SOUTHEAST ALASKA
AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Version 2021.1, March 2025

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APPROVAL LETTERS

Southeast Alaska
AREA COMMITTEE

March 14th, 2025

Mission Statement:

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

Dear Recipient:

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

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

Commander, US Coast Guard Sector Southeast Alaska
ATTN: Emergency Management and Force Readiness
PO Box 25517
Juneau, AK 99801

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

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

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

- https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/contingency-plans/response-plans/southeast-alaska-area/
- https://homeport.uscg.mil/port-directory/seak-southeast-alaska-(juneau)
- http://www.alaskarrt.org

Southeast Alaska Area Contingency Plan

March 14th, 2025

The Co-Chairpersons of the Southeast Alaska Area Committee (SEAK AC) hereby approve this document.

Signed by:
Stanley Fields
30B58391B49E4DF...

3/21/2025

CAPT. Stanley Fields
U.S. Coast Guard, Sector Southeast Alaska Co-Chair, Southeast Alaska Area Committee

Date

Signed by:
R.Kj
362E3A78EC574BB...

3/26/2025

SOSC, Rachael Krajewski
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Co-Chair, Southeast Alaska Area Committee

Date

RECORD OF CHANGES

VERSION #	APPROVAL DATE	SECTION(S)	PAGE(S)	CONTEXT/REASON FOR CHANGE
2021.0	February 2021	All	Entire Plan	First version of Southeast Alaska's Area Contingency Plan since formation of the Area Committee in August 2019. Completed annual validation of ACP in accordance with NCP (40 CFR 300.210), USCG and State of Alaska policy. Improved grammar and readability and removed duplicate language. Streamlined plan content for use by responders and to maintain sustainable plan management; for example, consolidated external references on the new ADEC References and Tools website.
2025	March 2025	Approval Letter	3, i	Administrative change Captain of the Port

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The following list addresses the acronyms and abbreviations used in this ACP. Additional acronym resources are provided on the Area Plan References and Tools Webpage.

AAC	Alaska Administrative Code
AAR	After Action Report
AC	Area Committee
ACP	Area Contingency Plan
ADEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
ADHSEM	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (a division of ADMVA)
ADHSS	Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
ADMVA	Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs
ADNR	Alaska Department of Natural Resources
ADOA	Alaska Department of Administration
ADOT&PF	Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
AIMS	Alaska Incident Management System
ADLaw	Alaska Department of Law
ALMR	Alaska Land Mobile Radio
ALOHA	Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres
AMPD	Average Most Probable Discharge
ARRT	Alaska Regional Response Team
AS	Alaska Statute
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BOA	Basic Ordering Agreement
BSEE	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement
CAMEO	Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	Chemical Hazards Response Information System
COTP	Captain of the Port
CWA	Clean Water Act
DCRA	Alaska Division of Community and Regional Affairs
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DOC	U.S. Department of Commerce
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
DRAT	District Response Team
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone

EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
ERG	Emergency Response Guide
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESI	Environmental Sensitivity Index
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
FPN	Federal Project Number
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIUE	government-initiated unannounced exercises
GRS	Geographic Response Strategies
Hazmat	Hazardous Materials
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operation and Emergency Response
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Command
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IMH	Incident Management Handbook
IMT	Incident Management Team
IPAWS	Integrated Public Alert and Warning System
ISB	In-situ burning
JIC	Joint Information Center
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LEPCA	Local Emergency Planning Committee Association
LEPD	Local Emergency Planning District
LERP	Local Emergency Response Plan
LOFR	Liaison Officer
LOSC	Local On-Scene Coordinator
MAC	Multi-Agency Coordinating Group
MARPLOT	Mapping Application for Response Planning and Local Operational Tasks
MMPD	Maximum Most Probable Discharge
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
nm	Nautical Mile
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPFC	National Pollution Funds Center
NPS	National Park Service

NRC	National Response Center
NRDAR	Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration
NRF	National Response Framework
NRIA	Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex
NRS	National Response System
NRT	National Response Team
NSF	National Strike Force
NWS	National Weather Service
ODPCP	Oil Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan
OHSRPRF	Alaska Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Prevention and Response Fund
OPA 90	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSLTF	Federal Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund
OSRO	Oil Spill Removal Organization
PIO	Public Information Officer
POLREP	Pollution Report
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
POR	Places of Refuge
PPOR	Potential Places of Refuge
PRAC	Primary Response Action Contractor
PREP	Preparedness for Response Exercise Program
PRFA	Pollution Removal Funding Authorization
PWS	Prince William Sound
QRC	Quick Response Card
RAP	Radiological Assistance Program
RCC	Rescue Coordination Center
RCP	Regional Contingency Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
REAA	Regional Educational Attendance Area
RIID	Radioactive Isotope Identifier
RP/PRP	Responsible Party/Potential Responsible Party
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
RRT	Regional Response Team
RSA	Reimbursable Services Agreements
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SEAK	Southeast Alaska
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SITREP	Situation Report
SMFF	Salvage and Marine Firefighting
SOSC	State On-Scene Coordinator
SSC	Scientific Support Coordinators
STAR	Spill Tactics for Alaska Responders
START	Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team
SUPSALV	U.S. Navy, Supervisor of Salvage
UC	Unified Command
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WCD	Worst Case Discharge
WPG	Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Oil Spill Response in Alaska

INITIAL EMERGENCY CONTACTS

The area code for all phone and fax numbers is ***907*, unless otherwise indicated**	
FEDERAL	
NRC (24 hour)	**1-800-424-8802**
FOSC for Coastal Zone – USCG – Sector Juneau	463-2980
EPA Region 10 (24 hour)	206-553-1263
STATE	
SOSC – ADEC, SEAK 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.

1000 – INTRODUCTION

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Contact Information:

- ACP Contact Directory

SEAK Area Committee Website, hosted by ADEC

Alaska's federal and State government response planning obligations are met through the Alaska RCP, AWA ACP, Alaska Inland ACP, PWS ACP, and SEAK ACP.

This ACP is an operational plan. Under the guidance and oversight of the federal and State OSCs, this ACP is prepared by the SEAK Area Committee for, and in consultation with, the responders dependent upon its implementation. Plan content is intended to support the individuals that fill a response role and to achieve a coordinated and effective response to a pollution event as defined by the NCP.

Additional information and guidance referenced in the plan is found in the boxes labeled "References and Tools," which direct the user to the Area Planning Reference and Tools website, hosted by ADEC. Table 1-1 outlines the five categories of References and Tools established to organize various types of information to support a response to an oil discharge or hazardous substance release anywhere in Alaska.

Table 1-1: Categories and Descriptions of References and Tools

Alaska Area Planning References and Tools website	
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 AND 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 AND 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 AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC 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.

References and Tools provided do not reflect specific endorsement or mandate by the SEAK Area Committee but are provided to assist responders. If there appears to be a conflict between what is stated in documents found within the References and Tools website and what is stated within statutory or regulatory requirements, the statutory or regulatory requirements shall be followed.

Section 9000 is reserved for additional Area or District information.

1100 – INTRODUCTION/AUTHORITY

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

National and Statewide Policy:

National Contingency Plan
Alaska RCP, Part 1, Section C and Part 4, Applicable Memorandums of Understanding/ Agreement

Operations:

Alaska Scenarios Compendium

Additional Resources:

ADEC Spill Information
SEAK Area Committee Website, hosted by ADEC
Joint Contingency Plan for the Dixon Entrance (CANUSDIX Plan)
Electronic Code of Federal Regulations home
The Alaska State Legislature Website (State Statue and Regulation search

The SEAK ACP area of responsibility is remote and extreme. It includes offshore waters as well as the State of Alaska's contiguous waters, which stretch three (3) miles seaward. SEAK area supports tourism and fishing industries as well as communities dependent upon subsistence lifestyles. The consequences of having a significant oil discharge or hazardous substance release in this environment necessitates an understanding of the challenges to effective response in remote parts of the State.

This SEAK ACP represents a coordinated and cooperative effort led by the Southeast Alaska Area Committee. This document contains information applicable to pollution response within the SEAK COTP Zone. The USCG and ADEC have written this ACP jointly. It meets the government pollution response contingency planning requirements under the NCP and State of Alaska's Statutes (AS). The SEAK ACP is also the primary guidance document for RP/PRP lead responses in order to execute an effective and appropriate response as per the NCP.

This ACP describes the strategies of a coordinated federal, State, and local response to a discharge, or substantial threat of discharge of oil or a release of a hazardous substance from a vessel or on/offshore facility operating within SEAK's Geographic Planning Boundaries, Section 1220.1. Industry's facility and vessel response and contingency plans provide specific data regarding the RP/PRP's containment, control, and cleanup actions. Local Emergency Response Plans (LERPs) provide information regarding resources and emergency actions at the local, community level. The RCP, ACPs, LERPs, and industry plans are all critical components of the coordinated federal, State, local, and RP/PRP response to an oil discharge or hazardous substance release. Figure 1-1 illustrates the interrelationship of federal, State, and local planning efforts.

The SEAK ACP addresses responses to a Worst Case Discharge, Maximum Most Probable Discharge, Average Most Probable Discharge, as well as Hazardous Substance Discharge, including discharges from fire or explosion. The scenarios are described in detail in Section 9430 as well as the Alaska **Scenarios** Compendium. Planning for these four scenarios covers the expected range of discharges likely to occur in the area.

