; regardless, the focus of this plan is on a coordinated multi-jurisdictional or a UC response.

2100 – UNIFIED COMMAND (UC)

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): National and Statewide Policy

- Alaska RCP, Guidance to Planners on the OSCs Roles and Responsibilities

[References and Tools](#): Agency Response Guides

- AIMS Guide, Section 2.7 Unified Command
- EPA IMH, Chapter 12 Unified Command
- USCG ICS Position Job Aids
- Alaska RCP, Appendix V: Historic Properties Protection Guidelines for Federal On-Scene Coordinators

[References and Tools](#): Command

- Alaska Implementation Guidelines for the Protection of Historic Properties

If an RP/PRP is identified and is responding, UC should: receive an incident briefing, assess current response actions, and identify immediate response priorities. Following initial response actions by the RP/PRP, and consistent with their industry response plans, the State and/or federal agencies with jurisdiction may establish a UC with the RP/PRP.

For significant oil discharges and hazardous substance releases, there will normally be OSCs from the federal and State governments and a RP/PRP IC. There may also be a tribal and/or local OSC for incidents posing an immediate threat to public safety and those within their jurisdictions. When there is not an RP/PRP, the RP/PRP is unable to respond satisfactorily, or the federal or State OSC takes over response activities, the IC will be determined by UC.

The IC direct control, containment, removal, and disposal of the waste. The RP/PRP IC and the agencies with jurisdictional responsibility 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; and
- Resolving conflicts.

The UC oversees all aspects of the incident response (e.g., oversight, monitoring, resource allocation, and cleanup). The FOSC and SOSC make the determination of the adequacy of the RP/PRP's control, containment, removal, and disposal efforts. The Unified Commanders will:

- Designate the IC (if RP/PRP lead, generally a qualified individual is the designated RP/PRP IC); where the RP/PRP is unknown or where the RP/PRP is not adequately responding to the incident, designate the IC (who will normally be one of the Unified Commanders assigned to the UC);

- 1 • Designate officers and section chiefs for each section within the ICS;
 - 2 • Review and approve a consolidated IAP; and
 - 3 • Ensure the IAP is carried out by the IC.
- 4 There can be only one IC at any given time. However, the IC can change as incidents progress if
5 circumstances arise that are beyond the ability and/or resources of the RP/PRP.

6 **2110 – Command Representatives**

7 Under the NCP and State statutes, State and federal governments are responsible for ensuring
8 responses to oil discharges and hazardous substance release incidents are timely and adequate. This
9 responsibility has three aspects:

- 10 • Conduct the government’s oversight functions concerning monitoring, investigating,
11 permitting, conducting damage assessments, restoration, and collecting documentation for
12 possible litigation or cost recovery;
- 13 • Augment the RP/PRP’s cleanup efforts, when necessary, to contain the release, recover the
14 product, and minimize the impact to the environment; and
- 15 • Take over containment, control, and cleanup operations when necessary.

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

19 **2110.1 – Federal Representative**

20 The FOSC directs and coordinates the federal response to incidents under the authority of federal laws
21 and regulations.

22 **2110.2 – State Representative**

23 The SOSC directs and coordinates the State’s response to an oil discharge and hazardous substance
24 release.

25 **2110.3 – Tribal Representative**

26 Tribal governments can designate a qualified representative to serve as a TOSC on the UC. The TOSC
27 coordinates the tribe’s response to an oil discharge and hazardous substance release.

28 **2110.4 – Local Representative**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Agency Incident Management Guidance

- RCP, Part One, Section H.2 (e) Local Government Roles
- [LEPC Contacts](#)

29 Local governments can designate a qualified representative to serve as an LOSC on the UC. The LOSC
30 may serve as IC as long as there is an immediate threat to public safety. The LOSC coordinates the local
31 government response to an oil discharge and hazardous substance release.

1 **2110.5 – RP/PRP Representative**

2 The RP/PRP provides an IC as long as the RP/PRP is responding and has adequate resources to dedicate
3 to the effort. Under State regulations 18 AAC 75.315, it is the responsibility of the RP/PRP to contain,
4 control, and clean up an oil discharge or hazardous substance release. Similar federal laws require
5 RP/PRPs to respond to their discharges/releases and oblige the RP/PRP to direct its own containment,
6 control, and cleanup efforts. While the RP/PRP is required to respond to a discharge/release, the SOSC
7 oversees the RP/PRP’s containment, control, and cleanup efforts and has the authority to take over or
8 supplement the response activities if the SOSC determines that the response is inadequate (18 AAC
9 75.320). The FOSC has similar authority under federal law. OPA 90 authorizes the USCG and the EPA to
10 direct the PRP’s activities without "federalizing" (taking federal control of) the cleanup efforts.

11 The RP/PRP may use contracted resources, including OSROs, IMTs, and NTV Cleanup Contractors, to
12 assist or to act on their behalf during the incident responses. These entities may fill ICS positions or work
13 in the field to facilitate cleanup efforts.

14 **2120 – Area Command and Single Command**

15 **2120.1 – Area Command**

16 Per the NIMS Command and Management component, the specific purposes of establishing an Area
17 Command is to:

- 18 • Oversee the management and support of multiple incidents; and/or
- 19 • Oversee the management of large incidents that cross over jurisdictional boundaries.

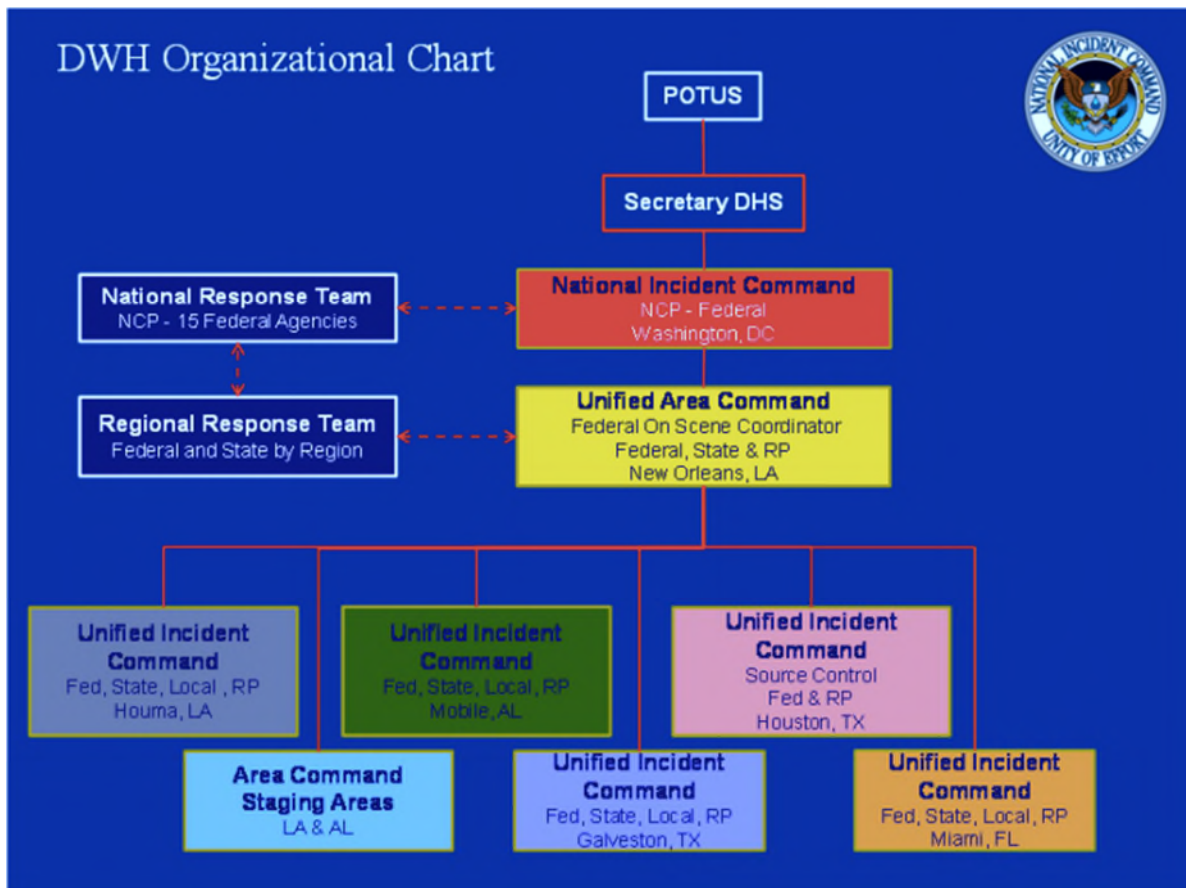
20 Large complex incidents or multiple incidents over a large geographic area will negotiate or require the
21 use of an Area Command to manage critical resources. These types of incidents call for a coordinated
22 response, with large-scale coordination typically found at a higher jurisdictional level. An Area Command
23 is an expansion of the IC function and is activated only if necessary, depending on the complexity of the
24 incident and management span of control considerations. Setting incident-specific objectives and
25 managing incident-specific tactical operations and support remain the responsibility of the individual
26 Incident Commander or UC. Included as an example, Figure 2-1 depicts the response organization
27 established during the 2010 Deepwater Horizon incident.

28 An Area Command provides strategic direction and oversight of incident management to ensure agency
29 objectives and direction are met. An Area Command prioritizes incidents, allocates critical resources to
30 support identified needs, and ensures all applicable parties have access to incident information.

31 In addition to providing strategic direction, Area Command also has the responsibility to coordinate with
32 federal, State, tribal, and local governments, and volunteer assisting and/or cooperating organizations.
33 An Area Command will also have to coordinate with other activated dispatch centers, including
34 Department Operations Centers, EOCs, and MAC Groups, as appropriate. An Area Command does not
35 have direct operational responsibilities. An Area Command is ultimately responsible for the successful
36 mitigation of the incident(s) and provides overall strategic direction but leaves tactical direction to the
37 Incident Commands/UCs.

38 The SOSC for the affected region will work within the Unified Area Command. The individual incidents
39 will be under the command of SOSC representatives. The Unified Area Command will coordinate all
40 response efforts.

1 Figure 2-1: Example Area Command from the 2010 Deep Water Horizon Response



2
3 Figure sourced from: *A Perspective from Within Deepwater Horizon's Unified Command Post Houma*, Deepwater
4 Horizon Study Group Working Paper dated January 2011.

5 **2120.2 – Single Command**

6 When an incident occurs within a single jurisdiction and one agency has primary responsibility, the
7 single command structure will be established.

8 **2130 – Unified Command Staff**

9 Key positions may be established to assume responsibility for activities that are not part of the line
10 organization. Unified Commanders/OSCs determine who fills the positions described below:

- 11
- 12 • **Safety Officer:** Assesses hazardous/unsafe situations and develops a safety plan to ensure
13 personnel safety (see [Section 2200](#)).
 - 14 • **Public Information Officer:** The point of contact for the media and individuals who desire
15 information about the incident (see [Section 2300](#)).
 - 16 • **Liaison Officer:** The point of contact for affected communities, interest groups/stakeholders
17 that do not have jurisdictional authority, landowners, leaseholders, government agencies,
18 and other groups of interested parties. Several Liaison Officers may be designated, depending
19 on the level of coordination required. The Liaison Officers coordinates with a MAC Group, if
one is activated (see [Section 2400](#)).

1 **2140 – Guidance for Setting Response Objectives**

2 The Command and General Staff are responsible for the development of strategic objectives that clearly
3 define what the incident management / response team is working to achieve. The inside cover of the
4 AIMS Guide has additional information.

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Agency Response Guides

- AIMS Guide Section 2.7 Unified Command
- EPA IMH, Chapter 13 Unified Command
- NCP, 40 CFR 300.317, National Response Priorities

5 **2200 – SAFETY**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Command, Safety Officer

- Alaska OSHA, Physical Agent Data Sheets
- Job Aid: Health and Safety (PDF 456K)
- Northwest ACP, Health and Safety Job Aid Site Safety Job Aid
- Safety and Health Awareness for Oil Spill Cleanup Workers
- Training Marine Oil Spill Response Workers under OSHA’s Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard, OSHA Publication 3172
- EPA Safety Officer Toolbox

[References and Tools](#): Statewide Agency Guidance and Policy

- Site Characterization
- ADEC STAR Manual

6 Personnel must comply with all applicable worker health and safety laws and regulations.

7 OSHA standards apply during hazardous waste operations and emergency response and are found in
8 [29 CFR 1910.120](#) and [08 AAC 61](#). The regulations apply to both emergency response and post-
9 emergency cleanup of hazardous substance releases. The definition of a hazardous substance that is
10 used in these regulations is much broader than the CERCLA definition, and includes all [CERCLA](#)
11 [hazardous substances](#), [RCRA hazardous waste](#), and all DOT hazmat listed in [49 CFR Part 172](#).

12 Oil discharge and hazardous substance releases are covered by these regulations. The rules cover
13 employee protection during initial site characterization and analysis, monitoring activities, material
14 handling activities, training, and emergency response. Safety plan templates and tools that may be
15 useful during an incident are listed in Table 2-1.

16 Response personnel must ensure that they have received training appropriate for the operations and
17 activities in which they are participating. The OSHA Field Compliance Officer should be contacted to
18 ascertain the worker training requirements and develop an implementation plan to minimize the
19 hazards of exposure to workers involved in cleanup operations. State requirements that are more
20 restrictive will preempt federal requirements.

1 Table 2-1: Useful Safety Plan Tools

AGENCY	DESCRIPTION
EPA Safety Officer Toolbox	This toolbox includes templates of ICS Forms related to site-safety plans, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICS 206 Medical Plan • ICS-208HM EPA Hazardous Materials Site Safety and Control Plan • ICS 215a-EPA, Incident Action Plan, Safety Analysis
Northwest ACP, Health and Safety Job Aid Site Safety Job Aid	Includes Health and Safety guidance utilized by Region 10 EPA FOSCs in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.
ADEC Safety Plan Template ADEC SPAR Safety Manual (requires access to the State SharePoint site)	The ADEC Division of Spill Prevention and Response (SPAR) Safety Manual, Section 12 Site Safety Plans provides information for incident response, emergencies, and hazardous substance release response. The ADEC SPAR Safety Manual, Appendix E, also contains links to sample Safety Plans and templates.
Alaska OSHA, Physical Agent Data Sheets	Contains fact sheets on common physical hazards in Alaska.

2 **2210 – Site Characterization**

3 An initial step in developing a response health and safety plan is site characterization. Site
 4 characterization should identify the potential risks to worker health and safety, including, but not
 5 limited to: chemical hazards, physical hazards, transportation-related risks, wildlife concerns, security,
 6 and delineation of the impacted area.

7 **2220 – Site Safety Plan Development**

8 An overall incident Safety Plan will be developed that applies to ALL staff working on the response.
 9 Each agency or organization may also have their own safety policies and/or safety plan that their staff
 10 must also comply with; these plans address the specific duties of that organization’s staff. This is a
 11 separate document.

12 **2300 – PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER (PIO)**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS
References and Tools : Public Information Officer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIO Job Aid - includes media contacts and information on the JIC

13 During a major response, when media interest is expected to last several days, the UC should task the
 14 PIO with establishing a JIC to coordinate the public affairs activities of participating agencies and parties.
 15 A JIC is a co-located group of representatives from local, State, federal, and private organizations
 16 designated to handle public information needs during an incident or event. The JIC is designed to fit
 17 naturally into the IC structure and can be customized to reflect the size of the incident or event.
 18 Establishing a JIC under the ICS is the most effective means of meeting information requirements and
 19 can make the difference between the public perceiving the incident to be under control or out of
 20 control.

1 **2400 – LIAISON OFFICER (LOFR)**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Communities and Organization Identification

- Alaska DCRA [Alaska Community Database](#)

2 The Liaison Officer is the point of contact for affected communities, interest groups that do not have
 3 jurisdictional authority, landowners, leaseholders, government agencies, and other groups of interested
 4 parties. The Liaison Officer coordinates with a MAC Group, if one is activated, and assists the UC in
 5 maintaining communications and coordination with various agencies and organizations.

6 UC staff do not always represent all agencies/organizations with an interest or responsibility in
 7 responding to the incident. Each agency represented in the UC may assign an agency-specific liaison to
 8 ensure compliance with their statutory and regulatory obligation.

9 A Description of several types of organizations that may be engaged with the response via the Liaison
 10 Officer are provided in the subsections below.

11 **2410 – Investigators**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Understanding and implementing the Investigator Role:

- EPA IMH
- AIMS Guide

12 The agencies that investigate incidents vary by the type and location of the incident. Table 2-2
 13 summaries the agencies that may have investigating authority over a specific incident.

14 Table 2-2: Investigating Agencies

INCIDENT TYPE/LOCATION	INVESTIGATOR
Oil discharges and hazardous substance releases in the coastal zone	ADEC EPA
Transportation-related accidents	National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) USCG
Chemical accidents at fixed industrial facilities, including petroleum refineries	U.S. Chemical Safety Board (CSB)
Incidents involving worker safety issues, including casualties	Alaska OSHA Federal OSHA
Criminal investigations	Local law enforcement Alaska State Troopers FBI
Violation of laws protecting wildlife and historic properties	Natural and Cultural Resource Trustee Agencies (USFWS, NMFS, NPC, BLM, ADF&G, ADNR etc.)

1 **2420 – Agency Representatives and Natural Resource Trustees**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Agency Representatives and Natural Resource Trustees

- Natural resource trustee emergency contacts are maintained on the [ARRT website](#) under [“Members and Contact Information”](#)

2 **2430 – Tribal Government and Native Organizations**

3 2430.1 – Tribal Government

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Tribal contact information is available in the ACP Contact Database.

- Tribal contact information is maintained by the following agencies:
 - [BIA](#)
 - Alaska DCRA (see [Federally Recognized Tribal Contacts](#))
 - [EPA Alaska Office, Tribal Program staff](#)

4 The FOSC or their representative notifies the tribe following an oil discharge or hazardous substance
5 release that has the potential to affect tribal interests.

6 2430.2 – Native Organizations

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Native Organizations

- [Regional and Village Corporations](#)
- [Regional Corporations and Non-profit Organizations](#)

7 In addition to federally recognized tribes, there are several other categories of native organizations that
8 are potential stakeholders, such as native corporations, non-profit organizations, and co-management
9 organizations. This list is not comprehensive.

10 **2440 – Local Government**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Local Governments

- ACP Contact Directory
- Municipality Contacts

11 The FOSC or the SOSC (or their representative) notifies the local government(s) following an oil
12 discharge or hazardous substance release that has the potential to affect local interests.

13 **2450 – Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group**

14 A MAC group is designed to facilitate all levels of government and all disciplines to work together more
15 efficiently and effectively. It is composed of representatives of involved governmental agencies and/or
16 jurisdictions in the response area or area potentially impacted by the discharge or release.

17 The MAC Group can provide coordinated decision making and resource allocation among cooperating
18 agencies, and may establish the priorities among incidents, harmonize agency policies, and provide
19 strategic guidance and direction to support incident management activities. The MAC Group can advise

1 on the sharing and use of critical resources, including the identification of potential locally available
2 response resources (personnel or equipment). The MAC group is not part of the on-scene ICS and is not
3 involved in developing incident strategy or tactics.

4 Role of Federal and State Agencies in MAC Group: Usually, state and federal agencies relevant to a
5 response should be involved in the UC, IMT or field operations; but if they are not, the MAC Group may
6 provide an appropriate avenue for their agencies input.

7 Role of Tribal Governments in MAC Group: Federally recognized tribes can be involved as described in
8 Section 2430, via government-to-government consultation, or via the MAC Group.

9

10 **2460 – Other Stakeholders**

11 Non-governmental organizations are involved in a response as a conduit of response-related
12 information from the PIO or Liaison Officer to their organizations members or interested parties. They
13 may also serve as a resource to identify personnel capable of providing local knowledge and response
14 resources (personnel and equipment). The UC can designate stakeholder-specific Liaison Officers (e.g.
15 Liaison Officer to Fishing Groups and fisherman)

16 If a MAC Group is established for the response, the local elected officials serving on the MAC Group also
17 serve as a conduit of information from the response to their constituents, including local non-
18 governmental organizations and commercial organizations.

19 In some incidents, an RSC may be established, composed of non-governmental organizations and other
20 stakeholders. See the RSC Job Aid for additional information.

21

22 **2500 – NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION (NRDAR)**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Background

- [DOI: NRDAR Primer](#)
- [NOAA Office of Response and Restoration: NRDAR](#)

23

24 When oil discharges or hazardous substance releases occur, State and federal agencies typically conduct
25 emergency response activities to minimize impacts. The primary goals of emergency response are to
26 contain, control, and collect recoverable oil or hazardous substances to protect human health and the
27 environment. Sometimes, the extent of environmental damage requires further restoration. When this
28 occurs, natural resource trustees from State and federal agencies may opt to conduct a NRDAR to
29 restore injured resources. Authorities for natural resource trustees to conduct assessment and
30 restoration activities are described in the NCP, CWA, CERCLA, and OPA 90. The State of Alaska has
31 authority to pursue any person who injures or degrades the environment of the State under AS
32 46.03.780 Liability for Restoration.

33 Not all discharges/releases require a NRDAR, and there are no quantitative thresholds for initiating
34 NRDAR (e.g., no minimum amount of discharged/released product, no requirement for EPA
35 involvement, and no prerequisite for shoreline impacts). NRDAR Trustee Representatives decide if/when
36 to initiate NRDAR based on the nature of the incident and its actual or potential impacts to natural
37 resources under their jurisdictions.

1 If an IC is established for a response with NRDAR concerns, NRDAR Trustee Representatives will notify
 2 the UC of NRDAR process activation and may appoint a NRDAR Liaison to represent the NRDAR team as
 3 a member of the Command Staff in the IC Post and serve as a conduit for coordination and information
 4 exchange to/from the IC. NRDAR activities are conducted under separate authority and funding source.
 5 While UC does not direct the NRDAR, NRDAR representatives and IC personnel are expected to fully
 6 coordinate and share resources and information to maximize efficiencies and reduce duplication. While
 7 NRDAR activities may overlap with the response activities, NRDAR activities shall not interfere with
 8 response activities. Costs associated with NRDAR are tracked and addressed separately from response
 9 costs. NRDAR studies and restoration efforts often continue beyond the conclusion of emergency
 10 response activities.

11 NRDAR data/sampling needs may include (note: this is not a comprehensive list):

- 12 • Locations and trajectories of discharged oil or released hazardous substances;
- 13 • Samples of oil or hazardous substances from the discharge/release source;
- 14 • Samples of oil or hazardous substances in environmental media;
- 15 • Blood, tissue, etc. samples from impacted resources;
- 16 • Locations and numbers of impacted fish and wildlife;
- 17 • Locations of natural resources at risk of being impacted or disturbed by response activities;
- 18 and
- 19 • Type, magnitude, and duration of impacts to natural resources.

20 IC may collect some of these data for its own purposes, and the NRDAR team will request the IC to share
 21 these data, thereby reducing costs and duplication of efforts. If enough data are not collected to support
 22 NRDAR goals, the NRDAR team may deploy field staff to collect data independently from response
 23 activities. Typical NRDAR field activities may include systematic carcass searches/collections,
 24 environmental media sampling (pre- and post-impact), habitat characterization, biota abundance
 25 assessments, human use assessments, and aerial wildlife surveys.

26 Information sharing between response and NRDAR teams helps to minimize injuries to natural resources
 27 and human use of those resources. Further, coordination of response and NRDAR efforts maximizes the
 28 likelihood of successful resource protection, mitigates injuries, and maximizes restoration of natural
 29 resources. It avoids duplication of efforts and expenses; maximizes efficient utilization of staffing,
 30 equipment, and data/information sharing; and avoids conflicts, misunderstandings, and interference
 31 with work.

32 Table 2-5: Typical NRDAR Trustee Agencies in Alaska

Typical NRDAR Trustee Agencies in Alaska*	
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Alaska Department of Fish & Game	National Park Service
Alaska Department of Law	Bureau of Land Management
Alaska Department of Natural Resources	Bureau of Indian Affairs
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	U.S. Forest Service

*Participation by a specific agency in NRDAR depends on whether the oil discharge affects (or is likely to affect) natural resources under its jurisdiction. Incident-specific NRDAR teams can include other agencies, tribes, or foreign governments (for oil discharges under OPA), depending on the incident location and resources affected.