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

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

The NCP details governmental obligations to establish response plans and the necessary content for these plans. Additional information on Alaska's government contingency planning requirements and authorities are found within *AS 46.04.200, AS 46.04.210, and AS 26.23 (Alaska Disaster Act)*.

1100.1 National Response Priorities

(a) Safety of human life must be given the top priority during every response action. This includes any search and rescue efforts in the general proximity of the discharge and the insurance of safety of response personnel.

(b) Stabilizing the situation to preclude the event from worsening is the next priority. All efforts must be focused on saving a vessel that has been involved in a grounding, collision, fire, or explosion, so that it does not compound the problem. Comparable measures should be taken to stabilize a situation involving a facility, pipeline, or other source of pollution. Stabilizing the situation includes securing the source of the spill and removing the remaining oil from the container (vessel, tank, or pipeline) to prevent additional oil spillage, to reduce the need for follow-up response action, and to minimize adverse impact to the environment.

(c) The response must use all necessary containment and removal tactics in a coordinated manner to ensure a timely, effective response that minimizes adverse impact to the environment.

(d) All parts of this national response strategy should be addressed concurrently, but safety and stabilization are the highest priorities. The OSC should not delay containment and removal decisions unnecessarily and should take actions to minimize adverse impact to the environment that begins as soon as a discharge occurs, as well as actions to minimize further adverse environmental impact from additional discharges.

(e) The priorities set forth in this section are broad in nature, and should not be interpreted to preclude the consideration of other priorities that may arise on a site-specific basis. (*40 CFR 300.317*).

Figure 1-1: Integrated Contingency Planning

1200 – GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

National and Statewide Policy:

- Alaska RCP, Part 1, Section D, Geographic Planning Boundaries

Mapping and GIS:

- ADEC Webmaps: ADEC Prevention, Preparedness, and Response Boundaries: Geographic Zone Boundaries

Additional Resources:

SEAK Area Committee Website, hosted by DEC
CANUSDIX Plan

1210 – Geographic Planning Boundaries

This plan covers the SEAK COTP Zone along the Coastal Zone delineation as established by MOU between the EPA and the USCG Seventeenth District. Per the MOU and the NCP, the Coastal Zone is defined as "all United States waters subject to the tide and all land surface or land substrata, and ground waters, 1,000 yards inland."

The SEAK area stretches from Dixon Entrance to the south up to and including Icy Bay to the north, a distance stretching over 530 miles (see Figures 1-2 and 1-3). The specific boundary is defined by the area from latitude 60°01'18" N, longitude 142°00'00" W, proceeding northeast to the EEZ near the Canadian border at latitude 60°18'24" N, longitude 141°00'00" W; thence south and east along the EEZ on the United States-Canadian shore side boundary to the intersection of the Canadian coast and the USCG District Seventeen southern border at latitude 54°40'00" N, longitude 131°15'06" W; thence west along the southern border of USCG District 17 to the intersection with the outermost extent of the EEZ at latitude 54°38'11" N, longitude 140°01'26" W; thence north along the outermost extent of the EEZ to latitude 56°14'50" N, longitude 142°00'00" W; thence north to the point of origin.

Figure 1-2: SEAK Area

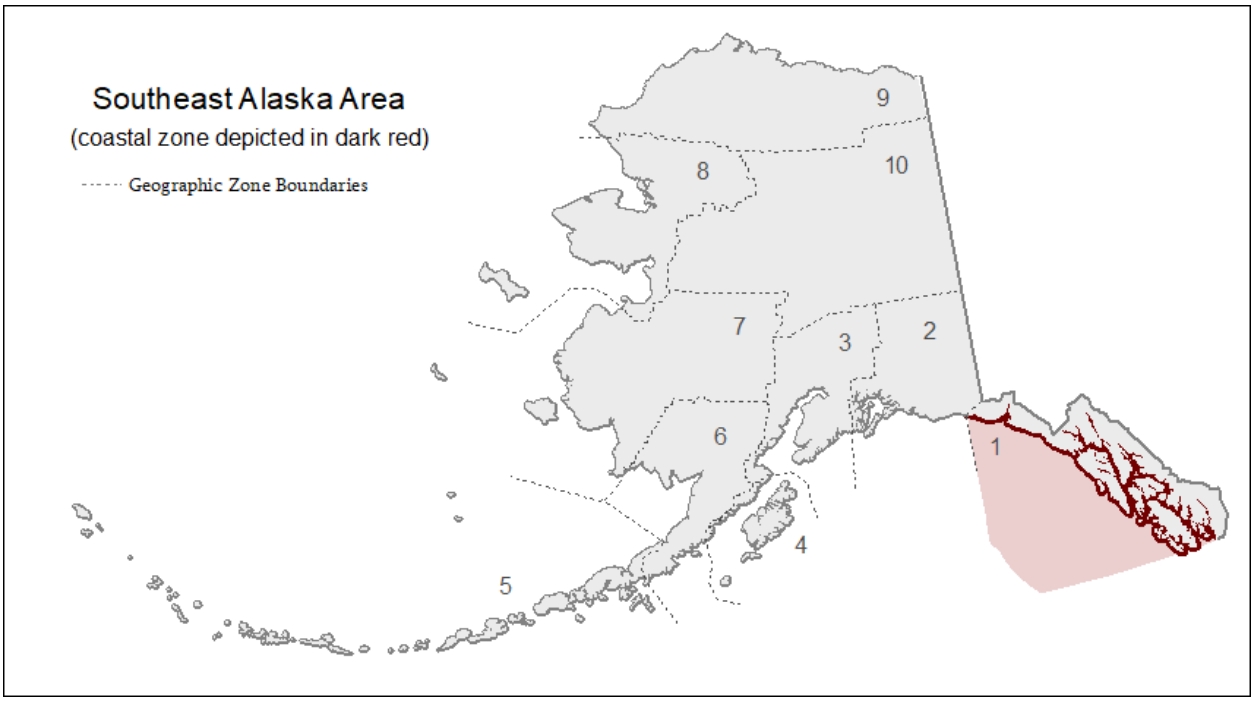
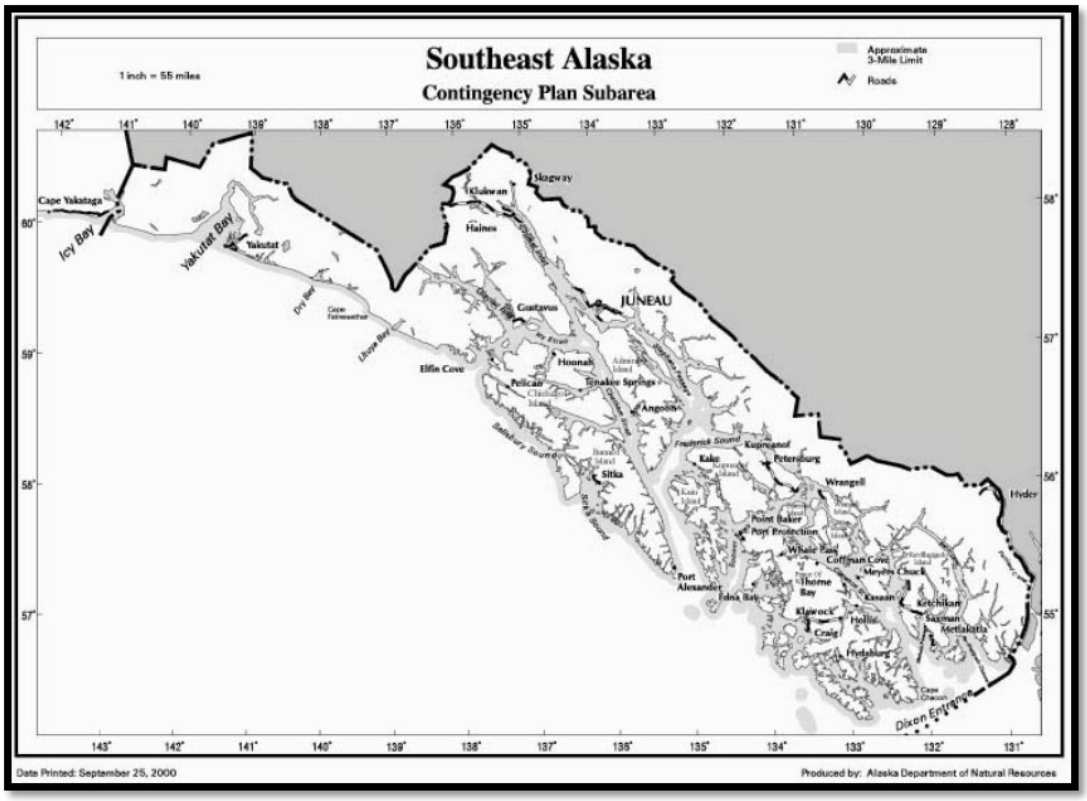


Figure 1-3: Southeast Alaska



These maps are also available for download on the SEAK ACP Webpage.

1220 – Geographic Response Boundaries

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

The Canada – United States Joint Marine Pollution Contingency Plan, Geographical Annex 5 (CANUSDIX), covers coastal and offshore waters of the maritime boundary between Northern British Columbia and Southeast Alaska. The annex presents information necessary to facilitate coordination between the Canadian and United States Coast Guards during a maritime pollution incident.

1220.1 – FOSC Boundaries

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

National and Statewide Policy:

- **Alaska RCP, Part 1, Section E, Federal On-Scene Coordinator Boundaries**

Overview Documents:

- **Communities by Area Committee**

Additional Resources:

- SEAK Area Committee Website, hosted by DEC
  - Alaska Regional Response Team website

The USCG Commander, Sector Juneau, Alaska, is the pre-designated USCG FOSC for the SEAK area. An existing MOU, described in Section 1210 Geographic Planning Boundaries, between the USCG Seventeenth District and EPA, formally establishes the emergency response boundary for USCG and EPA FOSCs at 1,000 yards inland of the extent of the tide. However, the MOU identifies the Skagway River (Skagway, AK) as the exception area to the general 1,000-yard rule.

Maps of the jurisdictional boundaries at these exception locations are available on the ARRT webpage. The Communities by Area Committee, is a list of communities cross referenced by their respective Area Committee, Geographic Zone, LEPC, local and tribal government, and regional native corporation. It is available on the State's References and Tools in the Overview Document Section.

In the event a discharge or release affects more than one area, *40 CFR 300.140(b)* of the NCP provides that determination of the FOSC should, in general, be based on the area or resource most vulnerable to the greatest threat. If the area vulnerable to the greatest threat cannot be determined, the Unified Commanders may want to consider establishing an organization that can adequately provide for effective response in both zones. Generally, a discharge or release that mostly impacts surface water in Coastal Zones are best addressed by the USCG and discharges that impact land are best addressed by EPA.

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

1220.2 – SOSC Boundaries

SOSCs are delegated statewide, by the Commissioner of the ADEC, for the coordination and oversight of emergency responses. However, for State *response planning* purposes, SOSCs are assigned regional master discharge prevention and contingency plan boundaries, as described in *18 AAC 75.495*. Those regional master plan boundaries correspond to Geographic Zones with respect to Area Contingency Plans (ACPs). The Geographic Zone assignments for SOSCs are depicted on Figure 1-4 and listed below:

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

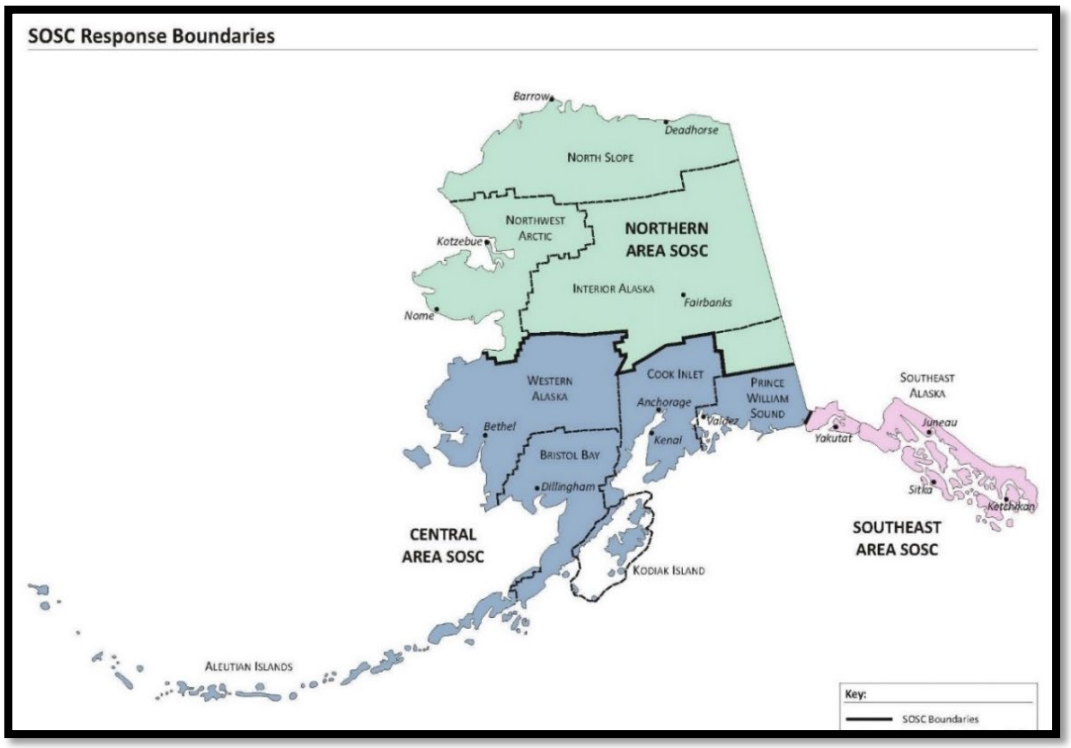
In the event of a major discharge, the Commissioner may designate the Director, Spill Prevention and Response Division, or another individual to serve as the SOSC. An SOSC may appoint a SOSC Representative (SOSCR) to act for the SOSC during a response with selectively delegated authority by the SOSC.

Area response teams provide ADEC's initial response to actual or potential releases to protect people, property, and the environment. These response teams are trained to identify hazards; take defensive actions to contain the release; prevent exposures; and secure the area. The most important functions of

area response teams are to make proper notifications and initiate the emergency response **sequence.** The SOSC and their associated response teams are activated dependent upon the location of the discharge in the SEAK. When necessary, the initial ADEC response team may be supported through activation of State support staff or responders from other regions.

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

Figure 1-4: SOSC Response Boundaries



1300 – AREA COMMITTEE

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

National and Statewide Policy:

- Alaska RCP, Part 2, Guidance to Planners

Additional Resources:

- SEAK Area Committee Website, hosted by DEC

Under the CWA, as amended by the OPA 90 and the NCP *(40 CFR 300.210)*, the SEAK Area Committee acts as a preparedness and planning body for the SEAK area. The SEAK Area Committee is comprised of federal, State, tribal, local, industrial, and other non-governmental organization representatives.

The SEAK Area Committee provides a process for public involvement and input on all relevant government processes and scientific issues related to oil discharge and hazardous substance release

prevention, preparedness, planning and response. A primary function of the SEAK Area Committee is to develop and update an ACP, as well as improve coordination among the federal, State, tribal and local planning levels and to facilitate the availability of trained personnel, necessary equipment, and scientific support needed to address oil discharges or hazardous substance releases.

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

1310 – Organization

The USCG's FOSC for Sector Juneau and the SOSC for SEAK serve as the SEAK Area Committee co-chairs. The co-chairs provide leadership to the Area Committee through the SEAK Steering Committee.

SEAK Area Secretary

The SEAK Area Committee organization includes an Area Secretary with three (3) standing subcommittees:

- Steering Committee
- GRS Subcommittee
- Administration Subcommittee

The Area Committee selects members and provides general direction and guidance for any standing subcommittee. In addition to federal, State, and local agency representatives, subcommittee participants may include facility owners/operators, shipping company representatives, cleanup contractors, emergency response officials, marine pilot associations, academia, environmental groups, consultants, and response organizations. Charters for each committee and subcommittee are available through the SEAK Area Secretary as well as the SEAK Area website.

NOTE: Although the SEAK Area Committee is an operational planning body and not a response entity, members of the SEAK Area Committee may also have specific roles during response operations.

1400 – NATIONAL RESPONSE SYSTEM (NRS)

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

National and Statewide Policy:

- Alaska RCP, Part 1, Section H, Response System and Policies

Additional Resources:

- SEAK Area Committee Website, hosted by ADEC
- National Response Team website

General information on the NRS is provided in the Alaska RCP, Part 1, Section H, Response System and Policies, and should be referenced for information on the broader response principles of this system. Defined by the *40 CFR 300.5*, the NRS is the mechanism for coordinating response actions by all levels of government in support of the OSC/RPM. The NRS is composed of the NRT, RRTs, OSC/RPM, Area Committees, and Special Teams and related support entities. The NRS can expand or contract to accommodate the response effort required by the size or complexity of the discharge or release.

1410 – Spill of National Significance (SONS)

Additional Resources:

- **SEAK Area Committee Website, hosted by ADEC**
- **CANUSDIX Plan**
- **State of Alaska Emergency Operations Plan, hosted by ADMVA**

For a SONS in the SEAK Coastal Zone, the USCG Commandant may name a senior agency official to assist the FOSC in communicating with affected parties and the public, and to coordinate federal, State, tribal, local, and international resources at the national level. This strategic coordination will involve, as appropriate, the Governor of Alaska, the mayors or other chief executives of local governments, the NRT, and the ARRT (*40 CFR 300.323)*. A SONS in the SEAK Area may involve the activation of the CANUSDIX Plan.

1420 – State-Declared Disaster

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

National and Statewide Policy:

- **Alaska RCP, Part 1.H.2.c**

State of Alaska:

- **Disaster Act *(AS 26.23)***
- **State of Alaska Emergency Operations Plan**
- **The Alaska State Legislature Website (State Statue and Regulation search)**
- **State Emergency Operations Center**

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

Responses resulting from State-declared disasters are coordinated through the Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affair's Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. Commissioners of ADEC and ADMVA coordinate to determine if an oil discharge or hazardous substance release constitutes a disaster emergency under *AS 26.23*. This coordination and consultation may result in a request to the Governor of Alaska for a disaster emergency declaration. During a State-declared disaster emergency, the OSCs report through the State Emergency Operations Center to the State Coordinating Officer (SCO).