33
34

1 **3000 – OPERATIONS**

2 This section focuses on oil discharge response operations. For guidance on responding to a hazardous
3 substance release, refer to [Chapter 7000](#) on Hazardous Substances.

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools:](#)

- AIMS Guide, Appendix A Operations Section
- EPA IMH, Chapter 8 Operations Section

4 The Operations Section is responsible for the direction and coordination of all incident tactical
5 operations, including the development of detailed operational plans based on the UC objectives. The
6 Operations Section collects information from field level sources, and communicates with, and makes
7 recommendations to the UC.

8 **3100 – OPERATIONS SECTION ORGANIZATION**

Operations Section Organization, AIMS Guide

Within the Operations Section, the guide provides for a wide variety of functions that may be organized into branches, divisions, groups, task forces, etc. A pre-established organizational structure is not provided as each situation will determine the need for functional elements, which can then be organized to best meet the needs of the Operations Section Chief. (AIMS Guide, Executive Summary)

9
10

11 The Operations Section expands and/or contracts based upon the existing and projected needs of the
12 incident. Initially, the Operations Section usually consists of those few resources first assigned to an
13 incident. (These resources will initially report directly to the Incident Commander.)

14 The number and types of branches and divisions/groups are incident specific. The [AIMS Guide](#) and the
15 EPA IMH identifies the key functions within the Operations Section, listed below in Table 3-1 and Table
16 3-2. The nature and gravity of the incident will dictate the necessary response structure established
17 within the Operations Section.

18 The specifics of the incident dictate the response and directs the organization of the Operations Section.
19 Some considerations that can affect and inform the organization are:

- 20 • Incident objectives;
- 21 • Size and topography of the affected area;
- 22 • Complexity of the incident and number of tasks;
- 23 • Span of control;
- 24 • Logistics requirements; and
- 25 • Number and locations of command post and staging areas.

1 Table 3-1: [AIMS Guide](#), Operations Section, Critical Functional Areas

CRITICAL FUNCTIONAL AREAS	
Field Command	Source Control
Site Safety Officer	Wildlife Response
Staging Area Management	Salvage
Field Safety Representative	Decontamination
Air Operations	<i>In Situ</i> Burn Operations
Recovery	Dispersant Operations
Protection	EMS
SAR	Waste Management and Disposal
Hazmat	Law Enforcement
Fire Suppression	Away Team

2 Table 3-2: EPA IMH, Chapter 8, Operations Section Positions

EPA IMH, CHAPTER 8, OPERATIONS SECTION POSITIONS	
Operations Section Chief	Division/Group Supervisor
Deputy Operations Section Chief	Strike Team/Task Force Leader
Staging Area Manager	Operations Task Force Monitor
Air Operations Branch Director	Single Resource Manager
Operations Branch Director	

3

4 **3200 – RECOVERY AND PROTECTION**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS
<p>References and Tools: Recovery and Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AIMS Guide, Appendix B • ADEC STAR Manual • Waste Management and Disposal Job Aid • ADEC Permit Tool • NOAA’s Characteristics of Response Strategies • Response System Planning Calculators • Geographic Response Strategies (links by geographic zone) • PRAC/OSRO Technical Manuals

5

6 Oil discharge recovery and protection response strategies emphasize controlling the release and spread
7 of the oil to prevent or reduce contamination of potentially affected sensitive resources. These
8 strategies can include mechanical cleanup, a variety of booming techniques, removal of oiled debris, *in*
9 *situ* burning, and/or dispersant use. The determination to activate any one of these strategies is
10 dependent upon numerous factors, including, but not limited to, incident-specific objectives, imminent
11 or substantial threat to human life, environmental conditions, equipment/personnel availability, and
12 resource protection priorities established by trustees.

1 The ADEC STAR Manual is a primary guide for response tactics in Alaska. Most Alaska OSROs/PRACs have
2 technical manuals that will supply both pre-identified protection sites, as well as tactical descriptions
3 and instructions based on the equipment available to their members.

4 **3210 – Protection**

5 The ADEC STAR Manual provides guidance for recovery and protection techniques.

6 **3220 – On-Water Recovery**

7 The ADEC STAR Manual provides guidance for on-water recovery and protection techniques. In most
8 cases, oil is contained on water and directed to shore for shoreside recovery operations.

9 **3230 – On-Land Containment and Recovery**

10 Refer to the ADEC STAR Manual for on-land containment and recovery tactical descriptions and
11 techniques.

12 **3230.1 – Shoreline Cleanup Options**

13 Shoreline cleanup strategies are diverse and will depend on a number of factors, including shoreline
14 type, discharged oil properties, extent of contamination, prevailing weather conditions, accessibility by
15 shoreline cleanup crews and equipment, etc. The UC, in consultation with Operations and
16 Environmental Unit staff, will determine the best available options for cleaning impacted shorelines
17 based upon these factors. A Shoreline Cleanup Plan may address assessment techniques, evaluation of
18 shoreline cleanup options, establishment of shoreline cleanup endpoints, and specific cleanup tactics.

19 **3230.2 – Pre-Beach Cleanup**

20 When practical, removal of debris from shorelines prior to contamination by stranded oil can reduce the
21 amount of oiled debris.

22 **3240 – Disposal and the Waste Management Plan**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Disposal and WMP

- See the Waste Management and Disposal Job Aid for details on requirements and disposal options.
- The STAR Manual also provides additional information

23 The Operations Section must coordinate with the Planning Section/Environmental Unit to develop an
24 incident-specific Waste Management Plan, which must be approved by the UC, if applicable, or the
25 State. The Waste Management Plan must address transport, interim storage, containment, and final
26 disposal.

27 During the initial stages of a response, prior to the approval of the Waste Management Plan, IC/UC may
28 use an interim emergency response waste stream management template.

29 **3240.1 – Decanting Policy**

30 With State approval, on-site decanting may be allowed. RP/PRPs are obligated to obtain authorization to
31 decant water collected during removal operations. The form for gaining SOSC approval for decanting is
32 linked on ADEC’s website under [Waste Management permits](#).

1 **3250 – Decontamination**

2 The Operations Section must address decontamination prior to entry by any personnel in the hot zone.
3 Decontamination needs to be addressed as part of the Site Safety Plan and aspects may be included in
4 the Waste Management Plan.

5 The ADEC STAR Manual provides guidance for decontamination, including guidance for vessel
6 decontamination.

7 **3260 – Alternative Response Technologies**

<p>REFERENCES AND TOOLS</p> <p>References and Tools: Alternative Response Technologies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alaska RCP, Part Three, and Appendices III and IV • ARRT’s <i>In Situ</i> Burning Guidelines Checklist • SMART Protocols
--

8 The NCP authorizes the use of alternative response technologies and outlines the process by which the
9 UC may approve their use. Alternative response technology plans and guidance are developed by the
10 ARRT in accordance with the NCP, Subpart J. The [ADEC’s STAR Manual](#) has additional technical
11 assistance.

12 The ARRT has developed the “*In Situ* Burning Guidelines for Alaska,” that outlines decision making and
13 the approval process and is included in the Alaska RCP.

14 The checklists for this guidance are provided on the References and Tools page for convenient use by
15 responders. The *in situ* burning and dispersant plan checklists and documents are approved for use by
16 the ARRT and are not to be modified by the area committees. When considering the use of *in situ*
17 burning, chemical agents, or other mitigating substances during a response, the Operations Section
18 must comply with established guidelines, coordinate with the Environmental Unit to assess
19 appropriateness of the methodology, complete the required checklists, and acquire OSC approval in
20 accordance with established protocols set by the ARRT.

21 *Intentional Wellhead Ignition (IWI)/ Voluntary Wellhead Ignition* may be considered as a source control
22 strategy by the RP/PRP in consultation with the FOSC, SOSC, and ARRT concurrence. [Note: The AWA
23 Area Committee, under the direction of the USCG FOSC for Western Alaska intends to develop guidance
24 on IWI for inclusion within a future version of the AWA-ACP. The Alaska Inland area OSCs will review this
25 guidance for inclusion into this ACP when it is available. This future guidance would provide a process for
26 evaluating conditions of use that provide context to, and a process for, the decision to authorize IWI.]

27

28 **3300 – EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

29 **3310 – Initial Response Actions**

30 Use the following guidance to collection information to complete **ICS Form 201**.

31

1 Table 3-3: Initial Response Actions

INITIAL RESPONSE ACTION
<p>1. Define Nature of Incident</p> <p>a. Determine facts of discharge/release:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RP/PRP (name and phone number) • Location and time of incident • Type of incident (explosion, grounding, operational, etc.) • Type of product • Movement of discharged/released product • Environmental resources, sensitive areas, and historic properties at risk <p>b. Determine whether RP/PRP can respond.</p> <p>c. Classify size of discharge/releases.</p> <p>d. Notify natural resource trustees.</p> <p>e. The FOSC (or authorized representative) needs to perform the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with natural resource trustees on potential resources at risk, including (but not limited to) wildlife on rat-free islands; • Conduct ESA consultation (contact DOI and DOC to determine the presence of, and potential impacts on, threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat); and • Determine whether the incident is categorically excluded under the Programmatic Agreement to protect historic properties and, if not, activate an FOSC Historic Properties Specialist.
<p>2. Evaluate Hazards to Human Health/Safety</p> <p>a. Determine threat to public health.</p> <p>b. Assess fire/explosion hazard.</p> <p>c. Assess personnel safety based on potential/existing hazards.</p> <p>d. Determine appropriate level of personnel protective equipment for responders.</p>
<p>3. Evaluate Severity of Incident and the Need for Additional Resources</p> <p>a. Estimate amount of discharged/released product and total potential amount.</p> <p>b. Estimate duration of response efforts.</p> <p>c. Assess weather conditions: obtain on-scene weather conditions, short-term site, and transit forecasts from NWS.</p> <p>d. Determine the presence, or suspected presence, of invasive species (e.g., rats).</p>
<p>4. Initiate Response Strategy</p> <p>a. Protect responders and the public.</p> <p>b. Secure or isolate the source of discharge/release.</p> <p>c. Protect sensitive areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with natural resource trustees on the protection of sensitive areas (i.e., rat-free islands) and resources and on potential response options to be taken; • Develop priorities consistent with the Sensitive Area Compendium <p>d. Initiate containment and recovery of product.</p> <p>e. Initiate discharge/release tracking.</p> <p>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.</p>

INITIAL RESPONSE ACTION

5. Inform Local Residents, Communities, and Stakeholders

- a. Prepare press statement:
 - Report the extent that USCG, ADEC, RP/PRP 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 media release will be issued as more information is received.
- b. Contact local media.
- 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.

1

2 **3320 – Building the Incident Management Team/ Incident Ramp-up**

3 A response progresses through a series of steps where the number of personnel and amount of
4 equipment is increased (or decreased), as necessary, to meet the demands of the situation. The increase
5 of resources to address response needs is called a “ramp up.” USCG will rely on its IMH and State of
6 Alaska personnel will employ the AIMS Guide as well as the STAR to direct their staffing of emergency
7 response teams.

8 The ramp up begins when the discharge/release is first reported and progresses with the sequential and
9 prioritized activation of the response resources of the RP/PRP and the local, State, and federal
10 responders. Each response will differ according to size and severity, location, season, and a variety of
11 other factors. Personnel needs will vary accordingly.

12 The ramp up procedures and personnel requirements presented below are provided as guidance for the
13 UC during the initial staffing of the ICS. The ICS can expand and contract to meet the needs of an
14 emergency response without any loss of effectiveness or control. The goal for any major
15 discharge/release is to have the personnel in place to staff a complete ICS within the first 96 hours of a
16 response.

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

23 This ramp up guidance outlines the response of federal and State personnel. RP/PRP personnel will
24 initiate a concurrent ramp up according to the procedures referenced in their contingency plan. In those
25 incidents where there is imminent threat to life and property, the appropriate local fire chief, State
26 trooper, or emergency manager will be the Incident Commander. The LOSC will follow the guidance of
27 their LERP.

28 **Hours 0-6: Initial Response Team**

29 The Initial Response Team will consist primarily of the FOSC and SOSC response officers, natural
30 resource trustees (if necessary), and local emergency response and RP/PRP personnel. The Initial
31 Response Team will carry out initial response efforts, which include notification and equipment

1 mobilization. Depending on the size of the discharge/release, a UC may begin to form as the IRT carries
2 out these response actions.

3 **Notifications:** The RP/PRP is responsible for making notifications to local, State, and federal agencies.
4 Notifications may include local officials, police, and fire departments. The ADEC will notify the
5 appropriate State agencies. USCG or EPA will notify the appropriate federal agencies and other points of
6 contact, as necessary. The FOSC will notify appropriate natural resource trustees to begin the
7 consultation process on resources at risk, including:

- 8 • Threatened and endangered species and their critical habitats;
- 9 • Response actions that may affect trust resources; and
- 10 • Response actions to protect or reduce the injury of trust resources, including (but not limited
11 to) actions to ensure as appropriate:
 - 12 (1) that incident related vessels/aircraft are rat-free; and
 - 13 (2) that a rat response plan is implemented for the stricken vessel.

14 **Initial Response Action:** Following these notifications, the initial responders will assess the chemical
15 characteristics of the discharged/released material and establish a safe level of PPE prior to dispatching
16 a response team to the scene. Upon arrival, the response team will conduct a site characterization to
17 evaluate environmental hazards. Upon ensuring a safe operating environment, they will attempt to
18 determine the source of the discharge/release, identify the RP/PRP, secure the source of the discharge,
19 and begin to gather data for the ICS to use to formulate a response strategy or validate the RP/PRP's
20 strategies. This initial response team will normally have no containment or product removal means with
21 them at this time, unless provided by the RP/PRP. If local authorities or federal/State responders
22 identify an immediate threat to public health and safety, appropriate action will be initiated. If the
23 situation warrants, an evacuation may be implemented according to the procedures referenced in the
24 LERP.

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

34 The ADEC will select any available State resource agency personnel to serve as a local contact until ADEC
35 responders arrive on scene. The ADEC will request that ADNR and ADF&G identify environmental
36 priorities for protection. ADNR and ADF&G will use the environmental sensitivities information in this
37 plan as a primary source for this information. USFWS, NOAA, and ADF&G, may also be contacted for
38 initial environmental sensitivity and wildlife concentration information. The ADEC will forward these
39 priorities to the Incident Commander and the UC.

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

1 **Incident Command Post Establishment:** A field command post will be assembled to coordinate efforts
2 until the FOSC, SOSC, LOSC, and RP/PRP can establish the command center. The location of this field
3 command post will depend upon the location and severity of discharge/release, time of year, weather,
4 and other considerations.

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

9 **Hours 6-96: Incident Management Team**

10 The Incident Management Team forms as additional federal, State, tribal, and local response personnel
11 arrive on scene. After the initial response, the scope and size of the discharge/release can be gauged,
12 and the UC will convene, and ICS staffing will increase or decrease. In a government-led response, the
13 UC will designate an Incident Commander. In a RP/PRP-led response, the Incident Commander will be a
14 representative of the RP/PRP. The Incident Commander will designate appropriately trained personnel
15 as Section Chiefs for the Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration Sections of the ICS.
16 As the response develops, appropriate ICS functions will be added until a full response team is in place.

17

18 **3400 – AIR OPERATIONS**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Websites Providing Air Operations 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 ADOT, Division of Statewide Aviation provides rural airport information, including a link to diagrams and aerial photos of selected airports.
- FAA Alaska Region website offers airport diagrams and aerial photographs.
- Alaska Supplement to the FAA Flight Information Publication
- Alaska DCRA Community Database
- NWS’s Alaska Aviation Weather Unit for en route and on-scene aviation weather conditions

19

20 **3410 – Air Tactical**

21 **3410.1 – Aerial Surveillance – TBD**

22 **3410.2 – Flight Restrictions**

23 UC can request the FAA impose temporary or permanent flight restrictions. FAA controllers can deploy
24 to the response area to manage the flight restrictions. FAA controllers can be deployed and operate
25 from a USCG WHEC or WMEC.

1 3410.3 – Unmanned Aerial Systems – TBD

Note: *The Arctic and Western Alaska Area Committee is developing guidance for the use of unmanned aerial systems on behalf of all Alaska Area Committees. The other Area Committees will review this guidance for incorporation as applicable.*

2 **3420 – Air Support**

3 Consult with the Alaska Supplement to the NOAA Flight Information Publication for specific information
4 on airports and runways. In general, runways are paved in locations serviced by the major commercial
5 airlines, such as Alaska Airlines. There are many smaller airlines that service the more remote
6 communities, including fixed-wing and helicopter, scheduled and charter flight operators. During
7 summer months when tourist traffic is heavy, charter flights may be limited. Weather may close the
8 airports for days at a time. Light winds and low visibility often ground small planes. For a major
9 response, local air traffic can dramatically increase.

10 The AirportIQ 5010 database and Alaska DCRA Community Database lists public and private airports,
11 and landing strips and heliports by community. For current runway status, reference the latest edition of
12 the Alaska Supplement to the NOAA flight information publication.

13 **3500 – STAGING AREAS**

14 Citing for staging areas should prioritize previously disturbed areas. Coordination with the Environmental
15 Unit is necessary to mitigate impacts to trustee resources.
16

17 **3600 – WILDLIFE**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Wildlife

- WPGs for Alaska
- NOAA Arctic Marine Mammal Disaster Response Guidelines

18
19 Questions regarding oiled or potentially oiled wildlife preparedness and response activities should be
20 directed to the wildlife resource trustee agencies, i.e. USFWS, NMFS, and ADF&G. Operations should
21 coordinate with the Planning Section/Environmental Unit to develop an incident-specific Wildlife
22 Response Plan.

23 Contact Information is available in the WPG.

1 **4000 – PLANNING**

2

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Agency Response Guides

- AIMS Guide, Appendix B, Planning Section; Appendix D IMT Meeting Guidelines
- EPA IMH, Chapter 9, Planning Section

3 Planning Section function and staff positions can be found in the NIMS Guidance. Chapter subsections
4 provide a brief overview of the units within the Planning Section.

5 **4100 – PLANNING SECTION ORGANIZATION**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Agency Response Guides

- EPA IMH, Chapter 9 Planning Section
- USCG Job Aids
- ADEC ICS Forms
- AIMS Guide, Appendix B and Position Descriptions
- AIMS Guide, Appendix D IMT Meeting Guidelines
- AIMS Guide, Appendix E: General Purpose and Description of ICS Forms, Page E-6 Incident Status Summary
- [FEMA Planning Cycle](#)

6 **4110 – Planning Section Planning Cycle Guide**

7 Refer to the EPA IMH and USCG Job Aids. ICS Forms are available on ADEC’s website and the planning
8 cycle is further explained on the FEMA website or within AIMS, Appendix D IMT Meeting Guidelines.

1 **4200 – SITUATION**

2 **4210 – Area Mapping**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS	
References and Tools: Mapping and GIS	
Data Source	Description
Environmental Response Management Application®, NOAA	ERMA: NOAA’s Online Mapping Tool
Alaska Mapper, ADNR	Alaska Mapper - Interactive access to State of Alaska land records
Alaska State Geo-Spatial Data Clearinghouse, Geographic Zone Data	ASGDC providing: Aquatic Farms, Biologically Sensitive Areas, ESI, MESA, and Regional Maps (USGS Quadrangles, NOAA Nautical Maps)
Alaska Community Database Online	Community Profile Map
ShoreZone Mapper Use a browser such as Chrome, Firefox, or Edge for best results.	ShoreZone imagery, low tide, oblique aerial imagery: This standardized system catalogs both geomorphic and biological resources at mapping scales of better than 1:10,000. The high resolution, attribute-rich dataset is a useful tool for extrapolation of site data over broad spatial ranges for creating a variety of habitat models and response tools
ADEC Mapping Links	ADEC Geographic Information Systems Maps ADEC Open Data (GIS Data) ADEC Drinking Water Protection Areas ADEC PPR ADEC Seafood Processing
ESRI’s ArcGIS	ArcGIS Online
Alaska Ocean Observing System	AOOS Data Resources Page Cook Inlet Response Tool
BLM’s Spatial Data Management System	Online access to BLM Alaska land record documents, reports and GIS data

3

1 **4220 – Weather/Rivers/Tides/Currents**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS	
References and Tools: Weather, Rivers, Tides, and Ice	
Data Source	Description
NWS SPOT weather forecast for incidents and events	Anchorage: 907-266-5167 Fairbanks: 907-458-3800 or contact the Incident Meteorologist at 907-790-6824.
NWS AHPS Monitor, NWS River Ice Stream Gauge	River Conditions
NWS Ice Desk	Sea Ice Conditions
NOAA’s Tides and Currents	Tidal Conditions
NOAA’s NCEI Arctic Action Team	NOAA’s NCEI – Satellite and Information Service, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NCEI Oceans and Sea Ice• NCEI Weather and Climate• NCEI Geophysics and Bathymetry

2

3 **4230 – Situation Unit Displays**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS
References and Tools: Agency Response Guides <ul style="list-style-type: none">• AIMS Guide, Chapter 4.0 Incident Management System: IMT Section 4.2.5 Incident Situation Display• AIMS Guide Appendix F: Incident Situation Display Status Boards• EPA IMH

4 **4240 – Required Operational Reports**

5 See [Section 4800](#) for information that might be required during or after an incident.

6 **4240.1 – ICS Form 209 – Incident Status Summary**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS
References and Tools: Agency Response Guides <ul style="list-style-type: none">• AIMS Guide, Appendix E: General Purpose and Description of ICS Forms, Page E-6 Incident Status Summary• USCG IMH, List of forms, Chapter 24.1 (<i>Useful and Applicable to EPA-led responses</i>)• ADEC ICS Forms

7

8 **4240.2 – Pollution Reports (POLREPs) and Situation Reports (SITREPs)**

9 In general, the EPA and ADEC issue SITREPS, while the USCG produces POLREPS; however, the terms refer
10 to similar reports. SITREPS and/or POLREPs are prepared for pollution events of significance/potential
11 significance and whenever the OSLTF has been opened.

12

13 The EPA uses the website <https://response.epa.gov> to produce and disseminate SITREP’s and related
14 information.

15

1 The ADEC disseminates information on ongoing emergency response activities through the issuance of
2 periodic SITREPs. The number and frequency of these reports depends upon the severity of the incident
3 and the size and scope of ADEC response activities associated with the incident. ADEC SITREPs are
4 routinely distributed to ADEC management, the Governor’s Office, Legislators, other agencies, local
5 communities, tribes, media, as well as to all appropriate stakeholders depending on the specific
6 incident. Additional SITREPs are generated during the cleanup and recovery phase to keep interested
7 parties informed on the progress of this aspect of the response.

8 4240.3 – After Action Report

9 In order to better evaluate the response methods used by ADEC and ensure that any problems
10 encountered are adequately addressed, an “after action” summary report (i.e., a lessons learned report)
11 is produced for significant discharge/release incidents involving ADEC and other State response staff.
12 After Action Reports are prepared through consolidating ADEC internal inputs as well as inputs from other
13 responding State agencies.

14 4240.4 – Federal On-Scene Coordinator’s Report

15 The FOSC will submit an FOSC report as requested by the ARRT or NRT as per 40 CFR 300.165 for an
16 incident.

17

18 4300 – RESOURCE UNIT

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Agency Response Guides

- AIMS Guide, Appendix B
- EPA IMH, Chapter 9

[References and Tools](#): Logistics

- Job Aid: Volunteers

19

20 4400 – DOCUMENTATION UNIT

21 **Minimum Requirements** – Each agency will immediately implement document control and collection
22 procedures. In all cases, telephone logs, correspondence, reports, time records, and field notes will be
23 considered part of documentation. Numerical document control by all participating agencies and a
24 mechanism for centralized document control and retention will be instituted at the agency level. All staff
25 will be subject to a "Check In - Check Out" process through the Resource Unit of the Planning Section to
26 ascertain that vital records are retained onsite.

27 Additional documentation and data management requirements will vary by incident. ADEC, in
28 conjunction with the ALawL, will establish the documentation and data management requirements for
29 each incident. Attention will be paid to cost recovery requirements. ADEC provides each participating
30 agency with written instructions for documentation requirements in excess of minimums.