1430 – Alaska Regional Response Team (ARRT) Structure

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

National and Statewide Policy:

- **Alaska RCP, Part 1, Section I, ARRT**
- **NCP, 40 CFR 300.115, Electronic Code of Federal Regulations home**

- **NCP, 40 CFR 300.120, Electronic Code of Federal Regulations home**

Additional Resources:

- **Alaska Regional Response Team website**

The ARRT is a standing body established by the NCP. During a response, an incident-specific ARRT may be activated to coordinate assistance and provide advice to the FOSC. The ARRT also may assist in providing additional federal and State resources to facilitate coordination for federal and State permits. An incident-specific ARRT is led by the agency providing the FOSC (USCG or EPA).

The incident specific ARRT may be activated when a discharge or release:

- **Exceeds the response capability available to the OSC or Remedial Project manager (RPM) in the place where it occurs;**
- **Transects state/country borders;**
- **May pose a substantial threat to public health or the environment; or**
- **Is a Worst Case Discharge, as described in *§300.324*.**

The ARRT also will be activated during any discharge or release upon a request from the OSC/RPM, or from any ARRT representative to the chair of the ARRT. Requests for ARRT activation shall later be confirmed in writing. Each representative, or appropriate alternate, should be notified immediately when the ARRT is activated.

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

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

For information on the purpose of the standing ARRT, see the Alaska RCP and the ARRT website.

1440 – Southeast Alaska (SEAK) Area Response Structure

1440.1 – Federal Role in Incident Response

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

National and Statewide Policy:

- **Alaska RCP, Part 1 Section H, Federal Agency Roles and Responsibilities**

Agency Response Guides:

- **USCG IMH**

- AIMS Guide

ICS Resources:

- USCG ICS Position Job Aids
- USCG Operational Planning Ps
- NIMS (FEMA)

The USCG is the lead agency for Coastal Zone oil discharge and hazardous substance release responses and shall serve as the FOSC in the UC. The role of the USCG in the UC will vary according to discharge type and size. The USCG has adopted the USCG IMH for use in guiding spill response efforts. The guide provides detailed guidance for each identified ICS position for response operations and is available as a downloadable application that is searchable.

1440.2 – State Role in Incident Response

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

National and Statewide Policy:

- **Alaska RCP, Part 1, Section C.2, ADEC and Alaska statutory authority**
- **Alaska RCP, Part 1 Section H.2, State agency roles and responsibilities**

Agency Response Guides:

- AIMS Guide
- ADEC Disaster Response Plan

Contact Information:

- ACP Contact Database

ICS Resources:

- NIMS (FEMA)

ADEC serves as the SOSC for release of oil or hazardous substance to the land, air, and waters of the State. The State has developed the AIMS Guide. The guide provides ADEC detailed guidance for each identified ICS position for emergency response operations.

1440.3 – Local Role in Incident Response

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

National and Statewide Policy:

- **Alaska RCP, Part 1, Section H.1, Role of LOSC in the NRS**
- **Alaska RCP, Part 1, Section H.2.d, Local Government Roles**

Contact Information:

- ACP Contact Database

ICS Resources:

- NIMS (FEMA)

LOSCs represent local government(s) that are not state or federal entities. There may be multiple LOSCs within a single UC. Local governments with jurisdiction to direct and coordinate local responses

to incidents designate the LOSCs to serve and represent their community. LOSCs are normally part of the UC as long as there is an immediate threat to public safety and the incident occurs within their local jurisdiction.

The LOSC will serve as the Incident Commander as long as there is an immediate threat to human life, unless the LOSC requests a State or federal authority to assume that responsibility. Once the immediate threats to human life are abated, a UC assumes authority for the response. The local agency that assumes the role of LOSC varies by location and the capabilities of the agencies. These agencies and organizations typically include:

Local government;
Tribal government;
Local fire, Emergency Management Service, or law enforcement;
Hazmat teams; and
LEPCs.

In the event of an oil discharge or hazardous substance release that impacts or threatens to affect multiple jurisdictions, the appropriate officials from the affected communities will integrate into the command structure either through an LOSC liaison representing the affected communities or through a Multi-Agency Coordination Group.

1440.4 –RP/PRP Policy

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

National and Statewide Policy:

- **Alaska RCP, Part 1, Section H.2, Responsible Party Response Policies**

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

The FOSC and SOSC have the authority to oversee the RP/PRP's activities, and both are authorized to take over or augment the RP/PRP's response activities if they determine those activities to be inadequate. During an RP/PRP lead response, if the regulated vessel or facility has an ODPCP under State law or a Vessel Response Plan (VRP) or Facility Response Plan (FRP) under the NCP, it will serve as the primary guidance document for the discharge response, and the RP/PRP will designate the Incident Commander.

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

1450 – Incident Command System (ICS)

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

National and Statewide Policy:

- **Alaska RCP, Part 1, Section B, The OSCs**

Agency Response Guides:

- AIMS Guide
- USCG IMH

ICS Resources:

- NIMS (FEMA)
- USCG ICS Position Job Aids
- USCG Operational Planning Ps

1450.1 – Agency Role

A complete description of the ICS, including descriptions of all the organizational roles and responsibilities, can be found in the Federal NIMS guidance, USCG IMH, and the State's AIMS guide.

1460 – Area Exercises

Area exercises are intended to ensure every component of an ACP is exercised over a four year period. There are four types of Area exercises required per the *PREP Guidelines*:

- **Quarterly Area notification drills;**
- **Annual Area IMT table top exercise (TTX);**
- **Annual equipment deployment drill; and**
- **Quadrennial Area full scale exercise (FSE).**

1460.1 – National Preparedness Response Exercise Program (NPREP)

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Background, Preparedness Resources:

- National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program Guidelines, 2016

The National Preparedness Response Exercise Program (NPREP) was developed to satisfy the OPA 90-mandated federal oil pollution response exercise requirements under the purview of the USCG, EPA, PHMSA, and BSEE. PREP is not mandated for use by industry but does meet the intent of OPA 90 for a regulated facility exercise program and demonstration of federal discharge response readiness.

1470 – Federal Radiological Response Plan

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Hazardous Substances:

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

Additional Resources:

- **National Nuclear Security Administration website for:**
- **Nuclear Incident Response**

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

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

1500 – STATE/LOCAL RESPONSE SYSTEM

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

National and Statewide Policy:

- **Alaska RCP, Part 1 Section F, Alaska's State Response System**
- **Alaska RCP, Part 1 Section H, State of Alaska roles and responsibilities**

Logistics:

- **Community Spill Response Agreements and Local Response Equipment**

Background:

- **DHSEM Small Community Emergency Response Plans (All hazard plans)**
- **State of Alaska Emergency Operations Plan, hosted by ADMVA**

ICS Resources:

- **NIMS (FEMA)**

1510 – Local Response Systems and Teams

The SOSC or FOSC may assume the responsibility upon the request of the LOSC, or if the FOSC deems it necessary.

1600 – NATIONAL POLICY AND DOCTRINE

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

National and Statewide Policy:

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

ICS Resources:

- **NIMS (FEMA)**

2000 – COMMAND

An incident may involve a single Incident Commander, often someone from the RP/PRP or local jurisdiction will fill that role. However, the focus of this plan is on a coordinated multi-jurisdictional or UC response. When an incident occurs within a single jurisdiction and there is no jurisdictional or functional agency overlap, the incident should be managed by a single Incident Commander who has overall incident management responsibility. NIMS calls this Single Incident Command.

2100 – UNIFIED COMMAND (UC)

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

National and Statewide Policy:

- **National Contingency Plan, Electronic Code of Federal Regulations home**
- **Alaska RCP**

Agency Response Guides:

- **AIMS Guide, Section 2.7 Unified Command**
- **USCG IMH, Unified Command, Chapter 5**
- **Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Oil Spill Response in Alaska**
- **Alaska Implementation Guidelines for the Protection of Historic Properties**

ICS Resources:

- **USCG ICS Position Job Aids**
- **USCG Operational Planning Ps**
- **NIMS (FEMA)**

The UC is a structure that brings together the IC's of all major organizations that have jurisdictional authority for the incident to coordinate an effective response while carrying out their own organization's jurisdictional responsibilities. A UC links responding organizations to the incident and provides them a forum to make decisions together. Under a UC, organizations should blend together throughout the ICS organization to create an integrated response team.

To be a member of the UC, a participating organization must have statutory authority or legal obligation to carry out proposed response action and have jurisdiction within the area affected by the incident. Members of the UC may also include agencies, tribes, organizations, private industries, or owners and operators of waterfront facilities and vessels bringing large amounts of tactical and support resources to the table.

During a response, the UC directs all aspects of the incident and uses a designated IC to command and manage containment, control, and cleanup operations. When an RP/PRP is adequately responding, and has adequate resources to dedicate to the control, containment and cleanup effort, the RP/PRP will normally be designated the IC. The FOSC and SOSC make the determination on the adequacy of the RP/PRP's containment, control, and cleanup effort. Only if the RP/PRP is unknown or is not adequately responding to the incident, will the FOSC or SOSC, or a response action contractor be designated the IC.

Activities the UC will be responsible for include, but are not limited to:

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 OSCs assigned to the UC);
Designate officers and section chiefs for each section within the ICS;
Determining overall incident objectives and priorities;
Select response strategies;
Review and approve a consolidated IAP;
Resolve conflict(s).

2110 – Command Representatives

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

Conduct the government's oversight functions concerning monitoring, investigating, permitting, and collecting documentation for possible litigation or cost recovery;
Augment the RP/PRP's cleanup efforts, when necessary, to contain the release, recover the product, and minimize the impact to the environment; and
Take over containment, control and cleanup operations when necessary.

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

2110.1 – Federal Representative

The FOSC directs and coordinates the federal response to incidents under the authority of federal laws and regulations. *40 CFR 300.120(a)*

2110.2 – State Representative

The SOSC directs and coordinates the State's response to an oil discharge and hazardous substance release *40 CFR 300.180*. *AS 46.03.020(10)(A)* provide the State's authority to adopt regulations to control, prevent and abate all forms of pollution.

2110.3 – Local Representative

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

National and Statewide Policy:

- **National Contingency Plan, Electronic Code of Federal Regulations home**
- **Alaska RCP, Part 1, Section H.2 (e) Local Government Roles**

Agency Response Guides:

- **AIMS Guide, Section 2.7 Unified Command**
- **USCG IMH, Unified Command, Chapter 5**

Background Information:

- **Alaska State Emergency Response Commission and Local Emergency Planning Committees**

The LOSC coordinates the local government response to an oil discharge and hazardous substance release. Local governments can designate a qualified representative to serve as an LOSC on the UC. *40 CFR 300.180.*

2110.4 – RP/PRP Representative

The RP/PRP participates in the UC as long as the RP/PRP is responding and has adequate resources to dedicate to the effort. Under federal and State laws, it is the responsibility of the RP/PRP to contain, control, and clean up an oil discharge or hazardous substance release. While the RP/PRP is required to respond to a discharge/releases, the FOSC/SOSC oversees the RP/PRP's containment, control, and cleanup efforts and has the authority to take over or supplement the response activities if the FOSC/SOSC determines that the response is inadequate.

2120 – Area Command

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

ICS Resources:

- **USCG ICS Job Aid: Area Command**
- **USCG Operational Planning Ps: Area Command**
- **FEMA EMI ICS Resource Center**

2120.1 – Area Command

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

Oversee the management and support of multiple incidents; or
Oversee the management of large incidents that cross over jurisdictional boundaries.

Large complex incidents or multiple incidents over a large geographic area may require forming an Area Command to manage critical resources. Incidents using an Area Command call for a coordinated response, with coordination typically found at a higher jurisdictional level. An Area Command is an expansion of the UC function, is activated if the complexity of the incident warrants, or there are span of control considerations. Setting incident-specific objectives and managing incident-specific tactical operations and support remain the responsibility of the UC. Included as an example, Figure 2-1 depicts the response organization established during the 2010 Deepwater Horizon incident.

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

In addition to providing strategic direction, Area Command also has the responsibility to coordinate with federal, State, tribal, and local governments, and volunteers or cooperating organizations to manage resource allocation. An Area Command will also have to coordinate with other activated dispatch centers, as appropriate. An Area Command does not have direct operational responsibilities. An Area Command is ultimately responsible for the successful mitigation of the incident(s) and provides overall strategic direction but leaves tactical direction to the UCs.

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

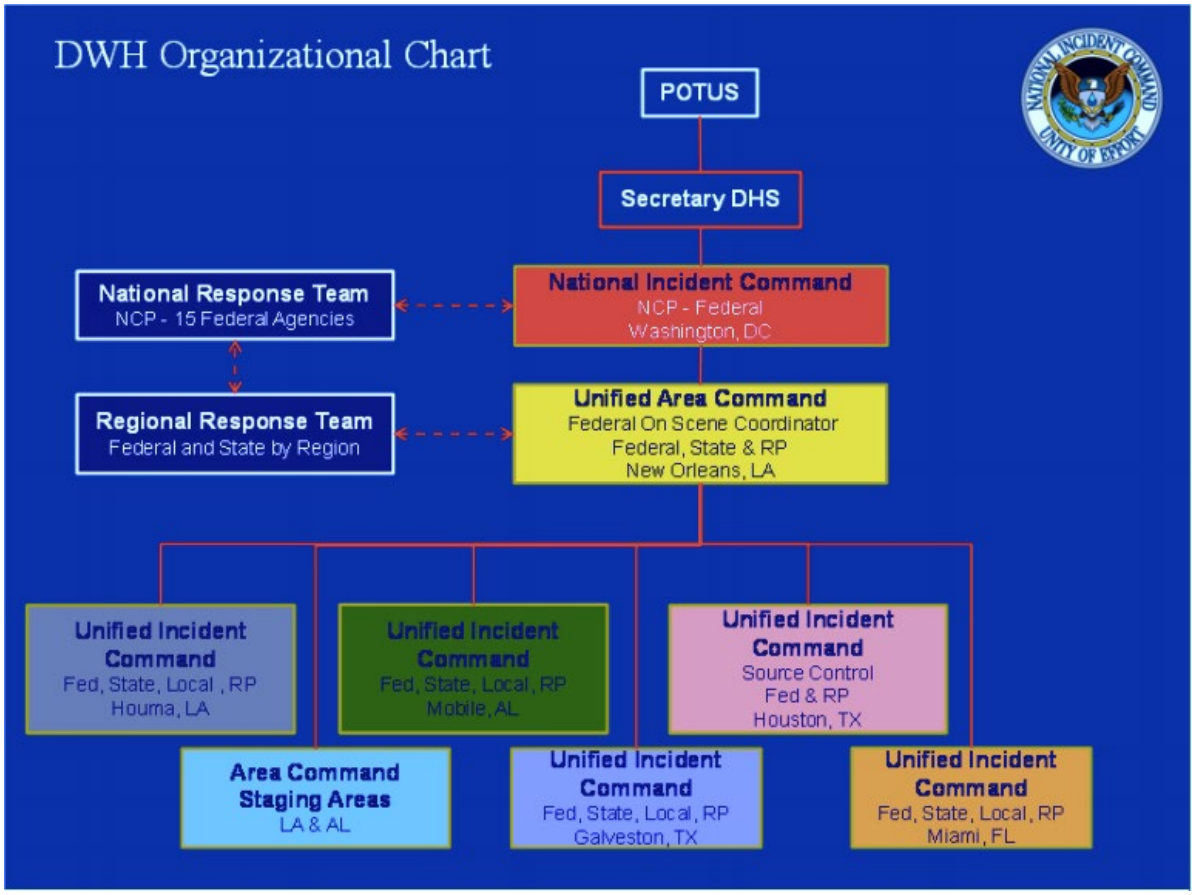


Figure sourced from: *A Perspective from Within Deepwater Horizon's Unified Command Post Houma,* Deepwater Horizon Study Group Working Paper dated January 2011

2130 – Unified Command (UC) Staff

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Agency Response Guides:

- **AIMS Guide, Section 2.7 Unified Command**
- **USCG IMH, Unified Command, Chapter 5**

References and Tools by Position:

- **Command**

ICS Resources:

- **USCG ICS Position Job Aids**
- **USCG Operational Planning Ps**
- **NIMS (FEMA)**

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

Safety Officer: (see Section 2200) Assesses hazardous/unsafe situations and develops a safety plan to ensure personnel safety.
Public Information Officer: (see Section 2300) The point of contact for the media and individuals who desire information about the incident.
Liaison Officer: (see Section 2400) The point of contact for affected communities, interest groups/stakeholders that do not have jurisdictional authority, landowners, leaseholders, government agencies, and other groups of interested parties.

2140 – Guidance for Setting Response Objectives

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Agency Response Guides:

- **AIMS Guide, Section 2.7 Unified Command**
- **USCG IMH, Chapter 5-1 Unified Command**

NCP, 40 CFR 300.317, National Response Priorities

The Command and General Staff are responsible for assisting UC in the development of strategic objectives that clearly define what the incident management/response team is working to achieve.

2200 – SAFETY

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Command, Safety Officer:

- **Alaska OSHA, Physical Agent Data Sheets**
- **Job Aid: Health and Safety (PDF 456K)**
- **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**

Operations:

- **Spill Tactics for Alaska Responders (STAR) Manual, Section B, Part I, Safety**

ICS Resources:

- **USCG Operational Planning Ps: Safety**
- **USCG ICS Position Job Aids: Safety Officer (SOFR)**

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

OSHA standards apply during hazardous waste operations and emergency response and are found in *29 CFR 1910.120* and *08 AAC 61*. The regulations apply to both emergency response and post-emergency cleanup of hazardous substance releases. The definition of hazardous substance is described in Section 7120.

Oil discharge and hazardous substance releases are covered by these regulations. The rules cover employee protection during initial site characterization and analysis, monitoring activities, material handling activities, training, and emergency response.

Employers must ensure that they have received training appropriate for the operations and activities in which they are participating. The OSHA Field Compliance Officer may be contacted to ascertain the worker training requirements and develop an implementation plan to minimize the hazards of exposure to workers involved in cleanup operations.

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: • 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.
USCG Homeport website, under Incident Management and Preparedness.	Contains examples of site safety plans.

2210 – Site Characterization

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

2220 – Site Safety Plan Development

An overall incident Safety Plan will be developed that applies to ALL staff working on the response. Safety plan templates and tools that may be useful during an incident are listed in Table 2-1.