31

1 **4500 – DEMOBILIZATION UNIT**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Planning

- Demobilization plan – Sample plan template

2 **4600 – ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Agency Response Guides

- AIMS Guide, Appendix B
- EPA IMH, Chapter 10, Environmental Unit

Refer to [Section 4800](#) for a list of Permits that the Environmental Unit may be tasked to complete

3 **4610 – Geographic Response Strategies (GRS)**

4 Pre-identified GRS, useful as a basis to initiate response operations, are intended to be flexible for
5 modification to prevailing conditions. Additional GRS may be available from industry through their
6 contingency plans, ADEC posts the contingency plans for ADEC-regulated facilities on their website.

7

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Planning

- GRS
- [GRS are available online on ADEC’s website](#) and are organized by geographic zone, including: GRS 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.
- [Tundra Treatment Guidelines](#) may provide techniques for mitigating impacts to tundra

[References and Tools](#): OSRO/PRAC/Industry Response Procedures and Equipment

8

9 **4620 – Fish and Wildlife Protection Strategies**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Sensitive Areas, Protected Species, Fish, and Wildlife

- WPGs for Alaska
- Sensitive Area Compendium

1 **4630 – Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Techniques (SCAT)**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

References and Tools: SCAT:

- Alaska Shoreline Countermeasures Manual, NOAA April 1994
- Job Aid: SCAT Guidance
- NOAA Shoreline Assessment Job Aid, 2007
- NOAA Shoreline Assessment Manual, 2014
- Shoreline Assessment Manual, 4th edition, NOAA, August 2013
- The Arctic SCAT Manual, A Field Guide to the Documentation of Oiled Shorelines in Arctic Regions, Environmental Canada, July 2004

2 Natural and Wildlife resource trustee agencies’ expertise in topics, including potential for habitat
3 damage, wildlife disturbance, oil toxicity, and oil degradation, should be considered in the
4 determination of appropriate techniques for various shoreline types.

5 **4700 – TECHNICAL SUPPORT**

6 Certain incidents or events may require the use of Technical Specialists who have specialized skills or
7 experience. While typically established within the Planning Section, specialized units may be assigned to
8 any section that requires certain knowledge, experience, or skills. Examples include an Operation
9 Section Transportation Recovery Unit, a Volunteer Unit within Logistics, or a SCAT Team Coordination
10 Unit within the Planning Section.

11 **4800 – REQUIRED CORRESPONDENCE, PERMITS, AND CONSULTATION**

12 **4810 – Administrative Orders**

13 EPA Administrative Orders are prepared by the Office of Regional Counsel.

14 **4820 – Notice of Federal Interest**

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

19 **4830 – Notice of Federal Assumption**

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

24 **4840 – Letter of Designation**

Information on “designation of source” is provided at the [NPFC website](#).

25 The FOSC is responsible for notifying the NPFC of the source of an actual or potential discharge. The
26 NPFC must also be notified if the source is not identified. The NPFC should be contacted for procedural
27 guidance and with any questions.

28 The purpose of the notice of designation is to notify RP/PRPs and any guarantors of their designation as
29 owner/ operator/ guarantor of the source of an incident, their potential liability under OPA 90, and their

1 responsibilities to advertise for claims. An RP/PRP for the designated source does not have to take
2 action to accept the designation. A designated RP/PRP may deny the designation. An RP/PRP may also
3 advertise without accepting responsibility for the incident. If the FOSC and/or SOSC believe that there is
4 the possibility or likelihood for OPA third-party claims for removal costs or damages due to the incident,
5 the relevant NPFC Case Officer will be notified immediately.

6 **4850 – ESA Section 7 Consultations**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Sensitive Areas, Protected Species, Fish, and Wildlife, ESA Consultation

The USCG follows NRT guidance on this process, in accordance with the MOA. Those resources are found online:
[NRT Guidance, Technical Assistance & Planning](#)

ESA Consultation Guidance can be found at the following websites:

- [NMFS, Alaska Office, ESA Consultation](#)
- [USFWS, Alaska Office, ESA Consultation](#)
- [List of ESA Species in Alaska by agency](#)

FOSC's will act in accordance with:

- [Biological Opinions of the USFWS](#)
- Biological Opinions of the [NOAA Fisheries](#)

7 Any actions, including exercises and actual responses taken by the FOSC and/or the SOSC using NCP
8 authorities, must follow the Inter-agency MOA Regarding Oil Spill Planning and Response Activities
9 Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act's National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution
10 Contingency Plan and the ESA. The MOA provides flowcharts for actions for planning, response, and post
11 response.

12 In 2014 and 2015, in accordance with the applicable MOU, EPA Region 10, and USCG D17 conducted
13 formal consultation under Section 7 of the ESA. FOSC's will act in accordance with the Biological
14 Opinions of the USFWS and NOAA Fisheries that resulted from this consultation.

15 **4860 – Letter of State Interest**

16 The SOSC is responsible for determining when to issue a State Interest Letter to RP/PRP who discharge
17 oil or release hazardous substances. The SOSC needs to evaluate each incident and determine if a State
18 Interest Letter is appropriate or warranted. RP/PRP who discharge oil or release hazardous substances
19 that meet the following conditions should receive a State Interest Letter, although the SOSC has
20 discretion to issue letters for discharges/releases that do or do not meet the conditions listed below:

- 21 • Public injured or significant environmental damages;
- 22 • Public required evacuation;
- 23 • RP/PRP required to correct a deficiency to prevent reoccurrence;
- 24 • Corrective action plan required (includes cleanup and/or disposal plans);
- 25 • SITREP generated;
- 26 • Vessel grounded or sunk with actual or potential discharge/release;
- 27 • High potential for civil or criminal action(s);
- 28 • Recalcitrant RP/PRP; and
- 29 • Alaska OHSRPRF opened.

- 1 The State Interest Letter has been designed to provide written documentation to an RP/PRP of its
2 obligations under State law and regulation. Receipt of the letter provides an acknowledgement of these
3 obligations on the part of the RP/PRP. The project manager or SOSC, as appropriate, signs the letter.
4 State interest letters are either sent via certified mail or hand-delivered to ensure receipt by the RP/PRP.

5 **4870 – Historic and Cultural Properties Protection Consultations**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Cultural Resources and Historic Properties

- Alaska Implementation Guidelines for the Protection of Historic Properties
- Programmatic Agreement on the Protection of Historic Properties during Emergency Response under the NCP
- Alaska RCP, Appendix V: Historic Properties Protection Guidelines for Federal On-Scene Coordinators

6 **4880 – Permits**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Planning

- Alaska RCP, Part Three and Appendices III and IV
- ARRT’s *In Situ* Burning Guidelines - Checklist
- ARRT’s Dispersant Use Plan for Alaska - Checklist
- SMART Protocols
- Alaska Spill Response Permits Tool

[Arctic and Western Alaska Area](#): Dispersant Use Avoidance Areas

- Aleutians Dispersant Avoidance Area
- Bristol Bay Dispersant Avoidance Area
- Cook Inlet Dispersant Avoidance Area
- Kodiak Dispersant Avoidance Area

Refer to Table 4-1 for a list of Permits that the Environmental Unit may be tasked to complete.

7 This section contains a list of the various permits that could be required during response to and recovery
8 from an oil discharge or hazardous substance release. A link to the Alaska Spill Response Permits Tool is
9 available through the References and Tools webpage or directly on ADEC’s PPR web page. Some forms,
10 authorizations, and instructions in the Permit Tool are not required by regulation but are recommended
11 formats for particular response activities. There also may be required permits not described in the
12 permit tool, such as authorization by ADF&G for wildlife hazing authorizations or approvals from the
13 ARRT for the use of alternative response technologies.

14 If an incident occurs within the boundaries of a municipality, additional municipal permits may be
15 required. Appropriate local government officials should be contacted to determine local permitting
16 requirements. Table 4-1 is a general list of permits and authorizations that may be required during a
17 response. This is not an exhaustive list. Incident-specific permitting needs must be coordinated with
18 agency representatives within the Environmental Unit.

1 Table 4-1: Potential Permits and Authorizations

2

PERMIT, AUTHORIZATION, FORM, OR INSTRUCTION	AGENCY
Food Service Permit	ADEC
Open Burn Application	ADEC
Oil and Hazardous Substance Spill Notification Form	ADEC
Scientific and Educational Permit (birds and mammals)	ADF&G
Scientific and Educational Permit (fish, amphibian, and aquatic resources)	ADF&G
Transport and Possession Permits (wildlife, fish, shellfish, amphibian, aquatic plant)	ADF&G
Title 16 Special Area Permit	ADF&G
Title 16 Fish Habitat Permit	ADF&G
Land Use Permit, Upland & Tidelands	ADNR
Burning Permit, Forestry	ADNR
Alaska Field Archaeology Permit	ADNR
Special Use Permit, State Parks	ADNR
Temporary Water Use Permit (fresh water only)	ADNR
Driveway/Approach Road Permit	ADOT
Lane Closure Permit, State Roads	ADOT
Permit for Oversize Vehicle	ADOT
Permit for Oversize/Overweight Vehicles with Bridge Condition Attachment	ADOT
NPDES/APDES	EPA/ADEC
Marine Mammal Protection Act Instructions	NOAA/ NMFS / USFWS
Nationwide Permit 20: Oil Spill Recovery Conditions	USACE
Special Use Permit for National Forest System	USDA/ USFS
Archaeological Investigations Permit	DOI
Access to Federal Lands Managed by DOI (other than National Park System Units or National Wildlife Refuges)	DOI
CITES Permit	DOI/USFWS
ESA Permits	DOI/USFWS/NOAA/NMFS
Marine Mammal Protection Act Permit	DOI/USFWS
Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act Collection Permit	DOI/USFWS
Migratory Bird Treaty Act Collection Permit	DOI/USFWS
Migratory Bird Treaty Act Rehabilitation Permit	DOI/USFWS
Migratory Bird Permit	DOI/USFWS
DOI-USFWS National Wildlife Refuge Special Use Permit	DOI/USFWS
DOI-National Park Service Special Use Permit	DOI/NPS

3 5000 – LOGISTICS

4 5100 – LOGISTICS SECTION ORGANIZATION

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Agency Response Guides

- EPA IMH, Chapter 11
- AIMS Guide

[References and Tools](#): Overview Documents

- [DCRA Alaska Community Database](#)
- ACP Contact Directory

The Milepost: Alaska Travel Planner (updated annually, available via local and online booksellers)

5 **5110 – Logistics Challenges in Alaska**

6 Alaska has a limited road system; most of Alaska is accessible only by air or water. Airport facilities are
7 often limited, and vessel support areas are generally small barge landing areas (i.e., no harbor or dock
8 facilities). Accommodations in small communities are often scarce; in large and small communities
9 during summer tourist seasons lodging is often at full capacity.

10 Significant logistics challenges exist when responding to incidents off the road throughout Alaska. It is
11 another layer of complexity that is often overlooked during the initial phases of a response. The logistics
12 challenges are dynamic and vary year to year and season to season. The cost and complexity of any
13 response off the road system will challenge each agency, RP/PRP, and/or stakeholder. It is highly
14 recommended that everyone involved manage their own logistics by assigning a logistics coordinator
15 who reports through Logistics Section Chief of the UC. This function cannot be overlooked and must be
16 staffed appropriately as soon as possible for any response.

17 Logistics for remote Alaska is often routed via a hub and spoke system. This system is based on using
18 larger communities that act as a hub for the smaller surrounding towns and villages. Establishing a
19 logistics supply chain within the nearest hub community is most likely one of the first steps regarding
20 logistics for any environmental response. Regional hubs include: Anchorage, Aniak, Bethel, Dillingham,
21 Fairbanks, Galena, Juneau, Ketchikan, King Salmon, Kotzebue, Nome, Prudhoe Bay, St. Mary's, Utqiagvik,
22 Valdez.

23 These communities were selected as regional hubs mainly due to regional commercial aircraft routes,
24 lodging availability, hospitals/medical facilities, and other basic services. In the event of an emergency,
25 responders would most likely travel to one of these communities first before getting to their
26 destination. For instance, in order to reach Kaktovik, responders and other resources must fly through
27 Prudhoe Bay.

28 **5200 – SUPPORT**

29 **5210 – Response Equipment and Assets**

30 5210.1 – Agencies

31 Oil discharge and hazardous substance release response equipment is available through State and
32 federal agencies (see Table 5-1).

33 Table 5-1: Agency Response Equipment and Assets

Agency	Equipment Description
Federal Agency (Access via FOOSC)	
EPA	Monitoring and Sampling; Decontamination; communications (satellite phones and radio); Level A PPE; mobile command post; Anchorage Logistics Center (EOC)
USCG	20 pre-positioned oil pollution response equipment depots: basic equipment package consists of harbor boom, anchor/towing support, various sorbents, generators, emergency lights, and limited PPE. In Anchorage, one VOSS and 5,000 feet of offshore boom (seas to 4 feet) are pre-positioned on four flatbed trailers for quick transport to the scene.
Navy SupSalv	Ship salvage, shipboard damage control, and diving. Response hub in Anchorage/JBER. For additional details, visit the Navy SupSalv website.
DOD	Multiple military facilities, vehicles, aircraft, heavy equipment
State Agency (Access via SOSOC)	
ADEC	Pre-positioned response equipment caches, communications equipment, nearshore response packages. Anchorage equipment hub/warehouse.
ADF&G	Vessels
ADOT&PF	Ferries, heavy equipment
ADNR	Heavy Equipment, aircraft support

34

35 **5210.2 –Response Contractors**

36 Response contractors are available through the FOOSC and the SOSOC (see Table 5-2).

37 Table 5-2: Response Contractors

Federal Contractors (Access via FOOSC)	
EPA	START Emergency Response Team. Maintains response equipment, BOAs for analytical labs, historic properties specialists, air charters.
USCG	BOA Term Contractors (response contractors)
State Contractors (Access via SOSOC)	
ADEC	Response Term Contractors Technical Support and Planning Term Contractors

38

39 **State Term Contractors:** ADEC maintains term contracts with several companies and consulting firms for
 40 providing needed expertise and assistance during responses to an oil discharge and hazardous
 41 substance release. These contracts can be activated by the issuance of a Notice to Proceed by the ADEC
 42 Contract Manager or the SOSOC. Contact the SOSOC listing of the companies holding a Term Contract with
 43 the State of Alaska.

44 **PRAC/OSRO:** PRACs and OSROs may play an important role in a response. PRACs and OSROs are
 45 organizations that may enter into a contractual agreement with an RP/PRP (vessel or facility)

owner/operator), assisting the RP/PRP in cleanup operations. PRACs/OSROs can provide equipment, trained personnel, and additional resources. PRAC/OSRO Operations and Technical Manuals can 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 response equipment and personnel resources. The FOSC or SOSC may contract these assets for use. Complete equipment inventories are listed in the respective PRAC/OSRO Operations and Technical Manuals. For more information:

- ADEC maintains a [list of PRACs](#)
- USCG maintains a [list of OSROs](#)

A map with community response equipment Conex container locations and inventory is maintained by ADEC on their [Community Spill Response Agreements and Equipment](#) website.

5220 – Facilities

For a federally funded response, the GSA and the USCG will locate and contract necessary facilities. For RP/PRP responses, the RP/PRP will be required to provide an adequate command center.

5220.1 – ICP Options

Regardless of the volume discharged/released, the OSCs and resource agency representatives will initially operate from their normal offices. For significant incidents, a joint command center might be required. In general, a command post is established in the closest community that has the necessary services and support facilities. For responses in remote locations, command posts are often in regional hub communities (e.g., Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau).

There are several established and equipped municipal EOCs throughout Alaska, some of the primary EOCs are listed in Table 5-3. Schools and community centers are often utilized as EOCs in rural communities. Responders should contact local government to arrange use. Many agencies and industry have designated and equipped ICPs and EOCs; these might be available to host a joint command center.

Table 5-3: Established Emergency Operations Center

CITY	FACILITY
Anchorage	Municipality of Anchorage EOC
Anchorage/JBER	State EOC
Wasilla	Matanuska-Susitna Borough EOC
Soldotna	Kenai Peninsula Borough Emergency Response Center
Kodiak	Kodiak Island Borough Assembly Chambers (Designated EOC) Kodiak Alaska Army National Guard Armory (Alternate EOC)
Fairbanks	Fairbanks North Star Borough EOC
Juneau	Juneau Police Department (Primary EOC) Capital City Fire Rescue Glacier Fire Station (Alternate EOC)
Mobile (based in Anchorage)	ADMVA/ADHSEM Mobile EOC

5220.2 – Lodging

Several commercial lodging facilities are available across 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

76 gyms, etc. But in some of these cases, if the incident is no longer deemed an emergency, specific zoning
77 rules may prohibit use.

78 Near coastal areas, on-water berthing facilities for response personnel may be required. Chartered
79 passenger vessels, constructed “hotel” barges, or U.S. Navy vessels might be utilized to provide
80 berthing. All “berthing” type vessels must meet current USCG regulatory requirements.

81 Refer to the DCRA Online Community Database for local lodging options.

82 5220.3 – Port/Dock Facilities/Capacities

83 A complete listing of ports and harbors is available on the [Alaska Association of Harbormasters and Port](#)
84 [Administrators website](#) and at the [ADOT&PF Ports and Harbors Page](#). Docking facilities and barge
85 landing areas may also be available on the major rivers of Inland Alaska.

86 5220.4 – Airports/Heliports

87 Refer to [Section 3400](#).

88 The [Airport IQ 5010 online database](#) provides a list of airport and heliport facilities, searchable by
89 location/city.

90 Many communities have limited airport facilities (e.g., runway length for small aircraft only; gravel
91 airstrips; limited fuel; unstaffed). Air services/support is generally based out of regional hub airports;
92 with connections to larger cities via these hub locations.

93 5220.5 – Temporary Oily Waste Storage and Final Disposal Facilities

94 Temporary storage of oily waste or recovered fluids must be addressed in the incident-specific Waste
95 Management Plan. Responders should coordinate specific requirements with Operations Section and
96 Environmental Unit.

97 5220.6 – Waste Disposal Facilities

98 Responders should consult with ADEC on the landfill status and the current information on the adequacy
99 of landfills. Currently, no approved hazardous waste disposal sites exist in Alaska. Municipal landfills in
100 Alaska either no longer accept oily wastes or accept only lightly oiled soils. Additional guidance for
101 Alaska Class I and II landfills is available on the [ADEC website](#).

102 A list of solid waste facilities in Alaska is available on [ADEC’s website](#). All facilities are available on the
103 [SWIMS database](#).

104 **5300 – SERVICES**

105 **5310 – Food**

106 A major response will require significant quantities of food and the associated equipment necessary for
107 properly handling, storing, preparing, and disposing of food waste. These tasks would require contract
108 support from the local area if the requirements did not exceed local capability. Anchorage has numerous
109 construction support organizations that could provide portable field kitchens and catering support
110 complete with portable shelters; this support can be provided in air-transportable “packages.” It is
111 recommended that food and other basic supplies be purchased from stores most immediate to the
112 incident, when possible. Larger responses will require purchases from vendors outside the area. High-
113 speed vessel transport or small aircraft may be needed to deliver food to on-scene personnel.

114 **5320 – Medical**

115 Hospitals are available in most hub and regional hub communities. Small communities, particularly in
116 rural Alaska, are often served by a clinician supported by a medical doctor via telemedicine. The Alaska
117 Community Database provides information on the nearest health care facilities by community.

118 **5340 – Transportation and Heavy Equipment**

119 **5340.1 – Vehicle Rental**

120 Outside of the urban hub locations, vehicle rentals might be available by small locally owned businesses.
121 In small communities, vehicles may be rented via the city or tribe or lodging facility. The lodging facility
122 will often be able to provide vehicle rental information.

123 Off-road vehicles (all-terrain vehicles and snow-machines) may also be available to rent locally—
124 responders should contact the City, tribe, or lodging facility for recommendations.

125 **5340.2 – Truck and Heavy Equipment Rental**

126 For trucks and heavy equipment, the Alaska National Guard and the ADOT&PF also may be able to
127 provide resources.

128 **5340.3 – Maintenance**

129 Scattered and limited maintenance and repair facilities exist in the AWA. Extended operations not in the
130 immediate vicinity of maintenance facilities will require that self-contained facilities be brought on
131 scene. Limited maintenance facilities may be available locally. The RP/PRP will need to provide self-
132 contained facilities aboard barges or other means.

133 **5350 – Clothing**

134 Alaska’s environmental conditions dictate that response personnel be equipped to operate in the harsh
135 arctic environment. Personnel must arrive on-scene with adequate clothing to begin working
136 immediately. This includes a complete set of heavy-duty rain gear, steel-toed rubber boots, gloves, hard-
137 hat liner, and warm (preferably not cotton) under garments. Mosquito-netted clothing may also be
138 required for safety and comfort. Depending on the season, winter outerwear will also be required.
139 Employers will be responsible for resupplying their employees with necessary clothing.

140 **5360 – Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and Safety Equipment**

141 All responders must report with the minimum required OSHA and State hazardous response training and
142 all required PPE. This equipment might include hard hat, safety goggles, hearing protection, gloves,
143 personal flotation device, respirator with cartridges, and steel-toed boots. It will be the responsibility of
144 the employer to provide and document the required training and to fully outfit and resupply their
145 personnel with the necessary safety equipment. Availability of PPE will be confirmed by the Site Safety
146 Officer.

147 Fire Resistant Clothing is often required at oil production or refining facilities.

148 Arctic-weight winter clothing is often required, consistent with on-site conditions and safety protocols,
149 October through May (especially above the Arctic Circle).

150 All of Alaska is “bear country.” Crews working in remote locations should be trained in how to be safe in
151 bear habitat. Workers may need to be provided bear spray or have designated well-trained guards with
152 the appropriate guns as a precaution against negative human/bear encounters. These remote crews
153 may also require one or more of the following: briefings on how to handle food residue and trash; bear-

154 resistant containers for food and perishable items; and portable electric fencing for camp security to
155 deter bear investigations.

156 **5400 – COMMUNICATIONS**

157 **5410 – Emergency Notifications to Community**

158 Many communities have reverse 911 and broadcast text messaging capabilities to disseminate
159 emergency messages, such as shelter in place recommendations.

160 Three separate systems for broadcast of emergency messages are available to the OSC. These include
161 the NOAA Weather Radio System, the State of Alaska EAS, IPAWS, and the NAWAS.

162 **NOAA Weather Radio System:** The Alaskan NOAA Weather Radio System is handled through the NWS
163 and is constantly updated. The NOAA Weather Radio System operates in two modes (i.e., normal and
164 alarm). In the normal mode, the system provides regionally specific updated weather information. In an
165 emergency, NWS can activate the alarm mode. In the alarm mode, NWS can remotely activate any one
166 of 15 remote radio weather transmitters. The OSC can activate the alarm mode of the Alaskan NOAA
167 Weather Radio System by contacting the NWS and stating that they wish to activate the NOAA Weather
168 Radio System to service certain geographical areas. All messages should be short and concise. At a
169 minimum, responders should provide the following information:

- 170 • The nature of the emergency;
- 171 • Actions underway by local, State, and federal agencies and the RP/PRP; and
- 172 • Special instructions to the public.

173 Standard NOAA weather radio transmitters (with a nominal 45-mile broadcast radius) are situated at
174 strategic locations throughout the state. In addition, when NOAA makes a broadcast on its weather
175 radio affecting a specific geographical region, it can also notify the local primary CPCS-1, a component of
176 the EAS, covering the affected area and ask the CPCS-1 station to rebroadcast the emergency message.

177 **State of Alaska Emergency Broadcasting System, including EAS and IPAWS:** The ADHSEM is responsible
178 for activation of the State EAS and IPAWS. The State notification system can be activated statewide or
179 regionally.

180 **NAWAS:** The ADHSEM also operates the Alaska component of NAWAS. This system uses dedicated
181 commercially leased land lines.

To activate the EAS, IPAWS or the NAWAS, contact ADHSEM at 1-800-478-2337 or 907-428-7000.

182 **5420 – Communications Capabilities**

183 Communications throughout Alaska can be limited by terrain, limited communications infrastructure,
184 and limited service providers. Alaska’s communication technology options and their potential limitations
185 are described in Table 5-4.

186 Table 5-4: Communications Options

TECHNOLOGY	DESCRIPTION	LIMITATIONS
Landline	Telephone, data, and fax.	Telefax communications can be used where data is limited.
Cellular	Telephone and data.	Service in many locations due to terrain and latitude and weather.
Satellite	Telephone and data. Frequently used in extremely remote locations. Satellite phones and portable satellite communications packages are available to establish service.	Service in many locations due to terrain and latitude and weather.
Radio	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.	Repeater location and accessibility ALMR compatibility

187 For all communication technology, response communications can overload the local capability,
188 particularly in remote locations.