Each agency or organization may also have their own safety plan and policies that their staff must also comply with; these plans address the specific duties of that organization's staff. This is a separate document.

2300 – PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER (PIO)

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Public Information Officer:

- **PIO Job Aid - includes media contacts and information on the JIC**
- **NRT's Public Information Resources: JIC Manual**

ICS Resources:

- **USCG ICS Position Job Aid: PIO**
- **USCG ICS Position Job Aid: Communications and Information Management**

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

2400 – LIAISON OFFICER (LOFR)

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Contact Information:

- **Alaska DCRA Alaska Community Database**

ICS Resources:

- **USCG ICS Position Job Aid: LOFR**
- **USCG Operational Planning Ps: Liaison**

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

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

A description of several types of organizations that may be engaged with the response via the LOFR are provided in the subsections below.

2410 – Investigators

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Agency Response Guides:

- **USCG IMH**
- **AIMS Guide**

ICS Resources:

- **NIMS (FEMA)**

The agencies that investigate incidents vary by the type and location of the incident. Table 2-2 identifies a few types of investigators and associated circumstances.

Table 2-2: Investigating Agencies

INCIDENT TYPE/LOCATION	INVESTIGATOR
Oil discharges and hazardous substance releases in the Coastal Zone	ADEC USCG
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 Agencies (USFWS, NMFS, NPS, BLM, ADF&G, ADNR etc.)

2420 – Agency Representatives and Natural Resource Agencies

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Contact Information:

Federal and State Natural Resource Agency Emergency Contact Table
ARRT Members and Contact Information
ACP Contact Directory

2430 – Tribal Government and Native Organizations

2430.1 – Tribal Government

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Contact Information:

- Alaska DCRA, Federally Recognized Tribal Directory
- DOI Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Tribal Directory
-

The FOSC or their representative notifies potentially impacted tribes following an oil discharge or hazardous substance release that has the potential to affect tribal interests.

2430.2 – Native Organizations

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Contact Information:

- ACP Contact Directory
- Alaska Regional and Village Corporation Directory
- Alaska Regional Corporations and Non-profit Organizations
- Alaska DCRA, Community Database Online

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

2440 – Local Government

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Contact Information:

- ACP Contact Directory
- Alaska DCRA, Community Database Online

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

2450 – Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

National and Statewide Policy:

- NIMS (FEMA)
- NIMS Can Help Brochure, FEMA

ICS Resources:

- FEMA EMI ICS Resource Center, ICS Job Aids

A MAC group may be established, on an incident specific basis, by the UC to facilitate all levels of government and all disciplines to work together more efficiently and effectively. It is composed of representatives of involved governmental agencies and jurisdictions in the response area or area potentially impacted by the discharge or release.

The MAC Group can provide coordinated decision making and resource allocation among cooperating agencies, and may establish the priorities among incidents, harmonize agency policies, and provide strategic guidance and direction to support incident management activities. The MAC group can advise on the sharing and use of critical resources, including the identification of potential locally available response resources (personnel or equipment). The MAC group is not part of the on-scene ICS and is not involved in developing incident strategy or tactics.

2460 – Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

ICS Resources:

- NIMS (FEMA)
- NIMS Emergency Operations Center Skillsets User Guide

Additional Resources:

- State of Alaska Emergency Operations Center

Pollution response activities may occur in coordination with an Emergency Operations Center (EOC). EOCs vary in their missions, authorities, and resources. Some EOCs have an incident support role, while others lead incident management efforts. Still others change roles according to the type of incident. EOC structures vary accordingly, and NIMS does not promote a single EOC organizational model, nor any EOC position titles or position descriptions.

2500 – NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION (NRDAR)

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Background:

- DOI: NRDAR Primer
- NOAA Office of Response and Restoration: NRDAR
- Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Oil Spill Response in Alaska

When oil discharges or hazardous substance releases occur, State and federal agencies typically conduct emergency response activities to minimize impacts. The primary goals of emergency response activities are to contain, control, and collect recoverable oil or hazardous substances to protect human health and the environment. Sometimes, the extent of environmental damage requires further restoration. When this occurs, natural resource trustees from State and federal agencies may opt to conduct a NRDAR to restore injured resources. Authorities permitting natural resource trustees to conduct assessment and restoration activities are described in the NCP, CWA, CERCLA, OPA 90, and Alaska statue.

3000 – OPERATIONS

For guidance on responding to a hazardous substance release, refer to Chapter 7000, Hazardous Substances.

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Agency Response Guides:

- **AIMS Guide, Appendix B Operations Section**
- **USCG IMH, Chapter 7-1 Operations Section**

ICS Resources:

- **NIMS (FEMA)**
- **USCG ICS Position Job Aids**
- **USCG Operational Planning Ps**

3100 – OPERATIONS SECTION ORGANIZATION

The Operations Section is responsible for the management of all field operations directly applicable to the primary mission. The Operations Chief activates and supervises elements in accordance with the IAP and directs its execution; activates and executes the Site Safety Plan; directs the preparation of unit operational plans; requests or releases resources; makes expedient changes to the IAPs as necessary; and reports such to the UC for approval.

The structure of the operations section in the IMT depends on the needs of the incident. The Operations Section expands or contracts to serve those needs. Table 3-2 lists some common ICS operational positions.

Some considerations that can dictate structure of the operations section are:

- **Incident objectives and priorities;**
- **Size and topography of the affected area;**
- **Incident complexity (Span of control);**
- **Operational period;**
- **Logistics requirements;**
- **Number and locations of command post and staging areas.**

Table 3-1 lists some functional areas that should be considered is developing the structure of an incident specific IMT.

Table 3-1: AIMS Guide, Operations Section, Critical Functional Areas

CRITICAL FUNCTIONAL AREAS	
Field Command	**Source Control**
Site	**Wildlife Response**
Staging Area Management	**Salvage**
Safety Officer	**Decontamination**
Air Operations	***In-situ* Burn Operations**
Recovery	**Dispersant Operations**
Protection	**Emergency Medical Services**
Search and Rescue	**Waste Management and Disposal**
Hazmat	**Law Enforcement**
Fire Suppression	**SEAK Team**

Table 3-2: USCG IMH, Chapter 7-1, Operations Section Positions

USCG IMH, CHAPTER 7-1, OPERATIONS SECTION POSITIONS

Operations Section Chief	**Operations Branch Director**
Deputy Operations Section Chief	**Division/Group Supervisor**
Intelligence/Investigations Functions	**Strike Team/Task Force Leader**
Staging Area Manager	**Operations Task Force Monitor**
Air Operations Branch Director	**Single Resource Manager**

3200 – RECOVERY AND PROTECTION

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Agency Response Guides:

- **AIMS Guide, Appendix B**
- **USCG IMH**

Operations:

- **ADEC Spill Permit Tool**
- **Spill Tactics for Alaska Responders (STAR) Manual**
- **NOAA's Characteristic Coastal Habitats –Choosing Spill Response Alternatives**
- **Response System Planning Calculators, BSEE**
- **Geographic Response Strategies**

Industry Websites and References of OSROs, PRACs, and Registered Nontank Vessel Contractors:

- **Southeast Alaska Petroleum Response Organization (SEAPRO) Tech Manual**

ICS Resources:

- **USCG ICS Position Job Aids**
- **USCG Operational Planning Ps**

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

The ADEC STAR Manual is a guide for response tactics in Alaska. Most Alaska OSROs/PRACs have technical manuals that will supply tactical descriptions and instructions based on the equipment available to their members.

3210 – Protection

The ADEC STAR Manual provides guidance for recovery and protection tactics.

3220 – On-Water Recovery

The ADEC STAR Manual provides guidance for on-water recovery and protection tactics.

3230 – On-Land Containment and Recovery

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

3230.1 – Shoreline Cleanup Options

Shoreline cleanup strategies are diverse and will depend on several factors, including shoreline type, discharged oil properties, extent of contamination, prevailing weather conditions, tidal fluctuations, sea conditions, accessibility by shoreline cleanup crews and equipment, etc. The UC, in consultation with Operations and Environmental Unit staff, will determine the best available options for cleaning impacted shorelines based upon these factors. A Shoreline Cleanup Plan may be developed to address shoreline impacts. Refer to the Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Oil Spill Response in Alaska (WPG) and the Alaska Implementation Guidelines for information on shoreline cleanup activities related to wildlife, historic properties, and cultural resources.

3230.2 – Pre-Beach Cleanup

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

3240 – Disposal and the Waste Management Plan

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Statewide Agency Guidance and Policy:

- Spill Tactics for Alaska Responders (STAR) Manual

Operations:

- Disposal of Polluted Soil
- Decanting Guidance

Planning:

- Job Aid: Waste Management and Disposal
- Alaska Spill Response Permits Tool

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

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

3240.1 – Decanting Policy

No decanting should occur without UC approval.

3250 – Decontamination

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Statewide Agency Guidance and Policy:

- Spill Tactics for Alaska Responders (STAR) Manual

A decontamination plan should be one of the first plans developed. It is not safe to send a responder into a hazardous environment without a plan on how to get them out. The Operations Section must ensure the decontamination plan is implemented prior to entry by any personnel in the hot zone. Decontamination plan is reviewed by the Safety Officer in development of form ICS-208.

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

3260 – Alternative Response Technologies

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Statewide Agency Guidance and Policy:

- **Spill Tactics for Alaska Responders (STAR) Manual**

Alternative Response Technologies:

- **Alaska RCP, Part 3, and Appendices III and IV**
- **ARRT's *In-situ* Burning Guidelines Checklist**
- **ARRT's Dispersant Use Plan for Alaska Checklist**
- **Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART) Protocols**

The NCP authorizes the use of alternative response technologies and outlines the process by which the UC may approve their use. Alternative response technology plans and guidance are developed by the ARRT in accordance with the NCP, Subpart J. The ADEC STAR Manual has additional technical advice.

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

The ARRT has developed the "*ARRT Dispersant Use Plan for Alaska*" outlining decision making, preauthorization plans, case-by-case dispersant use authorization and approval processes and is included in the Alaska RCP.

The checklists for these guidance are provided on the References and Tools page for convenient use by UC. The ISB and dispersant plan checklists and documents are approved for use by the ARRT and are not to be modified by the area committees. When considering the use of dispersants, ISB, chemical agents, or other discharge mitigating substances during a response, the Operations Section must comply with established guidelines, coordinate with the Environmental Unit to assess appropriateness of the methodology, complete the required checklists, and acquire UC approval in accordance with established protocols set by the ARRT.

3300 – EMERGENCY RESPONSE

3310 – Search and Rescue (SAR)

USCG Sector Juneau will coordinate SAR operations with appropriate agencies including: the Alaska Rescue Coordination Center, the Alaska Department of Public Safety, as well as other SAR organizations throughout SEAK.

3320 – Initial Response Actions

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Agency Response Guides:

- **AIMS Guide**
- **USCG IMH**

Hazardous Substances:

- **Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG), 2020 version**

Additional Information:

Contact Information for Alaska State Trooper Posts

As necessary, the Alaska State Troopers will initiate a request for Civil Air Patrol assistance through the RCC. The RCC will activate the Civil Air Patrol in the appropriate region, assign a mission number, and provide approval authority for the mission.

Initial response personnel should refer to the Emergency Response Guidebook. Use the guidance in Table 3-3 to collect information to complete ICS Form 201.

Table 3-3: Initial Response Actions

INITIAL RESPONSE ACTION
1. Define Nature of Incident **a. Determine facts of discharge/release:** • **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** **b. Determine whether RP/PRP can respond.** **c. Classify size of discharge/release.** **d. Notify natural and cultural resource agencies.** **e. The FOSC (or authorized representative) needs to perform requisite consultations as described in Section 4800.**
2. Evaluate Hazards to Human Health/Safety **a. Determine threat to public health.** **b. Assess fire/explosion hazard.** **c. Assess personnel safety based on potential/existing hazards.** **d. Determine appropriate level of personnel protective equipment for responders.**
3. Evaluate Severity of Incident and the Need for Additional Resources **a. Estimate amount of discharged/released product and total potential amount.** **b. Estimate duration of response efforts.** **c. Assess weather conditions: obtain on-scene weather conditions, short term site, and transit forecasts from NWS.** **d. Determine the presence, or suspected presence, of invasive species (Wildlife Protection Guidelines for**

Table 3-3: Initial Response Actions

INITIAL RESPONSE ACTION
Oil Spill Response in Alaska, Section 3630.4).
4. Initiate Response Strategy **a. Protect responders and the public.** **b. Secure or isolate the source of discharge/release.** **c. Protect sensitive areas:** • **Coordinate with natural and cultural resource agencies on the protection of sensitive areas, resources, and potential response actions;** • **Refer to Section 4800 of this ACP for guidance on any required consultations and permits;** • **Develop priorities consistent with the Alaska Sensitive Areas Compendium.** **d. Initiate containment and recovery of free product.** **e. Initiate discharge/release tracking.** **f. If ballast water discharge is considered as an option for vessel stability or other concerns, the threat of invasive species needs to be addressed by responders.**
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 LOFR.**

3330 – Building the Incident Management Team (IMT)/Incident Ramp Up

A response progresses through a series of steps where the number of personnel and amount of equipment is increased (or decreased) as necessary to meet the demands of the situation. The increase of resources to address response needs is called a "ramp up."

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

The ramp up procedures and personnel requirements presented below are provided as guidance for the UC during the initial staffing of the ICS. The ICS can expand and contract to meet the needs of an emergency response without any loss of effectiveness or control. The goal for any major

discharge/release is to have the personnel in place to staff a complete ICS within the first 96 hours of a response.

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

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

Hour 0-6: Initial Response Team

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

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

Threatened and endangered species and their critical habitats;
Response actions that may affect natural and cultural resources; and
Response actions to protect or mitigate the impact to natural and cultural resources, as appropriate.

Initial Response Action: Following these notifications, the initial responders will assess the chemical characteristics of the discharged/released material and establish a safe level of PPE prior to dispatching a response team to the scene. Upon arrival, the response team will conduct a site characterization to evaluate environmental hazards. Upon ensuring a safe operating environment, they will attempt to determine the source of the discharge/release, identify the RP/PRP, secure the source of the discharge, and gather data to populate ICS form 201. This initial response team will normally have no containment or product removal means with them at this time, unless provided by the RP/PRP. If local authorities or federal/State responders identify an immediate threat to public health and safety, appropriate action shall be initiated. If the situation warrants, an evacuation may be implemented according to the procedures referenced in the LERP.

The response team will contact the FOSC/SOSC, report the details of the incident, and initiate a preliminary investigation into its cause. The FOSC/SOSC or other response team personnel will advise the RP/PRP regarding the legal requirement to initiate containment and recovery actions. The FOSC will be advised of the severity of the discharge/release and will activate the ICS. The FOSC/SOSC will brief the federal, State, tribal, and local government agencies regarding the incident status and ramp up procedures. The FOSC will continue to consult with natural and cultural resource agencies on actions to be taken that may affect specific resources. The FOSC will activate an FOSC Historic

Properties Specialist unless the FOSC determines that the incident is categorically excluded from the National Programmatic Agreement to protect historic properties.

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

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

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

State, federal, and local personnel arriving on scene should realize that workspace, telephone lines, and other office resources might be quite limited during the initial response. Individuals are encouraged to bring cellular/satellite phones to communicate. Cellular phone capabilities can be severely limited or non-existent at the incident location.

Hour 6-96: Incident Management Team (IMT)

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

3400 – AIR OPERATIONS

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Contact Information:
Alaska DCRA Community Database

Air Operations:

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&PF, 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
NWS's Alaska Aviation Weather Unit for enroute and on-scene aviation weather conditions
ICS Resources:

- **USCG ICS Position Job Aid, Air Operations Branch Director**

3410 – Air Tactical

3410.1 – Aerial Surveillance – TBD

3410.2 – Flight Restrictions

UC can request the FAA impose temporary or permanent flight restrictions. FAA controllers can be deployed to manage airspace, including restrictions, and can operate from sea or land based platforms. This can include USCG High and Medium Endurance Cutters.

3420 – Air Support

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

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

3500 – STAGING AREAS

Siting of staging areas should prioritize previously disturbed site. Coordination with the Environmental Unit is necessary to mitigate impacts to a variety of cultural as well as natural resources.

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Contact Information:

- **Federal and State Natural Resource Agency Emergency Contact Table**

Wildlife, Fish, and Their Habitats:

Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Oil Spill Response in Alaska
Alaska Sensitive Areas Compendium

Information on wildlife resources at risk, sensitive habitats, and recommendations for wildlife response strategies and other activities to help minimize impacts to wildlife will be provided by representatives of USFWS, NMFS, and ADF&G to the Federal and State On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs). The WPG provides information to address wildlife concerns during a spill response in Alaska. Operations should coordinate with the Planning Section/Environmental Unit to develop an incident-specific Wildlife Response Plan.

4000 – PLANNING

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Agency Response Guides:

AIMS Guide, Appendix B, Planning Section
USCG IMH, Chapter 8 Planning Section
ICS Resources:

- **USCG ICS Position Job Aids**
- **USCG Operational Planning Ps**
- **FEMA NIMS Doctrine, Supporting Guides & Tools**

Planning Section function and staff positions can be found in the NIMS Doctrine. USCG and AIMS Guide chapter subsections provide a brief overview of the units within the Planning Section.

4100 – PLANNING SECTION ORGANIZATION

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Agency Response Guides:

USCG IMH, Chapter 3, Operational Planning Cycle, Chapter 8-1 Planning Section
USCG ICS Position 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

4110 – Planning Section Planning Cycle Guide

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Agency Response Guides:

- **USCG IMH**
- **AIMS Guide**

ICS Resources:

- **USCG Operational Planning Ps**
- **FEMA Planning Cycle**

Refer to the USCG IMH and USCG Job Aids for the operational planning cycle, known as the planning "P". ICS Forms are available on ADEC's website and the planning cycle is further explained on the FEMA website or within AIMS, Appendix D IMT Meeting Guidelines.