189 **ALMR:** The ALMR system is the two-way VHF radio system in use today by first responders and public
190 safety officials for instant, effective, and private communications during everyday operation. The system
191 provides the efficiency, security, and flexibility required during emergencies for communications on
192 demand and in real time. The ALMR transportable capability provides coverage in areas outside the
193 range of the fixed infrastructure to increase capacity during an emergency or event, or to provide
194 temporary communications for a site where communications are down. Table 5-5 provides a description
195 of agency-owned/managed communication assets in Alaska.

196 Table 5-5: Agency Owned/Managed Communications Assets

AGENCY	DESCRIPTION
ADEC	Communications equipment; managed by ADEC PPR Warehouse Portable communications trailer
ADOA Enterprise Technology Services	Provides communications support (907-296-5781 in Anchorage)
ADMVA	Mobile emergency communications system
ADMVA/ Alaska National Guard:	Emergency Communications Response Team 103rd CST has a communications van
DOD	Extensive communications capabilities SUPSALV also has a command trailer
ADPS/AST	Communications trailer

197
198 Each agency may have limitations and restrictions regarding the use of their communication equipment.

199 **5430 – Interpreters**

200 With the growing influx of other cultures into Alaska, plus the possibility of foreign-flag vessels, language
201 barriers may arise. Response staff may need the services of an interpreter, including sign language. Local
202 hospitals, schools and State Troopers are likely sources for the names of available interpreters. EPA
203 Tribal Coordinators can assist in identifying interpreters of Alaska native languages.

204 **5500 – STATE RESPONSE RESOURCES**

205 State resources are described in the sections above. ADEC pre-staged equipment is found on their
206 website: <https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/local-response/inventories/>. ADEC’s
207 warehouse provides a central storage and maintenance location for staff PPE, rapid response Conex
208 containers, and communication equipment. Access, mobilization, and transport of this equipment is
209 coordinated through ADEC.

210 ***5510 – Types of Incidents and Response Capability***

211 In addition to the pre-designated SOSCs, ADEC maintains trained area response teams to manage minor
212 (Type 4), medium (Type 2-3), and major (Type 1) incidents.

213

1 **6000 – FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION**

2 **6100 – FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION SECTION**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Finance/administration section organization

- EPA IMH, Chapter 12
- AIMS Guide
- NPFC User Reference Guide (eURG)
- EPA's Local Government Reimbursement Program

3 Note: None of the guides listed above in the References and Tools text box are specifically prescribed by
4 this plan, and none are mandated for use by response plan holders or RP/PRP parties. FOSCs and SOSCs
5 will work with the response organization established by the RP/PRP in responding to and managing oil
6 discharges or hazardous substance releases if their organization is compatible with ICS principles.

7 **6200 – FUND ACCESS**

8 **6210 – Federal Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF)**

9 **6210.1 – FOSC OSLTF Access**

10 The FOSC contacts the NPFC to request an FPN and initial project ceiling. The pollution number is
11 referenced in all subsequent correspondence. Obligation of funds is tracked to ensure the ceiling is not
12 exceeded. For details regarding documentation and cost recovery, see the NPFC User Reference Guide
13 (eURG) on the References and Tools webpage.

14 **6210.2 – State Access**

15 State governments, typically through the SOSC, may request up to \$250,000 from the OSLTF via the
16 appropriate FOSC. State governments access the OSLTF according to procedures in the NPFC User
17 Reference Guide (eURG), Chapter 4. The [TOPS for State Access under OPA 90](#) are also available.

18 **6210.3 – Trustee Access**

19 The OSLTF is available to pay for response or removal actions carried out under FOSC direction. The
20 NPFC designates the total amount of money available and assigns an FPN for the FOSC. Federal agencies
21 working for the FOSC may request funds from the FOSC to pay for their activities. State trustees should
22 work through their federal trustee partners to obtain funding for authorized response activities. See the
23 NPFC User Reference Guide (eURG) for additional information. In general, federal and state agencies
24 seeking access to the OSLTF following an incident may take the following actions:

- 25 1. When an agency is notified of an incident, joint discussions between the FOSC and that agency's
26 representative will occur to determine if it is appropriate for the agency to participate and support
27 the FOSC.
- 28 2. If participation in the response is appropriate, a request for funding will be made to the FOSC.
29 Initially, the request can be made orally but must be quickly followed by a written request.
- 30 3. The funding request will include anticipated tasks, estimated costs, and the total amount of
31 funding needed for the duration of the response.

- 1 4. Authorization comes from the FOSC in the form of a signed and dated PRFA. The PRFA includes
2 the activities to be funded, the amount of money available, and an FPN. The FPN must appear on
3 all incident documentation. The signed PRFA is used as agency authorization to invoice the NPFC
4 for reimbursement of response costs.
- 5 5. It is necessary to fully document all costs associated with authorized response expenditures.
6 Records must include salaries and benefits, daily transportation costs, individual per diem,
7 authorized overtime costs, material costs, equipment costs (owned or rented), and authorized
8 contractor costs.
- 9 6. If at any time during the response it appears that the agency will exceed the PRFA ceiling, there
10 must be an IMMEDIATE written request to the FOSC to increase the ceiling. The request must
11 include detailed activities and costs. If an increase is approved, the FOSC will issue an amendment
12 to the PRFA.

13 6210.4 – Local Government Access

14 Local governments cannot directly access the fund. However, during a response, local government
15 resources may be hired via a PRFA. For claims after the fact, local governments can submit claims to the
16 FOSC.

17 **6220 – Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)** 18 **Funding**

19 6220.1 – FOSC Access

20 EPA and USCG FOSCs have access to CERCLA funding, as applicable, via authorities found in the NCP. EPA
21 accesses CERCLA funding via internal policies and procedures.

22 6220.2 – State Access

23 EPA and USCG FOSCs can assist the State in accessing CERCLA funding. All requests are reviewed and
24 approved by the appropriate FOSC.

25 6220.3 – Trustee Access

26 Federal agencies working for the FOSC may request funds from the FOSC to pay for their activities. State
27 trustees should work through their federal trustee partners to obtain funding for authorized response
28 activities.

29 6220.4 Local Government Access

30 For local government reimbursement under CERCLA, refer to EPA's Local Government Reimbursement
31 Program website.

1 **6230 – Stafford Act Funding**

2 6230.1 – FOSC Access - TBD

3 6230.2 – State Access - TBD

4 6230.3 – Trustee Access –TBD

5 **6240 – Alaska Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Prevention and Response Fund (OHSRPRF)**

6 Expenditures made directly from or reimbursed from the OHSRPRF will have unique tracking
7 requirements both for legislative reporting and cost recovery documentation. Due to the multi-agency
8 involvement in ICS, it is important that all agencies understand the documentation and reporting
9 requirements related to usage of the fund.

10 Additional information is available on the ADEC SPAR website [RFA and the Response Fund](#).

11 **6240.1 – ADEC**

12 SOSCs may access funds in the Response Account of the OHSRPRF, also referred to as the “Response
13 Fund,” as provided in AS 46.08.040 and AS 46.08.045 to:

- 14 • Respond to a release or threatened release when the Governor declares a disaster related to
15 an oil or a hazardous substance discharge emergency; or
- 16 • Investigate and evaluate the release or threatened release of oil or a hazardous substance; or
- 17 • Contain, clean up and take other necessary action, such as monitoring and assessing, to
18 address a release or threatened release of oil or a hazardous substance that poses an
19 imminent and substantial threat to the public health or welfare or to the environment.

20 The DEC Commissioner has management and oversight authority of Response Fund expenditures. This
21 authority has been delegated to the pre-designated SOSCs subject to the following requirements.

22 The Response Fund Manager has delegated in writing authority to approve payments of expenditures
23 from the Response Account for \$50,000 or less per incident to each SOSC for emergency responses
24 within their area. This authority may not be further delegated on a permanent basis without the prior
25 written approval of the Response Fund Manager. The SOSC may delegate this authority to another
26 individual in their temporary absence.

27 **6240.2 – Other Agencies**

28 Other State agencies should only incur obligations and expenditures after receiving a request for
29 involvement and a work plan approved by the SOSC. Obligations and expenditures not requested by the
30 SOSC will not be reimbursed from the OHSRPRF.

31 Other agencies may seek reimbursement from the OHSRPRF through an RSA. Supporting documentation
32 requirements may be in excess of standard State requirements. Thus, agencies should carefully review
33 supporting documentation requirements. Requests for reimbursement will be reviewed against
34 OHSRPRF requirements and will not be approved unless the documentation requirements have been
35 met.

36 This reimbursement process may be amended if a cost recovery agreement is negotiated with an
37 RP/PRP that adds or changes reporting requirements. The ADEC will provide written notification to all
38 participating State agencies in such a case.

1 **6300 – COST**

2 **6310 – Cost Documentation, Procedures, Forms and Completion Report**

3 **6310.1 – Federal**

4 *6310.1.1 Oil Discharge Responses*

5 The FOSC is required to submit all cost documentation for cost recovery to the NPFC. All federal cost
6 documentation, procedures, and forms are available via the NPFC’s User Reference Guide.

7 *6310.1.2 CERCLA Responses*

8 The FOSC is required to submit all cost documentation for cost recovery to the NPFC. All federal cost
9 documentation, procedures, and forms are available via the NPFC’s User Reference Guide.

10 *6310.1.3 Stafford Act Responses - TBD*

11 **6310.2 – State**

12 *Cost Recovery Direct from the RP/PRP:* In cases of cost recovery direct from the RP/PRP, each
13 participating agency may be required to provide documentation to the liable party and to ADEC for cost
14 recovery (AS 46.04.010). Written notification of procedures will be provided by ADEC to each
15 participating agency. Each agency will be required to maintain records related to the cost recovery
16 process. Specific record keeping requirements will be outlined in writing by ADEC to each participating
17 agency, but will include, at a minimum:

- 18 • Expenditures Incurred
- 19 • Expenditures Submitted for Cost Recovery
- 20 • Expenditures Recovered

21 *Cost Recovery through Litigation:* In cases of cost recovery through litigation, each participating agency
22 may be required to provide documentation to the ALaw and to ADEC for cost recovery. Written
23 notification of procedures will be provided by ADEC to each participating agency.

24 *6310.2.1 Fund Expenditure Methods*

25 RSA executable documents will include:

- 26 • A detailed explanation of services being rendered under the agreement
- 27 • Financial coding for expenditures and receivables, initial and/or amended maximum service
28 costs to be incurred by the servicing agency, and commencement and completion dates
- 29 • Servicing, requesting, and procurement contacts

30 All RSA additions, executions, and amendments will be approved by the SOSC or his/her designee prior
31 to authorization and certification by ADEC. The following will be included with each expenditure
32 submission:

- 33 • Copies of invoices, procurement documentation, travel documentation, time sheets, and all
34 receipts to support all non-personal service expenditures
- 35 • Narrative justification for the expenditure, addressing specific reasons for each expenditure
36 as it relates to the agency’s approved work plan, including detailed time entry memos for
37 personal service expenditures

1 *6310.2.2 Accounting*

2 State accounting applications will rarely be located on site. All agencies must use a unique accounting
3 structure (such as location and sub location code, and program code) or other tool to identify all
4 expenditures by a specific ICS project.

5 ADEC must receive written notification from each participating agency of the accounting structure being
6 used to capture its authorization, obligations, and expenditures.

7 **6320 – Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) Liability Limits**

8 Limits of Liability as defined by OPA 90 are outlined in 33 CFR 138, Subpart B.

9 **6400 – TIME**

10 See the agency guidance at the beginning of this section for requirements for tracking of staff time.

11 **6500 – COMPENSATION/CLAIMS**

12 Guidance for submitting a claim under the OSLTF is available at the following link:

13 <https://www.uscg.mil/Mariners/National-Pollution-Funds-Center/Claims/>.

14 Claims that are not managed through the OSLTF are likely submitted directly to the RP/PRP to resolve.

15 **6600 – PROCUREMENT**

16 **6610 – Contracting Officer Authority**

17 **6610.1 – Federal**

18 Federal contract authority for spill response falls under the FOSC duties. Further guidance on this topic is
19 available at the following link: [https://www.uscg.mil/Mariners/National-Pollution-Funds-
20 Center/Response/](https://www.uscg.mil/Mariners/National-Pollution-Funds-Center/Response/).

21 **6610.2 – State Responsible Agency: ADOA**

22 Agencies are cautioned that procurement actions are governed by AS 36.30, the State of Alaska
23 Administrative Manual, 2 AAC 12, Departmental Delegated Purchasing Authority Memoranda, as well as
24 individual departmental policy and procedures.

25 In an initial activation of the multi-agency ICS, the ADOA can establish an on-scene Procurement Office,
26 using the DCST and reporting to the Finance/Administration Section Chief. The Logistics Section Chief
27 will work with the Procurement Office to ensure accounting practices and procedures are followed for
28 all transactions.

29 Primary activities include the following:

- 30
- 31 • Establish written term contracts for services.
 - 32 • Eliminate State liability from verbal contracts through public notices.
 - 33 • Assess and establish leases for office and other space.
 - 34 • Assist, as needed, all participating agencies in contracting, emergency procurement, and
35 reporting.
 - 36 • Establish systems to provide adequate internal controls and communication between the
finance procurement unit and the logistics supply unit.

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- Coordinate with ADMVA/ADHSEM and ADOT&PF and Logistics to ensure ground transportation requirements are met.
 - Assist in hiring and training staff for procurement functions.

1 7000 – HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

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Guidance for hazardous substance response is focused on highlighting distinctions between oil and hazardous substance response under the NCP. Each hazardous substance response is unique, and this section is intended to serve as a policy guide to provide hazardous substance response resources and clearly define the ways a hazardous substance release response may often differ from an oil discharge response.

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Hazardous Substances

- NCP 40 CFR 300.400 Hazardous Substance Response (Subpart E)
- Hazardous Substance Job Aid
- Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to the NRF
- Radiological Response Procedure Job Aid
- Hazardous Materials Response Special Teams Capabilities and Contact Handbook
- NOAA Air Resources Laboratory (air dispersion modeling assistance)

Chemical and Hazard Material Guides and Manuals

- CHEMTREC, Chemical/Hazardous Substance information, 1 800-424-9300
- DOT ERG
- International Maritime Dangerous Goods Codes
- National Fire Protection Guide On Hazardous Materials
- NIOSH/OSHA/USCG/United States EPA, NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards
- Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities
- SDS
- Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials
- CAMEO Software Suite (includes CAMEO, ALOHA and MARPLOT)
- National Institutes of Health PubChem Open Chemistry Database

[References and Tools](#): Agency Response Guides

USCG IMH

- Chapter 15: Terrorism Incident
- Chapter 20: Hazardous Substances/Materials
- Chapter 22: Multi-Casualty Branch

EPA IMH:

- Chapter 15: Hazardous Substance Response
- Chapter 18: Radiological Incidents
- Chapter 19: Biological Incidents
- Chapter 21: Terrorist Incidents

AIMS Guide

Note: CERCLA-regulated hazardous substances, and their reportable quantities, are listed in 40 CFR Part 302, Table 302.4. CERCLA and EPCRA reportable quantities may also be found in EPA's "[List of Lists](#)." Radionuclides listed under CERCLA are provided in a separate list, with Reportable Quantities in Curies.

4 See also [Section 7500](#) for additional reference material.

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7100 – INTRODUCTION

While the basic ICS/UC is unchanged whether the response is to an oil discharge or hazardous substance release, including a WMD incident, there are several factors that are unique to hazardous substance releases. The purpose of this chapter is to provide ACP users with information specific to response to hazardous substance releases, including WMD incidents.

Many ARRT and Alaska’s Area Committee member agencies have specific responsibilities during and following a hazardous substances incident, including WMD or other terrorist act (chemical, biological, or radiological). The ACP is a good general guide for interagency coordination and resources during a response to any type of oil or hazardous substances incident. When an incident is large enough in scope to trigger the NRF, a hazardous substance response will be conducted under Emergency Support Function 10 and may use this plan as a guide.

7110 – Scope

This chapter focuses on hazardous substance incidents with the following characteristics:

- Multi-agency and/or multi-jurisdictional response
- Exceedance of localized (city/county/state) response capacity
- Response that exceeds one operational period
- Release or imminent release of hazardous substances (not intelligence only)
- Response phase of the incident, through stabilization

7120 – Definitions of Hazardous Substances

This chapter does not specifically deal with issues related to a response to petroleum products. Petroleum products, such as diesel and gasoline, are specifically excluded from CERCLA and are not considered to be “hazardous substances” under federal statute. State environmental statutes, however, consider these materials hazardous substances.

This chapter address the hazardous substances, as defined and regulated by CERCLA, the Clean Air Act, CWA, and the Toxic Substances Control Act. This includes RCRA “hazardous wastes.” In addition, any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance may also be specifically designated as a “hazardous substance” under CERCLA. This definition includes numerous hazardous chemicals, as well as chemical warfare agents and radionuclides. CERCLA hazardous substances and associated Reportable Quantities are listed in 40 CFR Part 302.4 – the “List of Lists.” CERCLA also applies to “pollutants or contaminants” that may present an imminent or substantial danger to public health or welfare. An imminent or substantial danger to public health or welfare is caused when the pollutant or contaminant will, or may reasonably be anticipated to, cause illness, death, or deformation in any organism. Most biological warfare agents have been determined to be pollutants or contaminants under CERCLA.

Hazardous substance responders should be familiar with Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) responses that are generally considered part of a terrorist or weapons of mass destruction (WMD) attack, making the response a crime scene. DoD, DHS and FBI all have authorities for responding, investigating and sampling CBRNE incidents and FOSCs shall be prepared to provide resources and technical assistance concurrent to the criminal investigation or after it is completed. EPA and CG are the only federal agencies that have authority to provide removal and remediation services for long-term environmental multi-media cleanup and decontamination of a contaminated site.

1

2 The State of Alaska regulates hazardous substances under a broad definition of hazardous materials in
3 AS 29.35.590(7).

4 **7130 – Authorities**

5 **7130.1 – Federal Authorities**

6 Federal authorities are responsible for a response to the release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or
7 contaminant, including biological, chemical, and radiological warfare agent, are outlined in the CWA §
8 311, CERCLA (commonly known as “Superfund”), and the NCP. FOSCs do not have the authority to
9 respond to hazardous material incidents that do not include hazardous substances.

10 FOSCs have a mandate to respond to assist State, tribal, and local hazardous materials responders who
11 are dealing with an unknown chemical release to the environment. Once the public safety threat is over,
12 the FOSC must evaluate if there is a remaining environmental threat from a hazardous substance and/or
13 pollutant or contaminant, as defined by CERCLA.

14 Jurisdiction: Federal jurisdiction is based on the source or impacts of the releases, unlike responses to oil
15 discharges, which is based on the risk of impact to waters of the U.S. In accordance with the NCP, the
16 EPA is the pre-designated FOSC for the inland zone and the USCG is the FOSC for the coastal zone. The
17 FOSC will respond to hazardous substance releases, or threats of release which originate from:

- 18
- 19 • Vessels and vehicles and other modes of transportation, e.g., railroad.
 - 20 • Facilities, when the release requires immediate action to prevent risk of harm to human life,
21 health, or the environment.
 - 22 • Hazardous waste management facilities, or illegal disposal areas, when the USCG FOSC
23 determines emergency containment or other immediate removal actions are necessary prior
to the arrival of the EPA FOSC.

24 Per the USCG-EPA Instrument of Redelegation, any response to an incident originating a vessel of any
25 kind, is the jurisdiction of the USCG FOSC and cannot be delegated to the EPA (agreement signed 1987
26 and 1988).

27 DOD will provide the FOSC for any hazardous substance releases from DOD vessels or facilities. DOE will
28 provide the FOSC for any releases from DOE facilities.

29 Under the NCP, responsibility for radiological responses is more complex and is dependent on who
30 “owns” the source of the release. Roles and responsibilities are outlined in the Nuclear/Radiological
31 Incident Annex to the NRF. The EPA Radiological Emergency Response Plan provides additional guidance
32 on responding to radiological incidents.

33 Transition to Long-Term Cleanup/Site Remediation: Once the immediate threat to human life, health, or
34 the environment has been abated and the character of the response changes to a long-term cleanup or
35 site remediation, the FOSC’s responsibilities will be transferred to a designated EPA official. The EPA is
36 the lead federal agency for longer-term hazardous substance and pollutant or contaminant cleanups in
37 the inland and coastal zone. However, long-term cleanup is outside of the scope of this plan.

38 **7130.2 – State Authorities**

39 The State of Alaska regulates hazardous substances under a broad definition of hazardous materials in
40 AS 29.35.590(7). For chemical releases, ADEC will provide the SOSC. ADHSS will activate their EOC and

1 will designate the SOSC. Radiological responses are jointly led by the ADEC and ADHSS and the SOSC will
2 be determined on a case-by-case basis.

3 **7130.3 – Lead Agencies for Types of Hazardous Substance Incidents**

4 Table 7-1 outlines the State and federal lead agencies for specific incident types. Note that this chart
5 only shows the agency with primary authority—it does not reflect the fact that multiple agencies
6 typically coordinate on each incident.

7 Table 7-1: Lead State and Federal Agencies for Specific Incident Types

	OIL	CHEMICAL	BIOLOGICAL	NUCLEAR/ RADIOLOGICAL	DISASTER
State of Alaska	ADEC	ADEC (plus state defined hazmat)	ADHSS	ADEC, ADHSS	ADMVA
Federal	EPA USCG	EPA USCG	EPA	EPA, USCG, DOE, DOD NRC, NASA	FEMA

8

9 **7200 – RESPONSE**

10 **7210 – Command**

11 Local Command: The community’s LOSC is in command and control until he or she determines that
12 there is no longer an imminent threat to public safety. The LOSC can at any time request higher
13 authority to assume command and control of an incident. Local emergency plans should be consulted
14 for any specific directions or guidelines. The local fire department and/or LEPC should have the most
15 current records on local storage of hazmat in quantities large enough to meet federal reporting
16 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.

17
18

19 **7210.1 – Hazardous Substances Incident/Unified Command Objectives**

20 Primary UC Objectives:

- 21 • Protect the safety of the public and responders
- 22 • Identify the hazards
- 23 • Isolate the hazard area
- 24 • Establish Command
- 25 • Complete notifications
- 26 • Activate response plans

27 Other Possible UC Objectives:

- 28 • On-site safety
- 29 • Threat assessment
- 30 • Hazard detection and reduction

- 1 • Environmental monitoring and forecasts
- 2 • Plume and/or trajectory modeling
- 3 • Sample and forensic evidence collection/analysis
- 4 • Assess impacts to Critical Infrastructure and cascading impacts

5 **7210.2 – Criminal Incident Management**

6 It may be unclear at the onset of a response whether the cause was accidental or criminal. Local
7 responders will be the first to arrive on scene to assess the situation and, if trained, take initial response
8 measures to contain or stop the release. In instances where criminal activity is suspected, coordination
9 is required between the hazardous substance response and law enforcement. Law enforcement
10 agencies will consider the incident as a crime scene. Although protection of life remains paramount, and
11 protection of health or the environment are priorities, the protection and processing of the crime scene
12 is imperative so perpetrators can be identified and apprehended.

13 The FOSC should share all available and applicable information, with the law enforcement agencies’
14 assistance in making these determinations.

15 **7210.3 – Credible Threat Determination (Terrorism /CBRNE Events)**

16 If a responder suspects terrorism, the FBI and local/State law enforcement must be notified as soon as
17 possible. A terrorist incident will always be treated as a federal crime scene; thus, giving the FBI and
18 local/State law enforcement agencies the initial lead in each response.

19 Credible Threat Determination: The FBI and other law enforcement agencies will determine whether the
20 event is credible terrorist threat / act of terrorism, based on available evidence, statements, scenario,
21 and intelligence. The FOSC may be approached by the law enforcement agencies to assist in obtaining
22 initial investigative samples to confirm their “credible threat.”

23 Response to Terrorism Incident: A CBRNE/WMD type terrorist incident is inherently a hazardous
24 substance incident with a criminal investigation component. As such, it should be responded to under
25 the NRS and potentially the NRF. The NRF’s *Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex*
26 provides guidance on a response to criminal incidents with significant impacts.

27 The FBI and DHS can activate federal resources to assist in the response activities, not only for the
28 criminal investigation but for UC support. The FBI and/or DHS may be able to provide information on
29 critical infrastructure, cascading impacts, geographic information system products, and access to the
30 Infrastructure Protection Gateway systems.

31 The UC responding to an incident involving terrorism must be acutely aware of the unique nature of the
32 federal government’s response mechanism for these types of incidents. Homeland Security Presidential
33 Directive 5 gives DHS the lead federal role for coordinating federal support to a State and local response;
34 however, nothing in the NRF changes the legal authorities or responsibilities outlined in other federal,
35 State, or local laws and regulations. Members of the UC may find themselves working with or for DHS,
36 the FBI, FEMA, or several other federal agencies under the NRF.

37 **7220 – Operations**

38 Operations activities for hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant releases are dependent upon
39 the way they are released (i.e., explosion, train derailment, fire, etc.) and the environment (air, water,
40 soil) and/or structures impacted by the release. FOSC authority to respond is dictated by the NCP,
41 Subpart E. FOSCs should follow the phases outlined there. In general, operations activities can be

1 grouped into the following general steps, listed in Table 7-2. (These steps are not presented in a
 2 chronological order and not all are necessary in all responses.)

3 Table 7-2: General Operations Activities

Notifications and Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification • Communication of the hazard warning to others • Initiation of emergency decontamination of casualties
Victim Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuation/shelter-in-place • Removal of victims to a safe area • Observation of signs and symptoms of casualties
Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination of the contaminant/hazards involved • Plume and runoff forecasts • Determination of extent of contamination • Sampling of water/soil/air/product • Determination of threat to human health and the environment
Site Control and Worker Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of hot, warm, and cold zones • Control of access to area • Initiation of decontamination procedures for response personnel/equipment
Containment and Clean-up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control/stoppage of further releases • Containment of material already released • Implementation of countermeasures

4

5 **7220.1 – Offensive vs Defensive Operations**

6 Defensive response measures include detecting a release, notifying the public and appropriate agencies,
 7 predicting plume movement, and protecting the public through evacuation or shelter-in-place tactics.

8 Offensive response measures include monitoring chemical concentrations and entering hazard zones to
 9 accomplish rescue, control, decontamination, or other objectives. The key to an effective offensive
 10 response is a well-trained, equipped, and practiced hazmat team.

11 Response staff should refer to OSHA HAZWOPER standards 29 CFR 1910.120. For personnel safety, it is
 12 imperative that responders know which level they are trained and qualified to respond. Other response
 13 objectives may be prioritized during an incident, such as providing medical care, firefighting capability,
 14 and decontamination.

15 **7220.2 – Sampling Assistance and Resources**

16 The following agencies can provide on-site sampling as well as limited field analyses of samples.

- 17 • EPA – Region 10
- 18 • USCG Pacific Strike Team
- 19 • FBI Hazardous Materials Response Unit
- 20 • National Guard 103rd CST

1 7220.3 – Analytical Analysis / Laboratory Assistance

2 Several laboratories can assist in sample analysis; however, laboratory capabilities vary. Available
3 analyses, detection limit, sample type, and turn-around times vary.

4
5 The State labs for ADEC and ADHSS can analyze several matrices (soil, water, air, biological samples) for
6 a variety of contaminants, including capabilities in general chemistry, radiological isotope identification
7 and activity, and biological agents.

8
9 EPA’s START contractor maintains BOAs with several labs, these are listed in Table 7-3. However, it
10 should be noted that this is not an exhaustive list and other labs, including other Alaska-based labs, may
11 be available.

12
13 Table 7-3: Analytical Labs (EPA/START BOA Laboratories)

LABORATORY	CAPABILITIES
EMSL Analytical, New Jersey	Asbestos
A & B Labs	General Chemistry/ Limited Air
Eurofins Air Toxics (Air)	Air
ARI (General)	General
ALS Environmental, California	Air
ALS Environmental, Washington	General Chemistry/ Dioxin
GEL Laboratories	General Chemistry
Lab/Cor, Inc, Oregon and Washington	Asbestos
On Site Environmental	General Chemistry
Test America, Alaska, Washington, Phoenix	General Chemistry, Dioxin, Air
EMT Laboratory, Illinois	General Chemistry
Pace Analytical	Air, Hydrocarbons, Dioxins

14

15 7220.4 – Plume Modelling Assistance

16 Several plume modelling programs/applications are available for hazardous substance gas vapors and/or
17 particulate plumes. These range from simple (ALOHA) to complex (HYSPLIT).

18 **ALOHA:** ALOHA can predict the movement of hazardous substances in the atmosphere and display the
19 toxic threat zones on a digital map via MARPLOT. ALOHA can also estimate thermal and explosive threat
20 zones of flammable chemicals. ALOHA has almost a thousand chemicals in its database. MARPLOT uses
21 electronic maps created by the United States Bureau of the Census that cover the entire country. ALOHA
22 and MARPLOT are available downloaded for free as part of the [CAMEO software suite from EPA](#).

23 Use and Limitations: ALOHA is a basic tool for responders to use and does not require significant
24 specialist training to utilize; while simple to use, it has several limitations as it does not consider several
25 variables used in more advanced modelling.

26 **Gaussian Plume Model:** [Description TBD]

27 Use and Limitations: [TBD]

1 Contact: The CST 103rd has staff stationed in Anchorage, trained in performing this model. NOAA Air
2 Resources Lab may also be contacted.

3 **HYSPLIT Model:** HYSPLIT is one of NOAA’s most widely used atmospheric transport and dispersion air
4 modeling systems. It can be used to determine where airborne particles originated as well as where
5 they’re likely to go based on historic and anticipated weather patterns. Unlike ALOHA, HYSPLIT models
6 are available for modeling particulates, such as smoke.

7 Use and Limitations: A user-friendly trajectory or dispersion model, the READY (Real-time
8 Environmental Applications and Display sYstem), can be run from the NOAA’s Air Resources Laboratory
9 [HYSPLIT website](#). However, this interface does have limitations in its accuracy and detail and is designed
10 with atmospheric scientists as the intended user. Hazardous Substance release responders should
11 contact NOAA for assistance in preparing a more accurate and complete model.

12 In Situ Burning: This model can be used for *in situ* burning smoke plumes, although it is based on wood
13 smoke and not smoke from petroleum fires. Personnel from ADEC’s Division of Air Quality are learning
14 to run HYSPLIT models (early 2020) to support in situ burn decision making.

- 15 • Contact: NOAA’s Air Resources Laboratory, or ADEC’s Scientific Support Manager for more
16 information.

17 7220.4 – Transition to Removal/Cleanup Action

18 At some point after the peak of the initial response phase, the nature of site activities may evolve into a
19 removal or cleanup action. The responders involved in the initial response phase may not be actively
20 involved with this phase and additional resources may be brought in to perform the removal and
21 cleanup activities. In addition, it is possible that additional federal and/or State agency representatives
22 may need to be involved with the removal action to ensure that regulatory mandates are followed. It is
23 critical that the initial responders debrief the incoming clean up staff prior to demobilizing. Standard
24 short-term removal and cleanup actions are:

- 25 • Evaluate cleanup/decontamination options
- 26 • Implement cleanup alternatives

27
28 Some sites will move to a long-term monitoring and/or remediation phase. This is outside the scope of
29 the ACP.

30 **7230 – Logistics**

31 7230.1 – Specialized Hazardous Materials/Emergency Response Teams

32 There are several specially trained hazardous materials teams (both public and private) in Alaska that
33 might be available to respond to a hazardous substance release (see Table 7-4).

34 Emergency Response Teams, LEPCs and first responders may obtain access to preparedness and
35 planning information by requesting access to [the State’s Tier II Database](#).

1 Table 7-4: Response Teams

TEAM NAME	BASE	REGION-WIDE, IF REQUESTED	TEAM LEVEL A/B
EPA Emergency Response (START)	Anchorage, AK	Yes	Both
EPA Radiological Emergency Response	Las Vegas, NV	Yes	Both
Pacific Strike Team (USCG)	Novato, CA	Yes	Both
103 rd CST (National Guard)		Yes	Both
Statewide Hazardous Material Response Teams			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anchorage Fire Department HazMat Team 	Anchorage, AK	Yes	Both
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fairbanks North Star Borough HazMat Team 	Fairbanks, AK	Yes	Both
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital City Fire/Rescue HazMat Team 	Juneau, AK	Yes	Both
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ketchikan Fire Department HazMat Team 	Ketchikan, AK	Yes	Both
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kodiak Fire Department HazMat Team 	Kodiak, AK	Yes	Both
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sitka Fire Department HazMat Team 	Sitka, AK	Yes	Both

2

3 In addition to the teams listed above, several additional agencies and organizations are members of the
 4 Statewide Hazmat Response Work Group and have trained responders and hazmat teams. These include
 5 the DOD (on JBER, Fort Wainwright and Eielson Air Force Base), FBI, ADHSS, and industry partners, such
 6 as the Alaska Railroad and Alaska West Express/Lynden Transport.

7 **7230.2 – Contractor Support**

8 There are several contractors in Alaska with expertise in responding to hazardous substance releases. It
 9 is essential that any contractor who is retained have the appropriate training to meet OSHA’s
 10 29 CFR 1910.120 health and safety requirements and be capable of responding in the appropriate level
 11 of protection.

12

13 **7300 – HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND PRODUCTS IN ALASKA**

14 This section profiles specific EHSs in Alaska—the substances and their characteristics, the facilities that
 15 use or store them, their transportation, the risks they pose, and the capability to respond to large-scale
 16 releases.

17 Alaska is fortunate in that only a limited number of EHSs are known to be present in the state, and, of
 18 the limited number identified, only a few are prevalent. The most prevalent EHS, in terms of pounds
 19 stored and/or number of reporting facilities, are listed in Table 7-5 below. This list is based on the 2018
 20 Tier Two Reports. Table 7-6 lists common hazardous substances that have a high probability of
 21 occurrence and/or a high consequence if released, including chemical, biological, radiological/nuclear
 22 and explosive substances. The Cameo Chemical website for each chemical includes hyperlinked
 23 references, such as the ERG, NIOSH Pocket Guide, International Chem Safety Card, USCG CHRIS Code;
 24 use the website or CAMEO Chemical App to access this additional guidance on chemical properties,
 25 safety, and response.

1 Table 7-5: Most Prevalent EHS in Alaska

EHS	CHEMICAL PROPERTIES AND RESPONSE REFERENCES
Ammonia, Anhydrous	CAMEO Chemical: Anhydrous Ammonia
Aniline	CAMEO Chemical: Aniline
Benzyl Chloride	CAMEO Chemical: Benzyl Chloride
Chlorine	CAMEO Chemical: Chlorine NRT Quick Reference Guide: Chlorine Gas
Ethylene Oxide	CAMEO Chemical: Ethylene Oxide
Formaldehyde	CAMEO Chemical: Formaldehyde
Hydrogen Sulfide	CAMEO Chemical: Hydrogen Sulfide NRT Quick Reference Guide: Hydrogen Sulfide
Nitric Acid	CAMEO Chemical: Nitric Acid, Red Fuming CAMEO Chemical: Nitric Acid, Other than Red Fuming
Sodium Cyanide	CAMEO Chemical: Sodium Cyanide NRT Quick Reference Guide: Cyanide Salts
Sulfuric Acid	CAMEO Chemical: Sulfuric Acid

2

1 Table 7-6: Common Hazardous Substances in Alaska

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE	CHEMICAL PROPERTIES AND RESPONSE REFERENCES
CHEMICAL	
Asbestos	CAMEO Chemical: Asbestos EPA Guidelines for Catastrophic Emergency Situations Involving Asbestos
Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene (BTEX)	CAMEO Chemical: Benzene CAMEO Chemical: Toluene CAMEO Chemical: Ethylbenzene CAMEO Chemical: Xylene
Mercury	CAMEO Chemical: Mercury EPA Mercury Response Guidebook March 2019
Methanol	CAMEO Chemical: Methanol
Non-ammonia Refrigerants	TBD
Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)	TBD
Pesticides/Herbicides/Biocides	TBD
BIOLOGICAL	
Botulinum Toxin	CDC, Botulism Website
General Response Guidance:	ASTM E2458 - 17 Standard Practices for Bulk Sample Collection and Swab Sample Collection of Visible Powders Suspected of Being Biological Agents and Toxins from Nonporous Surfaces ASTM E2770 - 17 Standard Guide for Operational Guidelines for Initial Response to Suspected Biological Agents and Toxins
RADIOLOGICAL/NUCLEAR	
Technologically Enhanced Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material TENORM	EPA TENORM: Oil and Gas Production Wastes
Nuclear Medicine Products	Radiation Used in Nuclear Medicine U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Fact Sheet: Medical Use of Radioactive Materials
Radiological Imaging/ Industrial Radiography Products	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Industrial Uses of Nuclear Materials
General Response Guidance:	EPA Region 10 Radiological Incident Response Standard Operating Guidelines EPA Emergency Response Program Radiological Incident Checklist
EXPLOSIVES	
Military Munitions	Responding to Military Munitions Concept Plan (USCG Sector Delaware Bay)
Unexploded Ordnance	EPA Handbook on the Management of Ordnance and Explosives at Closed, Transferring, and Transferred Ranges and Other Sites
Industrial Explosives	TBD
Illicit Explosives	TBD

2

1

2 **7400 – RESOURCES**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Resources

- Hazardous Substance Job Aid
- Refer to [Section 7230](#) for a listing of Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Teams

3 **7410 – Personnel and Equipment**

4 [The 2010 Statewide Hazards Analysis](#) noted serious deficiencies in the State’s ability to respond to a
5 hazmat incident. The limited offensive response capability is inadequate, and areas exist with significant
6 risks and no response capability.

7 Sources of hazmat response personnel fell into relatively distinct categories depending on the type of
8 organization. Municipal organizations draw their hazmat personnel primarily from local fire
9 departments. In most cases, hazmat response is simply one function of the local fire department(s)—
10 along with firefighting, other forms of disaster management and EMS. Fire department hazmat
11 personnel include both paid and volunteer members.

12 Federal organizations with hazmat response capability draw members from DOD installation fire
13 departments. The military fire departments often include both military and civilian personnel.

14 Industry organizations with hazmat response capability draw personnel from two areas: facility workers
15 and industry fire departments.

16 **7410.1 – Federal**

17 EPA, Region 10, maintains a Level A capability through their START Contractor and EPA response staff
18 stationed in Alaska. USCG maintains the Pacific Strike Team located in Novato, California.

19 Additionally, EPA may call upon the DOD’s Alaskan Command (as a member of the ARRT) to provide
20 hazmat response resources (teams and equipment) from U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force facilities, if
21 capabilities exist.

22 Federal personnel, except for specialized teams (e.g., the NSF and the Pacific Strike Team, or the EPA
23 START Team), will not enter a hazardous environment. Federal agencies in Alaska will maintain a
24 “conservative” Level D response capability level. “Conservative” response consists of recommending
25 evacuating the affected area and maintaining a safe perimeter while attempting to positively identify
26 the pollutant and outlining a clear course of action. This response posture is appropriate due to
27 insufficient numbers of trained or equipped personnel to allow a safe and proper entry into a hazardous
28 environment and the low risk of a chemical release in the area.

29 **7410.2 – State**

30 ADEC is mandated by statute to respond promptly to a discharge of oil or a hazardous substance
31 (AS 46.08.130). ADEC may contract with a person, business, or municipality in order to meet response
32 requirements, or may establish and maintain a containment and cleanup capability (i.e., personnel,
33 equipment, and supplies).

34 Presently, ADEC has no Level A or B hazmat response capability, although there is some possibility that
35 ADEC response team contractors could be mobilized out of Anchorage in time to assist in certain hazmat

1 responses. ADEC has some monitoring equipment in Anchorage and Fairbanks, and there is some
2 capacity for the agency to assist local or nearby response efforts by monitoring airborne contaminant
3 levels.

4 As an alternative measure, ADEC has negotiated response agreements with local communities to
5 enhance oil and hazardous substance response capabilities using existing local resources. ADEC will, in
6 turn, reimburse the responding local community for expenses incurred during the response. Under the
7 provisions of the local response agreement, the local community reserves the right to refuse an SOSC’s
8 request to respond based on local conditions and overall readiness capability.

9 ADEC has entered into local response agreements with the Fairbanks North Star Borough, the
10 Municipality of Anchorage, the City and Borough of Juneau, the City of Ketchikan, and the City of Kodiak
11 whereby the local hazmat team may elect to respond on the State’s behalf to an incident when
12 requested by the SOSC. These agreements address Hazmat responses beyond the normal jurisdictional
13 boundaries of the MOA and the city of Kodiak. Information on the State’s hazmat capability and
14 Statewide Hazmat Response Team is available on [ADEC’s Hazmat Response](#) webpage.

15 EPCRA Tier II data is managed by ADEC; for additional information staff should email the Tier II
16 coordinator at tiertwo@alaska.gov.

17 **7410.3 – Local Emergency Planning Committees**

18 EPCRA includes requirements for chemical hazard planning including the establishment of SERC and
19 LEPC. Local Emergency Planning Commissions were established within the LEPCs to, among other
20 duties, prepare, review, and test/exercise emergency plans. The plans must include a variety of
21 information, including a description of emergency equipment and facilities in the community, and
22 emergency response training programs. Responders may refer to these documents during an incident.
23 Information about the [SERC](#) and the Alaska’s [21 LEPCs](#) are available online.

24 **7420 – Policy, Guidance, and Studies**

25 EHS releases summaries are available from calendar year 2010 to the present on [ADEC’s hazmat](#)
26 [response website](#).

27 **7500 – REFERENCE MATERIALS**

28 CERCLA hazardous substances, and their reportable quantities, are listed in 40 CFR Part 302, Table
29 302.4. CERCLA and EPCRA reportable quantities may also be found in EPA’s “[List of Lists](#).” Radionuclides
30 listed under CERCLA are provided in a separate list with Reportable Quantities in Curies. Table 7-8
31 summarizes the references materials.

Table 7-7: Reference Materials to Support Hazardous Substance / Material Response

INFORMATION SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
Code of Federal Regulations	29 CFR – Labor 33 CFR – Navigation and Navigable Waters 40 CFR – Protection of the Environment 40 CFR Part 300 – NCP 49 CFR – Transportation
Safety	NIOSH Manual of Analytical Methods OSHA Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities

Table 7-7: Reference Materials to Support Hazardous Substance / Material Response

INFORMATION SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
	Quick Selection Guide to Chemical Protective Clothing 3M Respirator Selection Guide and Odor Thresholds for respirators ATSDR Medical Management Guidelines for Acute Chemical Exposures includes information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - physical properties - symptoms of exposure - standards and guidelines - personal protection - decontamination - care for first responders - pre-hospital and hospital providers
Chemical Properties	Chemical Hazards Response Information System ATSDR Chemical Specific Information ATSDR Chemical Specific 2-Page info sheets NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards American Conference of Industrial Hygienists Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices Wiley Guide to Chemical Incompatibilities Chemical Properties Handbook, Thermodynamics-Environmental Transport, Safety and Health Related Properties for Organic and Inorganic Chemicals The Merck Index
First Responder References:	EPA OSC Blue Book – A collection of field related resources Hazardous Materials Guide for First Responders CSX Corporation Transportation Emergency Response to Railroad Incidents DOT Emergency Response Guidebook DOT Emergency Response Guidebook Mobile app ATSDR - HazMat Emergency Preparedness Training and Tools for Responders
Military References	USAMRICD Medical Management of Chemical Casualties Handbook USAMRIID’s Medical Management of Biological Casualties Textbook of Military Medicine Defense against Toxin Weapons Manual Jane’s Chem-Bio Handbook (not available online—must be purchased or borrowed)

1 **7510 – Reports**

- 2 • *Alaska Statewide Oil and Hazardous Substance Inventory for Tier Two, Reporting Year 2011.*
- 3 Prepared for the EPA, Region 10, by Ecology and Environment, Inc. 2012
- 4 • [Statewide Hazardous Materials Commodity Flow Study](#), Nuka Research and Planning Group,
- 5 2010.
- 6

7 **8000 – SALVAGE & VESSEL FIRE FIGHTING**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Salvage and Marine Fire Fighting

- Job Aid: Marine Fire Fighting, Salvage and Lightering

8

SMFF PROVIDERS. Note that there are four SMFF providers in the AWA area, that may be available for response on the Alaska Inland rivers. They are listed below with their 24-hour response line. For the latest information on each SMFF providers' resources and capabilities, contact the company directly:

- Ardent (206-332-8200)
- Donjon-SMIT (703-299-0081)
- Resolve Marine (954-764-8700)
- T&T Salvage (713-534-0700)

9

10 *This section has not been developed to address salvage and vessel firefighting in the inland zone.*

11 *Resources and subject matter experts may be available via the nearest USCG Sector.*

12

1 **9000 – APPENDICES**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Summary Tools

- ACP Contact Directory – Comprehensive and centralized listing of statewide agency and organization points of contact with current contact information.
- Alaska Community Database
- Hazardous Materials Response Special Teams Capabilities and Contact Handbook

2 **9100 – EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION**

3 **9110 – Initial Awareness, Assessment, and Notification Sequence**

4 In the case of a *reportable* oil discharge or hazardous substance release (as defined in State and federal
5 regulations), the RP/PRP or initial responder to the incident will immediately notify the agencies listed in
6 Table 9-1. Once these initial notifications have been made, the FOSC, SOSC, and LOSC will be responsible
7 for the notification of appropriate federal, State, tribal, and local agencies, and organizations,
8 respectively.

9 Table 9-1: Initial Emergency Contact Checklist

The area code for all phone and fax numbers is 907 , unless otherwise indicated	
FEDERAL	
NRC (24 hr)	1-800-424-8802
FOSC for Coastal Zone – USCG – Sector Anchorage	428-4100 or 1-866-396-1361
FOSC for Inland Zone – EPA, Region X Alaska Operations Office	271-5083
EPA Region 10 (24 hr)	206-553-1263
STATE	
SOSC – ADEC, Central Alaska Response Team (business hours)	269-3063
SOSC – ADEC, Northern Alaska Response Team (business hours)	451-2121
SOSC – ADEC, Southeast Alaska Response Team (business hours)	465-5340
After Hours Spill Number	1-800-478-9300

10 **9200 – PERSONNEL AND SERVICES DIRECTORY**

11 The complete contacts directory, including State, federal, local, and tribal contacts, stakeholders and
12 other service providers is available in the ACP Contact Directory.

13 ADEC maintains an internal Callout Directory of individuals and agencies that may require notification or
14 support the State’s response to an oil discharge or hazardous substance release.

15 EPA maintains an internal call-out list, updated monthly, for the OSCs, on Emergency Response Unit
16 staff, and contractors. Refer to the EPA Special Teams for a description of the teams that may provide
17 additional expertise during a response.

18 Technical support and/or the special teams that may provide technical support are identified in several
19 different ways. The NCP lists several special teams available to the FOSC. The USCG published the
20 [Hazardous Materials Response Special Teams Capabilities and Contact Handbook in 2005](#), which
21 includes many specialized teams also available to the UC.

1 Contact Information for Alaska State Trooper Posts is found here: <https://dps.alaska.gov/ast/contacts>.

2 **9210 – Stakeholders**

3 **9210.1 – Fishing Cooperatives and Fleets**

4 Fishing fleets/organizations are included in the ACP Contact Directory (Tab: Response and Planning
5 Contact, Group: Other Stakeholders). These organizations are primarily commercial fishing associations.
6 For information on subsistence fishing, coordinate with the local tribal government, native non-profit
7 corporation or the regional corporation.

8 Generally, fishing groups and associations may be contacted with requests for specific information on the
9 location and timing of fish, as well as local current conditions. Though the primary function of these
10 organizations is not to provide such information, individual members will be quite knowledgeable about
11 environmental conditions and may be willing to share information.

12 **9210.2 – Maritime Associations/Organizations/Cooperatives**

13 There are three marine pilot associations in Alaska (Tab: Response and Planning Contact, Group: Other
14 Stakeholders). Additional information is available from the [State of Alaska Board of Marine Pilots
15 website](#).

16 **9210.3 – Volunteer Organizations**

17 Volunteers may be coordinated and/or requested through the ADHSEM SERC Coordinator (see the ACP
18 Contact Directory). The American Red Cross has capabilities in providing sheltering and support services
19 to the local population, potentially impacted by the incident.

20 Please refer to the WPGs for trained wildlife volunteers. Volunteer organizations, such as the Civil Air
21 Patrol and USCG Auxiliary, are discussed in [Section 5300](#).

22 **9300 – DRAFT INCIDENT ACTION PLAN (IAP)**

23 [ADEC ICS Forms](#) are available online.

24 Examples IAPs are available on the [EPA Response website](#).

25 **9400 – AREA PLANNING DOCUMENTATION**

26 **9410 – Discharge and Release History**

27 For discharge and release historic information see **Error! Reference source not found.**2 and check the
28 ADEC PPR [Spill Database](#) or the [Spill Summaries](#).

29 **9410.1 Risk Assessment Documents**

- 30
- 31 • [Aleutians Risk Assessment](#)
 - 32 • [Cook Inlet Risk Assessment](#)
 - 33 • NOAA’s Assessment of Marine Oil Spill Risk and Environmental Vulnerability for the State of
34 Alaska - [Analyzing Risk to Improve Oil Spill Planning and Response](#)
 - 35 • [State 2010 Hazmat Commodity Flow Study](#)

1 Table 9-2: Most Significant Hazardous Substance Releases by Geographic Zone

GEOGRAPHIC ZONE	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES: MOST SIGNIFICANT RELEASES
Aleutian Islands	As of June 2014, the most significant release in the Aleutians geographic zone 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 hazardous substance 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 ADEC 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 geographic zone 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 hazardous substance releases of 100-plus gallons/pounds since 1980. Of these, 14 were releases of chemicals classified as EHS (anhydrous ammonia, sulfuric acid, or hydrochloric acid), and only six exceeded the reporting threshold specified in the EPCRA Section 302.
Interior	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 substance releases in the Kodiak geographic zone. The most significant occurred in April 1997, when a fire at the Star of Kodiak fish cannery released thirty pounds (30 pounds) of anhydrous ammonia.
North Slope	TBD
Northwest Arctic	ADEC Spills Database lists 427 hazardous substance releases of various sizes that have occurred in the geographic zone in the 10-year period between January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2016. The most significant release in this geographic zone was a 250,000-pound zinc concentrate release 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 hazardous substance releases, 6 were releases of chemicals classified as EHS (ammonia [anhydrous], and sulfuric acid), and only 1 exceeded the reporting threshold specified in the EPCRA Section 302.
Prince William Sound	TBD
Southeast Alaska	TBD
Western Alaska	There have been relatively few major hazmat releases in the Western Alaska Geographic zone. 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.

1 **9420 – Fate of Discharged Oil**

2 Natural processes that may act to reduce the severity of an oil discharge or accelerate the
3 decomposition of discharged oil are always at work in the aquatic environment.

- 4 • **Weathering** is a combination of chemical and physical processes that change the physical
5 properties and composition of discharged oil. These processes include evaporation, oxidation,
6 biodegradation, emulsification, dispersion, dissolution, and sedimentation. Processes and
7 definitions of the processes, and how they relate to oil discharges are provided below.
- 8 • **Evaporation** occurs when substances are converted from liquid state to vapor. During an oil
9 discharge, lighter components can evaporate into the atmosphere, leaving behind heavier
10 components. Evaporation rates depend on the composition of the oil and environmental
11 factors like wind, waves, temperature, currents, etc. For example, lighter refined products,
12 such as gasoline, tend to evaporate very quickly because they have a higher proportion of
13 lighter compounds. Heavier oils, like bunker oil, contain relatively few light compounds and
14 leave viscous residues, composed of heavier compounds.
- 15 • **Oxidation** is a chemical reaction between two substances, which results in loss of electrons
16 from one of the substances. This chemical reaction can take place between discharged oil and
17 oxygen in the air or water. This reaction can produce water soluble compounds that can
18 dissolve or form persistent compounds call tars. Oxidation of oil is a very slow process but can
19 be enhanced by sunlight.
- 20 • **Biodegradation** occurs when microorganisms, such as bacteria, fungi, and yeast, break down
21 a substance by feeding on it. Seawater contains a range of microorganisms that can either
22 partially or completely degrade oil. Nutrient levels, water temperature and oxygen availability
23 can all affect biodegradation, which tends to be quicker in warmer environments.
- 24 • **Emulsification** is a process where small droplets of one liquid become suspended in another
25 liquid. During a discharge, emulsification takes place when strong currents or waves suspend
26 water droplets in oil. Water-in-oil emulsions are frequently called "mousse" and are more
27 persistent than the original oil.
- 28 • **Dispersion** is the breakup and diffusion of substances from their original source. In an oil
29 discharge, turbulent seas can break oil into various sized droplets and mix them into the water
30 column. Smaller droplets can stay suspended while larger droplets tend to resurface, creating
31 a secondary slick. The amount of oil dispersed depends on the oil's chemical and physical
32 properties and the sea state. For example, lower viscosity oils such as diesel, have higher
33 dispersion rates in rough seas. Chemical dispersants may be used to enhance dispersion.
- 34 • **Dissolution** is the process of dissolving one substance in another. Many oils contain light
35 aromatic hydrocarbons, like benzene and toluene, which are water soluble. During a
36 discharge, these compounds readily dissolve in water or evaporation into air, which is faster
37 than dissolution.
- 38 • **Sedimentation** is a process where discharged oil chemically binds with, or adheres to,
39 particulates in the water column, creating a density greater than the original oil. If the density
40 of oil/particulate compounds becomes greater than water, particles will settle out of the
41 water column. Sedimentation is much more common in shallow, nearshore areas because of
42 the greater number of suspended particulates.

43 The various types of petroleum products respond quite differently when released into the environment.
44 Discharges of refined product that enter the water generally will disperse and experience significant
45 evaporation and spreading, making recovery difficult. Crude oil and IFO (bunker fuel) will be affected by

1 the same natural degradation factors but to a much lesser degree; these oil discharges are “persistent”
2 in nature and will require aggressive actions and innovative techniques to successfully mitigate harm.

3 **9430 – Planning Scenarios**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Background Information

- Alaska Oil Discharge and Hazardous Substance Release Scenarios

4 The consequences of having a significant discharge or release necessitates an understanding of the
5 challenges to response in remote parts of the state. Table 9-3 provides a summary of the planning
6 scenarios by geographic zone that demonstrate challenges and preparedness efforts on the part of the
7 Area Committee. A compendium of response scenarios, organized by Alaska’s geographic zones, is
8 available on ADEC’s References and Tools webpage under Background Information.

1 Table 9-3: Planning Scenario by Geographic Zone

GEOZONE	INLAND WCD* / PRODUCT	INLAND MAXIMUM MOST PROBABLE DISCHARGE* / PRODUCT	INLAND AVERAGE MOST PROBABLE DISCHARGE* / PRODUCT	HAZMAT: PRODUCT/ VOLUME*
Aleutians	TBD	TBD	TBD	3,600 lbs / anhydrous ammonia
Bristol Bay	24,600 gallons/ diesel	TBD	2,500 gallons / No 1 diesel fuel	1,500 lbs / anhydrous ammonia
Cook Inlet	250,000 gallons/ crude oil	120,000 gallons/ Jet A	2,100 gallons / gasoline	20,000 gallons/ formaldehyde solution
Interior	2,500,000 gallons/ crude oil	100,000 gallons/ diesel and jet fuel	1,000 gallons/ gasoline	Insert a cyanide potential
Kodiak Island	TBD	TBD	TBD	3800 lbs / anhydrous ammonia
North Slope	40,000 gallons/ crude oil	200,000 gallons/ crude	2,100 gallons / diesel	4,500 gallons/ hydrochloric acid
Northwest Arctic	5,000 gallons/ diesel	TBD	1,000 gallons / No 1 diesel	-insert a Red Dog Mine volume; zinc or lead
Prince William Sound	1,680,000 gallons/ crude oil	>100,000 gallons crude oil (30,000 gallons recovered)	8,000 gallons/ diesel	9,000 lbs/ anhydrous ammonia
Southeast Alaska	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Western Alaska	224,000 gallons/ diesel		1,500 gallons / No 1 diesel	30 gallons/ sulfuric acid

*Total volume. Does not consider the rate of discharge over time.

2

1 **9500 – LIST OF AGREEMENTS**

2 Reference the RCP, Part Four – Applicable MOU/MOA.

3 **9600 – CONVERSIONS**

4 Common conversions are easily found via the internet.

5 **9700 – RESPONSE REFERENCES**

6 **9710 – Geographic Zone Descriptions**

7 **9710.1 – Aleutian Islands**

8 *9710.1.1 – General Description*

9 **Physical Features:** The Aleutian Islands and the Alaska Peninsula are characterized by rugged and fjord-
10 like coastlines rising to volcanic mountainous areas up to 9,000 feet in elevation. The population is
11 distributed among predominantly isolated coastal communities. Major communities include the cities of
12 Unalaska, Sand Point, and St. Paul. The region’s maritime climate is comparatively mild regarding
13 general Alaskan temperatures; however, the islands are often fog-shrouded and frequently struck by
14 storms. The weather in the region is the result of the interaction between major weather systems that
15 move northward across the Gulf of Alaska or eastward across the Bering Sea and the land topography.

16 **Socio-Economic:** Commercial fishing and fish processing are the economic mainstays in the region.
17 There are approximately 400 fishing vessels operating in the Aleutian Island chain. Unalaska/Dutch
18 Harbor has developed as a seafood supply and processing center with some port development. Unalaska
19 is consistently the top U.S. port in volume of fish and shellfish landings; in 2005, commercial fishermen
20 unloaded 887.6 million pounds of fish and shellfish, worth \$166 million.

21 Dutch Harbor is also used temporarily as an offshore oil/gas staging area for Bering Sea offshore
22 exploration. There is some potential for offshore oil and gas development in the North Aleutian Basin.

23 A portion of the Great Circle Route, a major international shipping route, is located within the Aleutians
24 Geographic zone. An estimated 3,000–3,500 vessels, approximately 30–40 of them tank ships, transit
25 through Unimak Pass each year.

26 **Oil Activities:** In the Aleutian Islands, Unalaska/Dutch Harbor serves as the major regional hub for the
27 distribution of noncrude oils to the Aleutian villages, southern Bering Sea, and the offshore fishing fleet.
28 Service in the southern part of the area is year-round but becomes ice dependent during late October to
29 breakup. Unimak Pass and False Pass also witness heavy traffic both for transport servicing villages to
30 the north and the Aleutian chain and for foreign-vessel transport between North America and the Far
31 East.

32 Deliveries of noncrude oils into the Aleutian Islands are from the south, primarily Puget Sound or from
33 upper Cook Inlet. Noncrude oil originating from upper Cook Inlet and West Coast ports also passes
34 through the area en route to the Far East, and transport in the reverse direction is also true.

35 **General:** There are 12 communities in the region, 10 Native and 2 non-natives.

36 **Community Contacts, Key Facilities and Services:** It is the responsibility of both the LOSC and SOSC to
37 initiate contact with the appropriate local government agencies and organizations once initial
38 emergency notifications have been made. Local plans may designate who will serve as the LOSC, who
39 has responsibility for making any necessary contacts, and who should be contacted. Each distinct town,

1 village, or community within larger jurisdictions, such as boroughs, may have their own emergency
2 response plan, and all applicable local plans should be consulted during an emergency.

3 The LOSC may notify additional parties. Initial notifications will be made by telephone, with concurrent
4 transmission of any available documents (e.g., SITREPs or other information) by fax or e-mail whenever
5 possible.

Please refer to the [DCRA website](#) for information on communities. Contacts, including medical providers and other key facilities and services, are available via the [Alaska Community Database Online](#). Both sites are best used in Mozilla Firefox or Google Chrome.

6 *9710.1.2 – Aleutian Island Logistics*

7 Communities in the Aleutian Islands Geographic Zone are inaccessible by road. This limits the rapid
8 transport and staging of equipment and personnel resources to certain areas. Depending upon the
9 significance and location of the event, resources existing within the region will be moved to the staging
10 location by air or marine vessel and then transferred to vessels for deployment to the specific incident
11 location. Resources secured from locations outside of the Aleutian Islands region can be expected to
12 arrive initially by air or sea and then transferred to the staging locations by the most appropriate means
13 available.

14 The Aleutian Islands Geographic Zone’s limited road, water and air transportation capability severely
15 limits the ability to transport significant quantities of equipment and personnel to and from locations in
16 the region. After transport to existing airports, equipment may need to be transferred to vessels for on-
17 scene deployment. Small charter aircraft, both fixed wing and helicopters, will be the main method of
18 rapidly transporting responders to the scene. If weather prevents flying or if many personnel are
19 involved, then in-region passenger vessels will be used. Workers brought in from outside the region will
20 most likely arrive on scheduled Alaska Airlines, Ravn flights or via chartered aircraft. These workers can
21 then be shuttled to the scene by a combination of aircraft and vessels.

22 Response equipment can be dispatched to the scene by a combination of USCG and private charter
23 aircraft and vessel transport. A limited number of fishing vessels operate in the region and these vessels
24 are extremely dependent on pack ice conditions.

25 For transportation via air and water, the following table provides distance from Anchorage to some of
26 the Aleutian Islands communities (see Table 9-4). Times assume favorable weather and do not consider
27 delays waiting for favorable tides. Distances are from tables found in the back of *U.S. Coast Pilot,*
28 *Volume 9 -Pacific and Arctic coasts of Alaska from Cape Spencer to the Beaufort Sea.* (Available on the
29 Internet at <https://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/publications/coast-pilot/index.html>.)

1 Table 9-4: Approximate Distance and Transit Times to Aleutian Islands 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	1,300 miles	108	3.3
Akutan	766 miles	64	1.8
Atka	1,200 miles	100	2.9
Cold Bay	634 miles	53	1.3
False Pass	646 miles	54	1.4
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

2 **9710.2 – Bristol Bay**

3 *9710.2.1 – Bristol Bay General Description*

4 **Physical Features:** Portions of this region are in the maritime, transitional, and continental climatic
 5 zones. The weather in the region is the result of the interaction between land topography and major
 6 weather systems that move northward across the Gulf of Alaska or eastward across the Bering Sea.

7 The South side of the Alaska Peninsula is characterized by a fjord-like coastline rising to volcanic
 8 mountainous areas occasionally up to 8,000 feet. The north side of the peninsula and the Bristol Bay
 9 area are characterized by a relatively regular coastline with numerous sand and gravel beaches and
 10 abutting coastal lowlands, often drained by river systems terminating in broad estuarine areas. Major
 11 storm systems move northward off the Gulf of Alaska and into the South coastal highland areas,
 12 dropping precipitation usually as rain on the southern side and leaving the leeward (northern) side in
 13 somewhat of a rain shadow. The north side of the peninsula and Bristol Bay, however, are subject to
 14 eastward-moving storm systems from the Bering Sea; hence, these areas are among the stormiest in the
 15 State. Headwater areas of the major Bristol Bay-Togiak drainages receive less precipitation than coastal
 16 areas and are subject to greater temperature fluctuations due to the influence of the continental
 17 climatic zone.

18 The Bay spans 200 miles from its base at Port Moller on the Alaska Peninsula to its northwest boundary
 19 at Cape Newenham and stretches northeasterly nearly the same distance to the mouths of the
 20 Nushagak and Kvichak rivers which drain its inland reaches. The Nushagak and Kvichak are two of
 21 several major rivers in the region. At the west end are the Kvichak River (which drains Lake Iliamna), the
 22 Nushagak, the Alagnak and the Naknek River, which drains Naknek Lake on the Alaska Peninsula.

23 **Socio-Economic:** Bristol Bay is the world’s largest sockeye salmon fishery and the State’s largest salmon
 24 fishery, which is by far the dominant enterprise in the region. Dillingham and Naknek are the major fish

1 processing areas as well as the main ports, although fishing fleets work out of numerous smaller
 2 communities also. Noncommercial harvest, including subsistence, is another major activity especially
 3 important in areas with no direct connection to the commercial fishing and processing industry.
 4 Additional economic bases are provided by the tourist industry, mostly associated with sportfishing and
 5 hunting lodges in the Bristol Bay lakes area, and by government services including military bases.
 6 Infrastructural development is minimal. Dillingham is the only improved harbor in the Bristol Bay area,
 7 and the road network is minor and local. Most travel within the region is by plane (scheduled and
 8 charter) or private boat. There is no connecting road network and the Alaska Marine Highway System
 9 provides service just to Chignik. The population centers of the region are thus physically isolated from
 10 one another. This factor has limited the diversification of the local economies so that they remain
 11 closely tied to the regional fish and wildlife resources.

12 **Oil Activities:** Deliveries of noncrude oils are made to the villages in this area primarily by barges
 13 operating from Dutch Harbor or the Cook Inlet Region. Deliveries are ice dependent and do not occur as
 14 ice forms. Delivery of non-crude oil is made to the remote villages in this area primarily by small barges.

15 **General:** There are a total of 30 communities in the region (including the two boroughs), 27 Native and 3
 16 non-Native.

17 *9710.2.2 – Bristol Bay Logistics*

18 Table 9-5 provides communications, computer, and office equipment supply and rental information.

19 Table 9-5: Bristol Bay Logistics

The area code for all phone and fax numbers is 907 , unless otherwise indicated		
Bristol Bay Communications, Computer and Office Equipment – Supply and 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

20 **9710.3 – Cook Inlet**

21 For a response by CISPRI to a member company’s discharge, expect to use the CISPRI command center
 22 facility in Nikiski as a central location. Discharges extending over a large area may require the
 23 establishment of auxiliary locations. ICs may consider the Denaina or Egan convention centers or one of
 24 the large hotels in Anchorage with expandable meeting/banquet rooms that offer the space and utilities
 25 required for a command post. The State Emergency Coordination Center at JBER (Camp Denali) or the
 26 Municipality of Anchorage EOC could also be activated for a major response operation.

27 *9710.3.1 – Cook Inlet General Description*

28 The geographic zone encompasses a very diverse array of topographical features, including extremely
 29 mountainous terrain, ice fields, tidewater and piedmont glaciers, river deltas and broad tidal mudflats,
 30 rocky shoreline, and boreal forests.

31 *9710.3.2 – Cook Inlet Logistics*

32 Portable restrooms should be readily available in the Cook Inlet Geographic Zone from Anchorage,
 33 Kenai, Soldotna, Seward, and Homer. Vendors include:

- 1 • Moore and Moore Services/Quick Sanitation, 235-8837 Service from Niniichik to Homer.
- 2 • Peninsula Pumping, 907-262-5969, Service Locations: Sterling Hwy from the Seward
- 3 Highway to Kasilof and the Kenai Spur Highway; including Cooper Landing, Kasilof, Kenai,
- 4 Nikiski, Soldotna, and Sterling.
- 5 • Rent A Can, Service Locations: Seward Highway between Seward and Anchorage, North
- 6 along the Parks Highway to Talkeetna, and east to Sutton along the Glenn Highway. More
- 7 distant locations may be arranged.

8 9730.4 Interior Alaska

9 9730.4.1 – Interior Alaska General Description

10 As defined by Alaska regulations, the Interior Subarea is the area of the State not included in the other
11 nine subareas. Specifically, this is the area that is bordered by the North Slope Borough boundary to the
12 north, the Northwest Arctic Borough boundary to the northwest, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and
13 REAA 11 to the south and southwest, including the area north of the 63°30' North Latitude line
14 extending from the Canadian border to the northeastern boundary of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.
15 The Interior Subarea includes the Fairbanks North Star Borough, the Denali Borough, REAAs 12, 13, and
16 15, and part of REAA 16.

17
18 Larger than the state of Montana (the fourth largest state in the United States), the subarea is bordered
19 on the south by the Alaska Range and on the north by the Brooks Range. Between these mountains, the
20 Yukon River and its drainages arc across the state from the Canadian border to the Bering Sea.
21 Additional mountain ranges within the subarea include the Ray, White, and Crazy Mountains, and the
22 southern slopes of the Endicott and Philip Smith Mountains (eastern Brooks Range). The topography of
23 the Interior Subarea is dominated by the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, and the region is characterized
24 by extensive upland areas in addition to broad alluvial lowlands such as Yukon and Minto Flats.
25 Permafrost is discontinuous throughout the region.

26
27 The subarea is in the Arctic/continental climatic zone and temperatures are generally extreme during
28 both summer and winter, while precipitation and wind are normally light. Temperatures can reach 95° F
29 in summer, and occasionally plunge to -60° F and colder in winter.

30
31 Many human activities in the Interior Subarea revolve around the subsistence, recreational, and
32 commercial uses of fish and wildlife. Commercial fishing, trapping, reindeer herding, guide hunting and
33 fishing trips, and fur tanning and sewing are important segments of the local economy. Service-related
34 businesses and government provide the primary sources of wage employment in the region.

35
36 Fairbanks, the state's second largest city, is central to the region and serves as the principal employment
37 center for the area. Fairbanks provides the northern terminus of the Alaska Railroad, where logistical
38 support to the North Slope is moved overland via the Dalton Highway. The Parks, Richardson, and Steese
39 Highways also traverse the subarea. Aside from these principal highways and the railroad, most travel
40 within the region is by plane (scheduled and charter), private boat, or snow machine, depending upon
41 the season. The city of Nenana also serves as a major transportation point for shipping due to its
42 strategic location along the Tanana and Nenana Rivers, which is not far from the juncture with the
43 Yukon River.

44

1 Delivery of non-crude oil is made to the remote villages in this area primarily by small barges (normally
2 300,000-gallon capacity). Deliveries are ice-dependent and do not occur when ice forms. The Trans
3 Alaska Pipeline System transits the subarea en route to the terminus at Valdez.

4
5 There are a total of 57 communities in the region (including the two boroughs), of which 31 are
6 predominately Native Alaskan and 26 predominately non-Native.

7
8 Discharges/releases in the Arctic environment require careful preplanning to overcome the effects
9 imposed by the environment. Resources at risk during the summer months are much greater in species
10 and number than those in the winter months. Summer daylight increases the available work hours to
11 allow almost continuous operations. The extended daylight does not, however, increase the number of
12 hours a individual can safely perform his task. The severe stresses imposed by operating in winter
13 conditions in periods of darkness will seriously reduce individual efficiency over a given period. The
14 severe weather does not always produce a negative effect but can produce a positive effect at times. Ice
15 and snow can act effectively as barriers to impede the spread of oil and can be used effectively to hold
16 and contain oil. Techniques for organizing a response in arctic environments have been developed and
17 numerous reference documents detail these procedures.

18 *9730.4.2 – Logistics*

19 Communities in the Interior Subarea rely heavily on the railroad, highway and river barge systems for
20 logistical support and community resupply. The Alaska Railroad connects Fairbanks with southern
21 stations by following the Nenana and Susitna River valleys, providing rail service from Eielson AFB south,
22 with multiple stops on the way to Anchorage and the southern terminus at the port of Seward on the
23 Kenai Peninsula. Coal mined near Healy is transported via the railroad to Seward.

24
25 The major highways head out of Fairbanks like spokes on a wheel: the Richardson Highway angles
26 southeast to Delta Junction where it meets the Alaska Highway (aka Alcan), providing access to Canada,
27 southeast Alaska, and the lower 48, or, by staying on the Richardson Highway, access to the Copper
28 River Valley, Valdez or the Glenn highway; the George Parks Highway leads south through the Denali
29 Borough to the Susitna Valley, the Mat-Su Borough and Anchorage; the Steese Highway heads
30 northeast, terminating at the community of Circle on the Yukon River; and the Elliot Highway branches
31 off the Steese to head west, providing access to the Dalton Highway (aka Haul Road) and the town of
32 Minto before terminating at Manley Hot Springs on the Tanana River, due west of Fairbanks.

33
34 The Yukon River and its tributaries, especially the Koyukuk and Tanana Rivers, serve as the primary
35 transportation routes for many of the villages in the Interior Subarea; barge service provides delivery of
36 equipment, supplies and fuel to the river communities. Most communities do have airstrips, but they
37 offer variable levels of freight service capabilities.

38
39 Rapid transport and staging of equipment and personnel resources in rural Interior Alaska communities
40 will present a challenge to the logistics staff. Depending upon the significance and location of the event,
41 resources existing within the region will be moved to a staging location by air, water or ground, and then
42 deployed to the specific response location using whatever transportation system available. Resources
43 secured from locations outside the Interior Geographic Zone initially are transported by air or road and
44 then transferred to the staging locations by the most appropriate means available.

1 **Boat Ramps:** Boat ramps are typically found in developed communities in the subarea. Contact the
2 village mayor or other community leader/coordinator for specific information and capabilities.

3
4 **Port Authorities and Harbor Masters:** The Interior Subarea has only one community with a port
5 authority, the city of Nenana. Many villages along the Yukon River have receiving facilities for barges
6 delivering fuel and supplies.

7 9710.5 – Kodiak Island

8 *9710.5.1 – Kodiak Island General Description*

9 **Physical Setting:** At 3,588 square miles, Kodiak Island is the largest island in Alaska and is the second
10 largest island in the United States. Kodiak Island consists primarily of mountainous terrain with
11 mountain ridges generally trending northeast-southwest. Although several peaks are greater than 4,000
12 feet in elevation, most range between 3,000 and 4,000 feet. About 40 small cirque glaciers (none
13 greater than 2 miles) are evident along the main divide. Numerous hanging valleys feed into the main
14 canyons radiating from the central divide. Relatively short, swift, clear mountain streams drain the
15 uplands.

16 Kodiak Island Borough lands along the west side of Shelikof Strait extend inland to approximately the
17 Gulf of Alaska drainage-divide within the Aleutian Range of the Alaska Peninsula. Similar to Kodiak
18 Island, the mountain range is oriented northeast-southwest. Mountain elevations within this area are
19 generally less than 5,000 feet and the stream and river drainages are generally short and steep. Higher
20 elevations of the Aleutian Range along the west boundary of the geographic zone include glaciers and
21 perennially snow-capped peaks of active and inactive volcanoes.

22 **Climate:** The Kodiak Island Geographic Zone experiences a characteristic maritime climate. The North
23 Pacific high-pressure system dominates the area during the summer, bringing south to southwest winds
24 and typical average air temperatures ranging from 50-54 degrees Fahrenheit. In winter, the weather is
25 controlled by the Aleutian low atmospheric pressure system. Winds associated with this system are
26 generally north to northwesterly, resulting in low temperatures at or below freezing. Summer winds
27 tend to be slightly higher than in winter and are more consistent in direction. Shelikof Strait is bounded
28 by mountains on the north and south and can be subjected to high winds related to the funneling of air
29 between these mountain ranges.

30 Kodiak is warmed by the Japanese Current, which prevents the extreme seasonal temperature variations
31 encountered in mainland Alaska. Kodiak's climate is like that of Southeast Alaska, but with less
32 precipitation. January temperatures in the Kodiak Island Geographic Zone range from 14 to 46 degrees
33 Fahrenheit. July temperatures vary from 39 to 76 degrees. Average annual precipitation is 54.5 inches,
34 with considerable ranges in precipitation amounts throughout the geographic zone.

35 **Geology:** Exposed bedrock and shallow soils prevail along the rugged coastline of the Kodiak Island
36 Geographic Zone. Northwest Kodiak shows effects of glaciation, with long, narrow fjords and U-shaped
37 valleys. These lie perpendicular to the mountains and the geologic fault lines. Typically, rivers enter at
38 the heads of the fjords and are characterized by shorter, wider estuarine embayments. Southwest
39 Kodiak Island and the Trinity Islands tend toward long, continuous shorelines with a few crenulate bays.
40 Most of the sandy beaches occur on the western coast of Kodiak Island and the Trinity Islands.

41 Shelikof Strait is a trough formed by plate subduction tectonics. The Strait is a southwest continuation of
42 Cook Inlet extending approximately 170 miles to a juncture with the waters of the North Pacific Ocean.
43 The mountains and lowlands surrounding Shelikof Strait exhibit a full range of characteristic glacial

1 features, and the offshore geology of the Strait also displays evidence of past glaciations. Ice scour and
2 moraine deposits in Shelikof Strait attest to the fact that ice filled the Strait and spilled out onto the
3 Continental Shelf during past glacial advances.

4 The seafloor in Shelikof Strait is broad and generally flat with closed basins. Along the south side of the
5 Alaska Peninsula, Shelikof Strait has relatively steep slopes descending over 190 meters in the south;
6 areas of deepest water in Shelikof Strait occur along the southeastern side adjacent to Kodiak Island
7 where they reach to depths of 240 meters.

8 **Geography:** Land development in the Kodiak Island Geographic Zone has been limited to some extent by
9 the dramatic topography of the archipelago, where elevations rise steeply from sea level to peaks of
10 2,000 to 4,000 feet. Most developable parcels of land are located on the relatively flat land along major
11 bays and inlets. These bays and inlets generally form the terminus of the major drainages on Kodiak
12 Island, and these populated areas often coincide with important wildlife habitat areas.

13 Until recently, the ownership status of many areas within the Kodiak Island Geographic Zone was
14 described as “unclear.” While the status of certain areas may still be indeterminate, the Kodiak Island
15 Borough Coastal Management Program has documented a trend over the last decade toward increased
16 private ownership of discrete parcels of land in the geographic zone. The general pattern of land
17 ownership has been described as numerous small parcels of privately-owned land surrounded by federal
18 or State lands, which are managed for wildlife and retained in public ownership.

19 Major landowners in the Kodiak Island Geographic Zone include the Kodiak Island Borough, the
20 municipalities and villages in the geographic zone, state and federal agencies, and local and regional
21 native corporations. Most of the borough land was originally obtained and selected under municipal
22 entitlement from the State of Alaska; other parcels were obtained through trades with the State. Over
23 50 percent of borough land is located on Shuyak Island and Raspberry Island. State lands fall under the
24 jurisdiction of the ADNRR, ADF&G, and occasionally other state agencies. Federal lands include Kodiak
25 National Wildlife Refuge land, National Parks lands, and USCG property. Much of the surface and
26 subsurface land in the Kodiak Island Geographic Zone is owned by regional and village Native
27 corporations established under the ANCSA. Some of these lands are located within the boundaries of
28 the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

29 The Kodiak Island Geographic Zone includes the city of Kodiak, the USCG Base, the road system
30 communities of Bells Flats, Pasagshak, Anton Larson Bay and Chiniak, the rural communities of Akhiok,
31 Karluk, Larsen Bay, Old Harbor, Ouzinkie, and Port Lions, and numerous remote facilities and
32 settlements, including Ben Thomas Logging Camp (Kazakof/Danger Bay), Big Sandy Lake Logging Camp,
33 Lazy Bay/Alitak Cannery, Munsey’s Bear Camp and Lodge, Olga Bay Cannery, Port Bailey Cannery, Port
34 O’Brien/Uganik Bay Cannery, Port Williams Lodge/Cannery (Shuyak Island), Uyak Bay Cannery, and
35 Zacher Bay Lodge/Cannery (Uyak Bay).

36 **Coastal Resources:** The diverse habitats of the Kodiak Island Geographic Zone support extensive fish and
37 wildlife populations that are extremely important to the social, economic, and cultural welfare of
38 residents. Offshore areas support a highly productive marine ecosystem, rich with intertidal, benthic,
39 and pelagic plant and animal life, which supports extensive populations of marine and anadromous
40 finfish, shellfish, seabirds, and marine mammals. Rocky shorelines and cliffs provide nesting areas for
41 seabirds and pupping/haul-out areas for seals and sea lions. An assortment of shorebirds and waterfowl
42 utilize the resources of the Kodiak Island Geographic Zone, either as permanent residents or for nesting,
43 wintering, or staging/feeding sites along their migratory paths. The rivers, lakes and streams in the
44 geographic zone provide aquatic habitats for resident and anadromous fish important to commercial
45 fisheries, subsistence harvests, and recreational activities. These fish resources are also a critical food

1 source for upland populations of the Kodiak brown bear. In addition to the brown bear, elk, Sitka black-
2 tailed deer, mountain goats, and numerous smaller mammals also populate upland areas in the Kodiak
3 Island Geographic Zone. The south side of the Alaska Peninsula also provides habitat for moose.

4 These resident and migratory populations of fish and wildlife depend on the availability of appropriate
5 habitat and environmental conditions in order to exist in the Kodiak Island Geographic Zone. A healthy
6 coastline and continued abundance of marine, intertidal, and upland food sources are vital to the
7 survival of all inhabitants of the Kodiak Island Geographic Zone, including human populations. The
8 protection of marine and coastal resources from the devastating effects of oil pollution is of primary
9 concern to residents, and these concerns are reflected in the Sensitive Areas Compendium located on
10 the ADEC's References and Tools webpage. This compendium also provides information on fish and
11 wildlife diversity and abundance in the Kodiak Island Geographic Zone.

12 **History, Culture and Economy:** Kodiak Island has been inhabited for 10,000 years by Sugpiaq Eskimos. In
13 1792, Russian fur trappers settled on the island. Sea otter pelts were the primary incentive for Russian
14 exploration at that time, and the commercial harvest of sea otter fur eventually led to the near-
15 extinction of the species. Kodiak was the first capital of Russian Alaska, and Russian colonization had a
16 devastating effect on the local Native population. By the time Alaska became a U.S. territory in 1867 (the
17 same year in which the capitol was moved from Kodiak to Sitka), the Koniag region Eskimos had almost
18 disappeared as a viable culture.

19 In 1882, a fish cannery opened at the Karluk spit, and this sparked the development of commercial
20 fishing in the area. The City of Kodiak was incorporated in 1940, and the Kodiak Island Borough
21 incorporated in 1963. During the Aleutian Campaign of World War II, the Navy and Army built bases on
22 Kodiak Island; the U.S. Air Force has also been active in Kodiak in the past. Fort Abercrombie was
23 constructed in 1939, and later became the first secret radar installation in Alaska. The USCG eventually
24 assumed the U.S. Navy property on Kodiak, and today the Kodiak USCG base includes approximately
25 2,000 military personnel and their families.

26 The 1960s brought growth in commercial fisheries and fish processing in the Kodiak Island Geographic
27 zone until the 1964 earthquake and tsunami virtually leveled the downtown area, destroying the fishing
28 fleet, processing plant, canneries and 158 homes. The infrastructure was rebuilt, and by 1968 Kodiak
29 had become the largest fishing port in the United States in terms of dollar value of landings (since
30 surpassed by Unalaska/Dutch Harbor). When the 1976 Magnuson Act extended U.S. fisheries jurisdiction
31 to 200 miles offshore, Alaskan ground-fisheries saw a significant reduction in foreign competition and
32 the groundfish processing industry in Kodiak began to develop as well. Today, Kodiak culture is
33 grounded in commercial and subsistence fishing activities. Kodiak is one of the nation's top ports in both
34 seafood volume and value. Municipal, State, and federal agencies are the second largest local employer,
35 and summer tourism continues to expand throughout the Kodiak Island Geographic zone.

36 *9710.5.2 – Kodiak Island Risk Assessment*

37 Each of the communities and remote settlements in the Kodiak Island Geographic Zone faces the risk of
38 oil or hazmat pollution from local shoreside facilities and/or vessel traffic. Considerable vessel traffic
39 transits the waters of the Kodiak Island Geographic Zone, ranging from small fishing and recreational
40 vessels to large oil tankers and freight vessels. Both crude (though uncommon) and refined oil products
41 are shipped through the waters adjacent to Kodiak Island. In addition, Liquefied Natural Gas, and crude
42 oil tank ship traffic in Cook Inlet and PWS pose a threat to Kodiak Island and its adjacent waters.

43 By comparison with some regions in the State, the threat of an inland spill on Kodiak is minimal. There
44 are no refineries in the Kodiak Island Geographic Zone, but the geographic zone does support several

1 fish canneries and processing plants, which are a potential source for chemical spills (primarily
2 ammonia). The largest inland facility on Kodiak is the USCG base, which has several fuel farms containing
3 gasoline, diesel, aviation fuel, and bunker fuel oil.

4 In the remote villages, where refined products are stored in tank farms, the highest probability of spills
5 occurs during fuel transfer of refined products to the tank farm from another source, such as the fuel
6 barge, or from feeder lines from the tank farm onto users. Another threat for spills or chemical releases
7 exists in the loading/unloading activities with vessels at port. This is not to say that these spills are
8 common, but that precautions should be observed.

9 The various types of petroleum products respond quite differently when released into the environment.
10 Spills of refined product that enter the water generally will disperse and experience significant
11 evaporation and spreading, making recovery difficult. Crude oil and Intermediate Fuel Oils (bunker fuel)
12 will be affected by the same natural degradation factors but to a much lesser degree; these oil spills are
13 “persistent” in nature and will require aggressive actions and innovative techniques to successfully
14 mitigate harm.

15 Spills in this subarctic-maritime climatic zone require careful preplanning to overcome the effects
16 imposed by the moist, cold-weather environment. Machinery and people face significant challenges
17 when operating in acute cold. The severe stresses imposed by winter conditions, with extreme
18 temperatures and the extended darkness, can seriously reduce individual efficiency over a given period.

19 Cold weather conditions can prove beneficial, at times: ice and snow can act effectively as natural
20 barriers, impeding the spread of oil, and can be used effectively to create berms for spill containment.
21 Techniques for organizing and responding to spills in arctic environments have been developed and
22 applicable supporting information should be consulted during an event.

23 The summer months expose many more species, both in diversity and numbers, to the negative effects
24 of an oil spills. Whereas in winter, most species have left the regions and the snow and ice conditions
25 may buffer the soil from the impact of released oil, during the warmer months the land, flora and fauna
26 are all quite vulnerable to an oil spill. Though summer daylight increases the available work hours to
27 allow almost continuous operations, the extended light does not increase the number of hours response
28 personnel can safely perform tasks.

29 **Findings from the 1998 Risk Assessment of Kodiak Island Geographic Zone:** In 1998, the Kodiak Island
30 Geographic Zone Committee formed a workgroup to conduct, with the assistance of a contractor, a
31 qualitative risk assessment of oil and hazardous substance spill threats in the Kodiak Island Geographic
32 zone, undertaken as part of the geographic zone contingency planning process. The Kodiak Island
33 Geographic zone Committee Workgroup members relied on historical oil spill data recorded by the
34 ADEC, NOAA, and the USCG MSD Kodiak and, in combination with observations by the Geographic Zone
35 Committee and its workgroup members, identified potential sources and types of oil spills that may
36 occur in the Kodiak Island Geographic zone. This risk assessment assisted the planning process in several
37 respects. The level and types of spill risks observed in the remote villages of Kodiak were used to help
38 determine the contents of the equipment packages that were later staged at these locations. The
39 response priorities described in the Response Section of this plan were developed to be useful for the
40 types of spills, including those described in the Scenarios Section of this plan. The Kodiak Island
41 Geographic Zone Contingency Plan has been designed so that it can be utilized not only during
42 catastrophic, large-scale spills but also during smaller, fishing vessel source spills, which are more
43 commonly encountered by Kodiak response personnel.

1 These categories of spill risk have been qualitatively analyzed for the purpose of this plan, and include
2 the following possibilities:

- 3 • Crude oil tanker spills in adjacent waters;
- 4 • Crude oil tanker spills originating in PWS or Cook Inlet;
- 5 • Operational spills at fixed facilities;
- 6 • Catastrophic spills due to equipment failures or tank ruptures at fixed facilities;
- 7 • Operational spills from fishing vessels during refueling;
- 8 • Fishing vessel-source spills due to vessel casualties;
- 9 • Freight vessel non-persistent spills due to casualties or groundings;
- 10 • Freight vessel bunker fuel spills due to casualties or groundings;
- 11 • “Orphan” spills which originate from underground storage tanks or other unidentified
12 sources;
- 13 • Operational spills from tank vessels during refueling at Kodiak facilities;
- 14 • Tank vessel non-crude spills which result from casualties or groundings; and
- 15 • Fish processing vessels with hazardous substances (ammonia/chlorine).

16 Upon examining historical spill data and analyzing near-miss events and other observations and data
17 regarding the threat of oil spills workgroup members from the Kodiak Island Geographic Zone
18 Committee determined that the risk of oil spills in the Kodiak Island Geographic Zone varies among the
19 communities. Important variables such as season, prevailing weather, and time of day may aggravate
20 the risk of certain types of spills.

21 1. Conclusions of the 1998 Risk Assessment

22 The Kodiak Island Geographic Zone Committee Workgroup made the following conclusions regarding
23 the risk of oil and hazardous substance spills in the Kodiak Island Geographic Zone in 1998. These
24 findings are still considered relevant for consideration today, and as such, remain as part of this plan.
25 These observations are reflected in varying degrees in the scenarios chosen for inclusion in this plan (see
26 Alaska Oil Spill and Hazardous Substance Release Scenarios on the References and Tools webpage), in
27 the response priorities identified in previous sections, and in contents of the borough-owned spill
28 response equipment packages, which have been staged for use as first response resources in the remote
29 communities of the Kodiak Island Borough.

30 (Respective order of findings does not necessarily reflect severity or priority of risk.)

- 31 • The most common type of oil spill in the Kodiak Island Geographic Zone is a fishing vessel-
32 source diesel spill that occurs during refueling. Fishing vessel diesel spills are the most
33 common type of oil spill in the Kodiak Island Geographic Zone, according to the records of the
34 USCG MSD Kodiak and ADEC and a NOAA report documenting oil spills on Kodiak Island during
35 an eleven-year period (1985-1995).
- 36 • Foreign-flag freight vessels, especially log ships, pose a formidable spill risk, especially early in
37 transit when such vessels carry significant quantities of bunker crude oil on board. In the fall
38 of 1996, a near-miss occurred when the Korean flag logship PAN DYNAMIC suffered a loss of
39 propulsion in Danger Bay. The PAN DYNAMIC had onboard nearly 500,000 gallons of bunker
40 crude oil, and had the vessel grounded or the hull ruptured, the resultant spill would have
41 presented significant challenges to responders, including a possible language barrier, an
42 unresponsive RP/PRP, no vessel contingency plan, and the remote location of the threatened
43 shoreline areas. Freight vessels like the PAN DYNAMIC frequently transit the waters adjacent
44 to Kodiak, particularly during the summer months. The recent grounding of the M/V

1 KUROSHIMA (November 1997 and the more recent M/V SELENDANG AYU in December 2004)
2 on Unalaska Island, further illustrates the risk posed by foreign cargo vessels. The M/V
3 KUROSHIMA grounded in a winter storm and spilled approximately 40,000 gallons of bunker
4 fuel. This scenario could easily have occurred in Kodiak. (The M/V SELENDANG AYU grounded
5 and broke apart after losing power during a severe storm, resulting in the loss of crew
6 members and 300,000 gallons of bunker fuel, which fouled miles of shoreline.)

- 7 • In several of the remote communities on Kodiak, the municipal/village tank farms pose a
8 considerable risk for both operational spills during refueling and catastrophic spills resulting
9 from old or poorly maintained tanks and piping. Limited funding and resources in many
10 smaller communities contribute to this problem.
- 11 • The USCG ISC Kodiak has the largest quantity of fuel stored at their upland facility in Women’s
12 Bay, and a tank failure at this facility presents the potential for a large volume spill. The fact
13 that a large quantity of response equipment and personnel are collocated with the facility
14 serves to mitigate the risks from a large-scale spill or release at ISC Kodiak.
- 15 • In Kodiak, as in many parts of rural Alaska, the term “worst-case scenario” may be linked more
16 closely to geographic location, type of fuel, and weather/seasonal conditions than to the
17 actual quantity of oil involved. Most areas and communities in the Kodiak Island Geographic
18 Zone are not accessible by road system, and adverse weather conditions often complicate air
19 and sea travel in the region. For this reason, a spill that originates in or threatens remote
20 areas, especially environmentally sensitive or subsistence use areas, will pose many logistical
21 challenges during a response. Other factors, such as the type of product spilled, nationality of
22 vessel master and crew, and attitude and resources of the RP/PRP, can seriously complicate
23 a spill response.
- 24 • The large number of underground storage tanks on former defense sites poses a potential
25 spill risk, especially when the location and/or contents of these tanks is unknown. The risk of
26 leaks from underground storage tanks is chronic in the Kodiak Island Geographic Zone, and
27 while the quantity of oil or other hazmat stored in these tanks is generally limited, it is
28 important to recognize that underground storage tanks on Formerly Used Defense Sites and
29 other such locations do pose a spill risk.
- 30 • A crude oil tank ship operating in PWS, Cook Inlet, or other regions adjacent to Kodiak could
31 potentially affect the Kodiak Island Geographic Zone, even if the spill source is located
32 considerably beyond the limits of the geographic zone. This lesson was learned during the T/V
33 EXXON VALDEZ spill, which devastated many shoreline areas in the Kodiak Island Geographic
34 Zone. It is important that the Kodiak Island Geographic Zone be linked through notification
35 procedures, communications, and response actions with geographic zone plans for adjacent
36 regions. It is important that, when more than one local government is affected by a spill, the
37 local governments work together within the command structure.
- 38 • The fish processing plants located in the City of Kodiak, as well as in several remote
39 communities, pose a moderate threat of hazardous substance releases, due to the quantities
40 of ammonia (and sometimes chlorine) involved in processing fish products.

41 *9710.5.3 – Kodiak Island Cultural Resource & Environmental Organization Contacts*

42 The organizations list in Table 9-6 provides information on local cultural resources and archaeological
43 sites.

1 Table 9-6: Kodiak Island Cultural Resource & Environmental Organization Contacts

The area code for all phone and fax numbers is 907, unless otherwise indicated		
RESOURCE TYPE	ORGANIZATION	CONTACT INFORMATION
Cultural Resources	Alutiiq Museum 215 Mission Rd., Kodiak 99615	486-7004 Fax: 486-7048
	Baranov Museum 101 Marine Way, Kodiak 99615	486-5920
Environmental	Kodiak Audubon Society	486-2685
	Kodiak Community Conservation Network	486-4684
	Alaska Marine Conservation Council	486-4684 and 486-3673

2

3 9710.5.4 – Kodiak Island Logistics

4 Table 9-7: Kodiak Island Communications, Computer & Office Equipment – Supply & Rentals

The area code for all phone and fax numbers is 907, unless otherwise indicated		
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
Alaska 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.

5

6 9710.6 – North Slope

7 9710.6.1 – General Description

8 The North Slope Geographic Zone boundaries match those of the North Slope Borough, which is the
 9 largest boroughs in Alaska with over 15 percent of the state’s total land area. The geographic zone
 10 encompasses the entire northern coast and most of the northeastern coast of Alaska along the Arctic
 11 Ocean and contains approximately 89,000 square miles of land and 5,900 square miles of water, making
 12 it larger than the State of Utah. The geographic zone’s southern boundary runs in an east - west
 13 direction at 68° North latitude, about 105 miles north of the Arctic Circle, which is at latitude 66° 30'
 14 North. The geographic zone extends east to the border with Canada, west to the Chukchi Sea, and north
 15 to the Beaufort Sea. Point Utqiagvik (71° 23' N, 156° 29' W), seven miles north of Utqiagvik, is the
 16 northernmost point in the United States.

17 Though the geographic zone lies entirely above the Arctic Circle, portions of the region are in the arctic,
 18 transitional, and continental climatic zones. The weather in the region is the result of the interaction
 19 between global air movements, land topography, and major weather systems that move north-south

1 and east-west across the Bering Sea. The region's climate is mostly arctic: temperatures range from -56°
2 to 79°F, with summer temperatures averaging 40°F and winter temperatures averaging -17°F, though
3 high winds frequently yield much lower chill factors. The strongest wind recorded in Utqiagvik was from
4 the southwest in February 1989, at 74 mph. On the North Slope, February is the coldest month and July
5 is the warmest. Winters also include periods of approximately 65 days without daylight, depending upon
6 the latitude; correspondingly, summer offers the reverse, with as many days having no sunset. The
7 region is classified as a wet desert, because the average annual precipitation is only about 5 to 7 inches,
8 with snowfall averaging 20 inches. Most of the snow that falls on the tundra is snow that has been
9 blown there from somewhere else.

10 Mountain ranges in the North Slope Geographic Zone include the Brooks Range and the Davidson, Philip
11 Smith, Endicott, and DeLong Mountains. The highest point on the North Slope is Mount Chamberlin
12 (9,020 feet) in the eastern Brooks Range. Apart from the mountains, the region is characterized by
13 rolling, treeless tundra. The larger river basins in the region include the Canning, Sagavanirktok, Colville,
14 Ikpikpuk, Kuk, and Utukok. The Colville River is the longest river (about 428 miles long), and the largest
15 lake, Teshekpuk Lake, southeast of Utqiagvik, is 22 miles long and covers 315 square miles.

16 Permafrost underlies the entire region. On the Arctic Coastal plain, permafrost starts between 1 to 2
17 feet below the surface and has been found at depths of 2,000 feet. Permafrost and the surface layer on
18 top of it are remarkably fragile and special construction techniques (e.g., ice roads, gravel pads,
19 structures built on pilings, reinforced concrete foundations with heat radiation devices) have been
20 devised to protect them.

21 The Chukchi and Beaufort Seas of the Arctic Ocean are the primary marine waters associated with the
22 geographic zone. The entire marine area of the region lies within the continental shelf. Sea ice formation
23 in the Chukchi and Beaufort Seas begins in October, and the ice pack persists through late June,
24 although the ice begins to melt and break up in April. The northern coast of Alaska has some of the
25 highest rates of coastal erosion in the world. Coastal erosion in excess of 300 feet in a year has been
26 documented. Coastal erosion in Prudhoe Bay averages 6 to 17 feet per year. Figure 9-1 depicts shoreline
27 erosion at a Beaufort Sea drill site.

28

1 Figure 9-1: Drill Site Erosion



2
3 *J.W. Dalton Drill Site Erosion. Located east of Utqiagvik on the Beaufort Sea near Teshekpuk Lake and Point Lonely DEW line site.*
4 *This photograph was taken in 2003; between the summers of 2003 and 2004 over 300 feet of shoreline eroded away along part*
5 *of the site. Approximately 600 feet of coastal plain were lost over a 6-year period. Photo provided by BLM*

6 The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge occupies the eastern half of the region. The portion of the Arctic
7 National Wildlife Refuge within the North Slope Borough has an area of approximately 18,500 square
8 miles. Beginning at the western border of the Refuge are the oil fields of Prudhoe Bay, which stretch
9 west approximately 125 miles to the NPRA. Created by presidential executive order in 1923 and
10 originally called the Naval Petroleum Reserve, the NPRA contains nearly 37,000 square miles.
11 Approximately 3,900 square miles of the Gates of the Arctic National Park lay within the North Slope
12 Geographic Zone along the Brooks Range, and the Noatak National Preserve, directly to the west,
13 contains nearly 3,000 square miles. Along the coast at Point Hope lies the Chukchi Sea portion of the
14 Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, which includes approximately 370 square miles.

15 The population of the borough consists of 74 percent Alaska Native or part Native. Inupiat Eskimos,
16 most permanent residents, have lived in the region for centuries, active in trading between Alaskan and
17 Canadian bands. (The oldest inhabited site on the North Slope is the Mesa Site, about 200 miles South of
18 Utqiagvik on the northern flank of the Brooks Range. It was first inhabited about 11,700 to 9,700 years
19 ago.) Traditional marine mammal hunts and other subsistence practices are an active part of the
20 present-day Inupiat culture.

21 During World War II, Atkasuk was a source of coal. Oil exploration in the 1960s led to the development
22 of the huge reserves found in Prudhoe Bay and, subsequently, building of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline in
23 the 1970s.

24 The Borough incorporated in 1972. There are eight North Slope villages (Anaktuvuk Pass, Atkasuk,
25 Utqiagvik, Nuiqsut, Kaktovik, Point Hope, Point Lay and Wainwright) and an unincorporated town
26 serving the oil industry (Deadhorse). The total borough population recently dropped below 7,000, with

1 most permanent residents living in Utqiagvik, the largest village (population near 4,200) and the center
2 of local government for the North Slope Borough. After the passage of the ANCSA in 1971, families from
3 Utqiagvik re-settled the abandoned villages of Atkasuk and Nuiqsut. North Slope oil field operations
4 provide employment to over 5,000 non-residents, who rotate in and out of oil work sites from
5 Anchorage, other areas of the State, and the lower 48. Census figures are not indicative of this transient
6 work site population.

7 Air travel provides the only year-round access, while land transportation provides seasonal access. There
8 is no road system connecting the North Slope villages to each other. "Cat-trains" are sometimes used to
9 transport freight overland from Utqiagvik during the winter. Barges operating from Dutch Harbor or
10 Cook Inlet deliver noncrude oils to the villages. Deliveries are ice dependent, and do not occur when too
11 much remains from winter or when new ice forms.

12 The only road from "outside" is the James Dalton Highway (formerly called the Haul Road), which
13 essentially parallels the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System starting at Livengood, north of Fairbanks, and
14 ending at Deadhorse in the Prudhoe Bay area. Apart from cargo and passenger airplanes, travel on the
15 North Slope is by boat in the summer and snow machine in the winter. In late summer, some supplies
16 are barged from Anchorage or Seattle to the coastal villages and the industrial facilities at Prudhoe Bay.
17 In winter, large vehicles with huge balloon-like tires or wide tracks are used for oil exploration activities.
18 Routine industrial traffic uses ice roads, which are constructed through a process of pouring water over
19 the frozen tundra or onto the surface of a lake; the water quickly freezes and is solid enough to drive on.

20 Human activities in the Arctic Region revolve around the subsistence, sport, and commercial uses of fish
21 and wildlife. Oil and gas development and production on the arctic coastal plain has provided the
22 primary source of wage employment and government funds. Infrastructure development is minimal by
23 national standards, except within the developed oil fields.

24 The North Slope region encompasses a vast area that has relatively limited risks in some respects, but
25 elevated risks when considering certain factors. The North Slope has a very small population covering
26 thousands of square miles. The number of facilities storing, handling, and transferring refined products
27 is very small. These facilities typically provide fuel mainly for the generation of electricity and heating
28 homes. The fuel is also used to power vehicles and vessels which are relatively few as well. Tank barges
29 provide fuel to these facilities no more than twice each year and only during the short open-water
30 season. Numerous exploratory and production wells exist in the region and produce a large amount of
31 crude oil which is piped above ground to processing facilities before being shipped through the Trans
32 Alaska Pipeline to Valdez.

33 Numerous hazards are inherent in the transportation, storage, exploration development and production
34 of petroleum products. The impact of these hazards can be lessened or avoided completely through
35 proper operations. The shoreline geomorphology of this region does not present a hazard to the
36 integrity of a vessel. Most of the shorelines fall into some type of sand/gravel/cobble combination, peat,
37 tidal flats, or vegetated shores.

38 The operating season is very short in this region because of the late ice breakup and the early freeze-up
39 of the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas. Vessels have been damaged by ice, which is an ever-present concern.
40 The movement of ice, whether during freeze-up, breakup, or in the dead of winter can produce great
41 stresses on vessels and structures, all of which could sustain damage in this harsh environment.

42 Tidal currents and sea states in the Beaufort and Chukchi are not usually extreme and will generally not
43 pose a risk to operations. Strong storms and high winds are unusual during the period when vessels are
44 transiting the region. However, storm surges can occur and would pose a substantial risk to shoreline
45 cleanup operations and personnel.

1 As with all areas within Alaska, the North Slope region supports a wide range of wildlife. During the
2 season when the North Slope is thawed, the inland and shoreline areas are a haven for migratory
3 waterfowl and other birds. Local communities rely on marine mammals as a traditional food source, and
4 these mammals are present in concentrated areas during certain times of the year. Polar bears roam the
5 ice pack and are very susceptible to oiling, as are almost all the other mammals, birds, and fish in the
6 region. Subsistence hunting and fishing, rather than commercial fishing or guided/charter hunting and
7 fishing, are the main activities of this region. Residents of the North Slope primarily engage in a
8 subsistence lifestyle and rely heavily on the availability of the resources in the area. Any spill of
9 significance could devastate their food harvest and seriously threaten their normal means of existence.
10 Any long-term impacts to their food resources could have a disastrous impact on their way of life. The
11 Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission serves to organize and promote whaling by the Inupiat and Siberian
12 Yupik Eskimos living in the coastal villages in northern and western Alaska, a significant marine
13 subsistence activity for many of the North Slope villages.

14 By contacting specific communities, one may be able to obtain specific information regarding local
15 weather, river conditions, and topographic features.

16 *9710.6.2 – North Slope Risk Assessment*

17 See the NOAA Alaska/Arctic Spill Risk Assessment.

18 *9710.6.3 – North Slope Logistics*

19 Generally, support facilities and services will be limited in nearly all locations in the North Slope
20 geographic zone. The deployment of these limited resources will be further dependent upon the season.
21 For instance, the short open water periods for the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas (roughly a three-month
22 period between the average breakup and freeze-up dates) place an additional demand on tactics and
23 planning for responding to an on-water oil spill in this region. The *Milepost* and *Alaska Wilderness Guide*
24 contain valuable information and may be a resource to consult for more in-depth information.

25 The *Alaska Clean Seas Technical Manual, Volume 1 (Tactics Descriptions)*, provides a comprehensive
26 listing, description, and specifications for spill response equipment assets available to their member
27 North Slope operators. Additionally, the *Alaska Clean Seas Technical Manual, Volume 2 (Map Atlas)*
28 provides information on North Slope air accessible airstrips, staging areas and pre-staged equipment,
29 vessel access and hydrographic conditions (along with priority protection sites and general
30 environmental sensitivities). (The *Alaska Clean Seas Technical Manual* is available on the Alaska Clean
31 Seas website at www.alaskacleanseas.org.)

32 **9710.7 – Northwest Arctic**

33 *No geographic zone descriptions have been developed at this time.*

34 **9710.8 – Prince William Sound**

35 **9710.9 – Southeast Alaska**

36 *No geographic zone descriptions have been developed at this time.*

37 **9710.10 – Western Alaska**

38 Subsistence hunting and fishing, rather than commercial endeavors, are the main activities of this
39 region. The Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission serves to organize and promote whaling by the Inupiat

1 and Siberian Yupik Eskimos living in the coastal villages in northern and western Alaska, a significant
2 marine subsistence activity for many of the North Slope villages. Local community contacts may be able
3 to provide specific information regarding local weather, river conditions, and topographic features.

4 **9720 – Geographic Response Strategies**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Geographic Response Strategies

- [GRS are available online on ADEC’s website](#) and organized by geographic zone. Additional GRS may be available from industry through their contingency plans, ADEC posts the contingency plans for [ADEC-regulated facilities](#) on their website.

5 Pre-identified GRS, useful as a basis to initiate response operations, are intended to be flexible for
6 modification to prevailing conditions. Only the government-produced GRS in the Inland zone are for the
7 Chena River (Fairbank, AK/ Interior Geographic zone) and some Kenai Peninsula rivers and lakes,
8 accessible via the along the Sterling Hwy/Kenai Spur road network (Cook Inlet Geographic Zone). During
9 an incident, as in an exercise, the RP/PRP and IMT must consider all potentially sensitive areas that may
10 be impacted for strategies to mitigate and protect valued resources and habitat.

11 **9730 – Potential Places of Refuge**

12 Not applicable in Inland Zone

13 **9740 – Environmental, Fish and Wildlife Protection Plans**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

[References and Tools](#): Planning

- WPGs for Alaska compiled by the ARRT Wildlife Protection Committee.
- Sensitive Areas Compendium for Alaska for information on specific sensitive areas by geographic zone.

14 **9750 – Community Profiles**

15 The Alaska DCRA Community Database Online provides complete and current information on specific
16 communities within the geographic zone. It provides a quick reference to some types of available
17 services.

18 **9760 – Technical References List**

19 Refer to the [Area Plan References and Tools](#) page.

20
21

10 – DEFINITIONS

Activation: notification by telephone or other expeditious manner or, when required, the assembly of appropriate members of the RRT.

Barrel: a unit of volume for crude oil and petroleum products. One barrel equals 42 U.S. gallons at 60°F.

Clean Water Act: the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-500), as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-217), as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 - 1376).

Coastal Waters: The marine and estuarine waters of the United States up to the head of tidal influence.

Community Right-To-Know: Federal legislation requiring disclosure of hazardous chemical information to local fire departments, the Local Emergency Planning Commission and the SERC, and to local citizens upon request (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, SARA Title III), and helps increase the public's knowledge and access to information on chemicals at individual facilities, their uses, and releases into the environment.

Containment and cleanup: all direct and indirect efforts associated with the abatement, restriction of movement or removal of an oil or hazardous substance release.

Cultural resources: historic, prehistoric, and archaeological resources, which include deposits, structures, ruins, sites, buildings, graves, artifacts, fossils, or other objects of antiquity, that provide information pertaining to the historical or prehistorical culture of people in the State, as well as to the natural history of the State.

Damage assessment: the process of determining and measuring damages and injury to the human environment and natural resources, including cultural resources. Damages include differences between the conditions and use of natural resources and the human environment that would have occurred without the incident, and the conditions and use that ensued following the incident. Damage assessment includes planning for restoration and determining the costs of restoration.

Disaster emergency: the condition declared by proclamation of the Governor or declared by the principal executive officer of a local government unit to designate the imminence or occurrence of a disaster in the State for aiding the affected individuals and local government.

Discharge: any emission (other than natural seepage), intentional or unintentional, and includes, but is not limited to, spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping. The OPA 90 specifies the use of the term "oil discharge" to describe an oil spill.

Catastrophic discharge: an oil discharge in excess of 100,000 barrels, or any other discharge of oil or hazardous substances, which the Governor determines, represents a grave and substantial threat to the economy or environment of the State.

Major discharge: a major oil discharge is a over 10,000 gallons on inland waters and over 100,000 gallons on coastal waters or any other discharge of oil or a hazardous substance release that may require evacuation or sheltering of nearby residents or businesses or which causes a serious environmental threat.

Medium discharge: a medium oil discharge is between 100 and 10,000 gallons on inland waters and 1,000 to 100,000 gallons on coastal waters or any other discharge of oil, or a hazardous substance release which results in a localized e that may threaten the health and safety of people and emergency workers in the immediate area of the incident and/or present an environmental threat.

1 **Minor discharge:** a minor oil discharge is a discharge of less than 100 gallons on inland waters and less
2 than 1,000 gallons on coastal waters or any other discharge of oil, or a hazardous substance that does not
3 threaten public health, safety, or the environment.

4 **Dispersant:** a chemical agent used to enhance the breakup of concentrations of discharged oil into
5 droplets, thereby promoting the mixing of oil into the water column with the intent to accelerate dilution
6 and degradation rates.

7 **Emergency Operations Center (EOC):** the pre-designated established site from where State and local
8 governments direct and manage support for an on-scene emergency operation.

9 **First Federal Official:** the first federal representative of a participating agency of the NRT to arrive at the
10 scene of a discharge or release. This official coordinates activities under this Plan and may initiate, in
11 consultation with the FOSC, any necessary actions until the arrival of the predesignated FOSC. A state with
12 primary jurisdiction over a site covered by a cooperative agreement will act in the stead of the First Federal
13 Official for any incident at the site.

14 **Geographic Response Strategy (GRS):** Geographic response strategies are site-specific response methods
15 used to protect sensitive coastal environments from the deleterious effects of oil discharges or other
16 hazardous substance releases. GRS provide first responders with specific guidance for rapid deployment
17 of pre-identified actions to protect priority sensitive sites.

18 **Hazardous substance:** An element or compound which, when it enters the atmosphere or in or upon the
19 water or surface land of the state, presents an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or
20 welfare, including but not limited to fish, animals, vegetation, or any part of the natural habitat in which
21 they are found. (*Under State of Alaska law, oil is considered a hazardous substance.*) AS 46.08.900(6)
22 “hazardous substance” means (A) an element or compound that, when it enters into or on the surface or
23 subsurface land or water of the State, presents an imminent and substantial danger to the public health
24 or welfare, or to fish, animals, vegetation, or any part of the natural habitat in which fish, animals, or
25 wildlife may be found; or (B) a substance defined as a hazardous substance under 42 U.S.C. 9601 - 9657
26 (CERCLA); “hazardous substance” does not include uncontaminated crude oil or uncontaminated refined
27 oil in an amount of 10 gallons or less;

28 **Hazardous materials:** As defined by AS 29.35.590 (7), a hazardous material means a material or substance,
29 as defined in 49 C.F.R. 171.8, and any other substance determined by the Alaska SERC in regulations to
30 pose a significant health and safety hazard; "hazardous material" does not include food, drugs, alcoholic
31 beverages, cosmetics, tobacco, or tobacco products intended for personal consumption.

32 **HAZWOPER Training:** training required by 29 CFR 1910.120 for personnel involved in post emergency
33 response operations at which personnel may be exposed to hazardous substances.

34 **Incident Action Plan:** the strategic goals, tactical objectives, and support requirements for responding to
35 an incident. All incidents require an action plan.

36 **Incident Command Post:** is a predesignated temporary facility and signifies the physical location of the
37 on-scene incident command and management organization.

38 **Incident Command System (ICS):** the management tool to coordinate the efficient use of facilities,
39 equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications. An ICS is designed to begin developing from the
40 time an incident occurs until the requirement for management and operations no longer exists.

41 **Inland waters:** are permanent water bodies inland from the coastal zone and areas whose properties and
42 use are dominated by the permanent, seasonal, or intermittent occurrence of flooded conditions. Inland
43 waters include rivers, lakes, floodplains, reservoirs, wetlands, and inland saline systems.

- 1 **Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC):** a group of local representatives appointed by the SERC to
2 prepare local oil and hazardous materials releases response plans as per the mandates of the federal
3 EPCRA and in coordination with local jurisdictional boundaries.
- 4 **Local Emergency Planning District (LEPD):** geographical planning districts established by the SERC under
5 the federal EPCRA.
- 6 **Local Emergency Response Plan (LERP):** a plan developed for an LEPD by a Local Emergency Planning
7 Committee under the federal EPCRA. LERP's must be reviewed by the SERC.
- 8 **Local government:** a borough or city incorporated under Alaska law.
- 9 **Multiagency Coordination Committee (MAC):** an ICS term that refers to the functions and activities of
10 representatives of involved agencies and/or jurisdictions who come together to make decisions regarding
11 the prioritizing of incidents and the sharing and use of critical resources during an emergency response.
12 The MAC organization is not a part of the on-scene response nor is it involved in developing operational
13 tactics.
- 14 **Municipality:** a borough or city incorporated under Alaska law.
- 15 **Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR):** NRDAR is a formalized process to
16 compensate the public by collecting and analyzing information to evaluate the nature and extent of
17 injuries to natural resources or services resulting from an incident or threat of an injury. NRDAR is an
18 economic, legal, and scientific process that must demonstrate causality between release and resource
19 injury or lost use. NRDAR is defined in the CWA and OPA 90 for oil discharges, and CERCLA for hazardous
20 substance releases. NRDAR trustee representative coordinate with response agencies; integrate trustee
21 concerns into clean up, assess injuries, evaluate, and scale restoration, and finally oversee and/or
22 implement restoration actions to return the natural resources and services to baseline.
- 23 **Oil:** liquid hydrocarbon of any kind and in any form, whether crude, refined, or a petroleum by-product,
24 including but not limited to petroleum, fuel oil, gasoline, lubricating oils, oily sludge, oil refuse, oil mixed
25 with other wastes, crude oils, liquefied natural gas, propane, butane, or other liquid hydrocarbons
26 regardless of specific gravity.
- 27 **On-Scene Coordinator (OSC):** the official at the event responsible for coordinating response activities.
- 28 **FOSC:** the federal official predesignated by the USCG or EPA to coordinate and direct federal responses
29 under Subpart D of the NCP, or the official designated by the lead agency to coordinate and direct removal
30 actions under Subpart E of the NCP. Generally, the EPA will provide the FOSC for discharges or releases
31 into or threatening the inland zone and the USCG will provide the FOSC for discharges or releases into or
32 threatening the coastal zone. However, if the release is from a facility or vessel under the jurisdiction,
33 custody or control of DOD or DOE, then DOD or DOE will be the lead agency and designate the FOSC. For
34 releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants from a vessel or facility under the
35 jurisdiction, custody, or control of a federal agency other than the USCG, EPA, DOD, or DOE, then that
36 federal agency will provide the FOSC for all removal actions that are not emergencies.
- 37 **Local On-Scene Coordinator (LOSC):** the designated Community Emergency Coordinator under the LERP.
38 Where no LERP exists, the police or fire chief or other emergency services official will serve as the LOSC.
- 39 **Responsible Party's Incident Commander (RP/PRP IC):** the person designated as incident commander or
40 chief command staff in the facility or vessel contingency plan or who is responsible for the discharge or
41 release.

1 **State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC):** the OSC designee of ADEC. Three SOSCs have been predesignated
2 by the ADEC Commissioner.

3 **Place of Refuge:** A “place of refuge” is defined as a location where a vessel needing assistance can be
4 temporarily moved to and where actions can then be taken to stabilize the vessel, protect human life,
5 reduce a hazard to navigation, and/or protect sensitive natural resources and/or other uses of the area
6 (e.g., subsistence collection of mussels, commercial fishing, recreational boating). A place of refuge may
7 include constructed harbors, ports, natural embayments, temporary grounding sites, or offshore waters.
8 A vessel moved to a temporary grounding site must be removed after emergency actions are completed.
9 There are no pre-approved places of refuge identified in Alaska.

10 **Pollutant or Contaminant:** defined by Section 104 (a)(2) of CERCLA, includes, but not be limited to, any
11 elements, substances, compound, or mixture, including disease-causing agents, which, after release into
12 the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, either
13 directly from the environment or indirectly by ingesting through the food chain, will or may reasonably
14 be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological
15 malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction), or physical deformation in such organisms or their
16 offspring. The term does not include petroleum, including crude oil and any fraction thereof which is not
17 otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under Section 101(14)(A)-(F) of
18 CERCLA, nor does it include natural gas, liquefied natural gas and synthetic gas of pipeline quality (or
19 mixture of natural gas and synthetic gas). For purposes of the NCP, the term pollutant or contaminant
20 means any pollutant or contaminant, which may present an imminent and substantial danger to public
21 health or welfare.

22 **Prevention and Preparedness:** actions taken by agencies and companies to reduce oil and hazardous
23 substance discharges through policies, programs, and authorities.

24 **Remedial investigation:** process undertaken by the lead agency (or RP/PRP if they will be developing a
25 cleanup proposal) that emphasizes data collection and site characterization. A remedial investigation is
26 undertaken to determine the nature and extent of the problem presented by the release. This includes
27 sampling and monitoring, as necessary, and includes the gathering of enough information to determine
28 the necessity for a proposed extent of remedial action. Part of the remedial investigation involves
29 assessing the source of the contamination at or near the area where the hazardous substances, pollutants,
30 or contaminants were originally located (source control remedial actions) or whether additional actions
31 will be necessary because the hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminates have migrated from the
32 area of their original location (management of migration). The remedial investigation is generally
33 performed concurrently and in an interdependent fashion with the feasibility study. However, in certain
34 situations, the lead agency may require RP/PRP parties to conclude initial phases of the remedial
35 investigation prior to initiation of the feasibility study.

36 **Remedial Project Manager (RPM):** the official designated by the lead agency to coordinate, monitor, or
37 direct remedial or other response actions under the NCP.

38 **Responsible party:** any person, operator, or facility that has control over an oil or hazardous substance
39 immediately before entry of the oil or hazardous substance into the atmosphere or in or upon the water,
40 surface, or subsurface land of the State.

41 **State Emergency Response Commission (SERC):** a group of officials appointed by the Governor to
42 implement the provisions of Title III of the Federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of
43 1986 (SARA). The SERC also reviews the State Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharge Prevention and
44 Contingency Plan and LERPs.

- 1 **Subsistence economy:** a subsistence economy is a non-monetary economy which relies on natural
2 resources to provide for basic needs, through hunting, gathering, and subsistence agriculture.
- 3 **Tribal On-Scene Coordinator (TOSC):** the qualified OSC designee of the relevant tribal government.
- 4 **Volunteer:** means any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency that has authority to
5 accept volunteer services (examples: Reference 16 U.S.C. 742f(c)). A volunteer is subject to the provisions
6 of the authorizing statute and the NCP.
- 7 **Waters of the State:** includes lakes, bays, sounds, ponds, impoundment reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers,
8 streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, passages, canals, the Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea
9 and Arctic Ocean, within the territorial limits of the state and all other bodies of surface or underground
10 water, natural or artificial, public or private, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, which are wholly or partially
11 in or bordering the state or under jurisdiction of the State.

1 **11 – REFERENCES**

2 The primary location of references is the [ADEC References and Tools webpage](#).

3