4200 – SITUATION

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:
Agency Response Guides: • USCG IMH, Chapter 8, Planning Section • AIMS Guide, Appendix B **ICS Resources:** • USCG ICS Position Job Aid: Situation Unit Leader (SITL) • USCG Operational Planning Ps: Situation Unit Leader (SITL)

4210 – Area Mapping

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, Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) Maps, Most Environmentally Sensitive Area (MESA) Maps, 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 oil discharge response tools
ADEC Web Maps	ADEC GIS 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
BLM's Spatial Data Management System	Online access to BLM Alaska land record documents, reports and GIS data

4220 – Weather/Rivers/Tides/Currents

REFERENCES AND TOOLS: Weather, Rivers, Tides, and Ice:	
Data Source	**Description**
NWS SPOT Forecast Request	Weather forecast for incidents and events.
NWS Forecast Office - Juneau	Forecaster 24/7: 907-790-6824
NOAA's Tides and Currents	Tidal Conditions
NWS SEAK Rivers	River Conditions

4230 – Situation Unit Displays

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Agency Response Guides:

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
USCG IMH, Chapter 8 Planning Section

4240 – Required Operational Reports

See Section 4800 for information that might be required during or after an incident.

4240.1 – ICS Form 209 – Incident Status Summary

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Agency Response Guides:

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
ADEC ICS Forms
Additional Resources:

- **ADEC Spill Response Summaries webpage**

4240.2 – SITREP-POLs and SITREPs

Additional Resources:

ADEC Spill Response Information webpage
USCG Marine Environmental Response and Preparedness Manual

A SITREP-POL is an official report of actions taken subsequent to an oil or hazardous substance incident and is a critical communication tool used for disseminating information internally to Coast Guard commands and program offices. The SITREP-POL documents FOSC decisions and actions throughout the incident and federal expenditures for recovering costs from potential responsible

parties. Appendix L of the USCG Marine Environmental Response and Preparedness Manual provides a SITREP-POL formatted template. A summary of the SITREP-POL policy is provided below.

On an incident specific basis, or as directed by the federal and State OSC's, USCG produces SITREP-POLs and ADEC will prepare SITREPs. These reports include details that outline the facts for the response.

The USCG uses an internal message system to disseminate SITREP-POLs and related information. The requirements for use are:

- **Use of OSLTF, CERCLA, or Stafford Act funding;**
- **Actual or potential medium or major oil spills (defined in NCP);**
- **Spills with significant media, public, or political interest; or**
- **Any time the FOSC deems necessary.**

Frequency of reports is based off of significant progress or milestones, operational periods, and when the IC/UC is secured.

The ADEC SITREPs are hosted on the ADEC Spill Response Summaries webpage. The number and frequency of these reports depends upon the severity of the incident and the size and scope of ADEC response activities associated with the incident. ADEC SITREPs are routinely distributed to ADEC management, the Governor's Office, Legislators, other agencies, local communities, tribes, media, as well as to all appropriate stakeholders depending on the specific incident. Additional SITREPs are generated during the cleanup and recovery phase to keep interested parties informed on the progress of this aspect of the response.

4240.3 – After Action Report

USCG policy requires that an AAR be produced that provides lessons learned for any exercise or real-world event. Sector Juneau's Emergency Management Force Readiness Division facilitates the internal USCG post-incident "hot-wash" and coordinates with other federal and State agencies, as appropriate, for a more comprehensive AAR on lessons learned. AARs are prepared and consolidate ADEC inputs, when available, as well as inputs from other responding agencies. All relevant response agencies are encouraged to share lessons learned at SEAK Area Committee meetings.

4240.4 – FOSC's Report

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

4300 – RESOURCE UNIT

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Agency Response Guides

AIMS Guide, Appendix B
USCG IMH, Chapter 8-3

Logistics:

Job Aid: Volunteers

ICS Resources:

- **USCG ICS Position Job Aid: Resources Unit Leader (RESL)**

4400 – DOCUMENTATION UNIT

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Agency Response Guides:

AIMS Guide, Appendix B
USCG IMH, Chapter 8-8

ICS Resources:

- **USCG ICS Position Job Aid: Documentation Unit Leader (DOCL)**

4500 – DEMOBILIZATION UNIT

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

ICS Resources:

- **USCG ICS Position Job Aid: Demobilization Unit Leader (DMOB)**

4600 – ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Agency Response Guides:

AIMS Guide, Appendix B
USCG IMH, Chapter 8-11, Environmental Unit

ICS Resources:

- **USCG ICS Position Job Aid: Environmental Unit Leader (ENVL)**

Refer to Section 4800 for a list of Permits that the Environmental Unit may be tasked to complete.

4610 – Geographic Response Strategies (GRS)

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Planning:

Geographic Response Strategies
Tundra Treatment Guidelines may provide techniques for mitigating impacts to tundra

Industry Websites and References Of OSROs and PRACs:

- Southeast Alaska Petroleum Response Organization Tech Manual

GRS provide responders with pre-identified tactics designed to protect a variety of "areas of major concern" against the potential negative effects of a discharge or release into the marine environment. Areas of major concerns typically encompass vulnerable resources that include, but are not limited to, environmentally sensitive areas, protected species, and sensitive cultural and historic resources. Protection of all such resources in their entirety would be optimal. However, given the vast nature of the Southeast Region, designating a sensitive area as an area of major concern may not be an option, due to insurmountable risk to responder safety, adverse environmental conditions, or other barriers to safe tactical deployment. Therefore, candidate areas must be evaluated for the presence of resources at risk, and subsequently prioritized based on the feasibility of successfully protecting a site with existing technology. Once an area is designated an "area of major concern," a GRS may then be established.

The GRS listed in this plan have been vetted by local, State, and federal agencies. The vetting process typically involves a desktop evaluation of GRS data by natural resource managers and other subject matter experts. Subsequent validation can include a visual inspection of the corresponding area, or actual field testing, including equipment deployment in accordance with established GRS tactics. Field testing generally involves the FOSC, SOSC, industry partners, and may include local/tribal stakeholders. Lessons learned during testing can be used to adjust tactics to increase the likelihood of successful protection of resources at risk.

Local communities, non-governmental and tribal entities, as well as other stakeholders are encouraged to provide information on additional potential areas of concern, for consideration in developing additional GRS.

Pre-identified GRS, useful as a basis to initiate response operations, are intended to be flexible for modification to prevailing conditions. Industry may develop their own facility specific sensitive site protection plans or strategies within their facility contingency plans. For ADEC regulated facilities, these facility contingency plans are available on the ADEC website.

4620 – Fish and Wildlife Protection Strategies

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

References and Tools: Wildlife, Fish, and Their Habitats:

Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Oil Spill Response in Alaska
Alaska Sensitive Areas Compendium
Additional Resources:

- **NOAA OR&R Seafood Safety After an Oil Spill**
- **Ensuring Food Safety After an Oil Spill in Alaska: Regulatory Authorities and Responsibilities**

Information and recommendations for appropriate fish and wildlife protection strategies to help minimize impacts to wildlife will be provided to the OSCs through representatives of USFWS, NMFS, and ADF&G. The Planning Section/Environmental Unit will collaborate with wildlife agency

representatives to generate recommendations for response plans, as time allows. Wildlife agency contact information is available in the WPG.

4630 – Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Techniques (SCAT)

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

SCAT:

Alaska Shoreline Countermeasures Manual, NOAA April 1994
Job Aid: SCAT Guidance
NOAA Shoreline Assessment Job Aid, 2007
Shoreline Assessment Manual, 4th edition, NOAA, August 2013

Natural and cultural resource agencies' expertise in topics, including potential for habitat damage, wildlife disturbance, oil toxicity, and oil degradation, should be considered in the determination of appropriate techniques for various shoreline types.

4640 – Potential Places of Refuge (PPOR)

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Planning:

Potential Places of Refuge website
ARRT Guidelines for Places of Refuge Decision Making

PPORs are pre-identified sites that may aid decision makers in responding to vessel casualties. PPORs are tailored to protect sensitive areas from impacts from possible spills during the initial response. These PPORs are organized by Geographic Zone. Additional information on the background and process for pre-selection of these sites is provided on ADEC's website.

For incidents occurring where there are no pre-identified PPOR(s), refer to Appendix 1 of the ARRT Guidelines for Places of Refuge Decision-Making. It provides incident-specific places of refuge decision-making considerations. This appendix provides step-by-step procedures to facilitate collaborative selection and determination of strategies needed to mitigate potential impacts to sensitive resources.

4700 – TECHNICAL SUPPORT

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

4800 – REQUIRED CORRESPONDENCE, PERMITS, AND CONSULTATION

4810 – Administrative Orders

The USCG has published a Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures Manual (3-75.3) for writing CERCLA and OPA 90 Administrative Orders.

4820 – Notice of Federal Interest (NOFI)

The primary goal of the NOFI is to encourage RP/PRP cooperation and RP/PRP led action through informing them of their liabilities and responsibilities, potential fines, and potential costs associated with FOSC led removal actions. The NOFI may also be used to inform the RP/PRP of the federal legal requirements when a pollution incident occurs. The FOSC role in a pollution incident, or threat thereof, is primarily oversight unless the RP/PRP fails to take adequate response action.

4830 – Notice of Federal Assumption (NOFA)

The FOSC is required to notify the RP/PRP if their actions to abate the threat and remove a hazardous substance are unsatisfactory. The FOSC may then assume all or a portion of the response management, and the RP/PRP is liable for costs incurred by the federal government. The document by which this is communicated is called a NOFA. The Administrative Order, described above, is usually a precursor to issuance of a NOFA. Although not required, it is highly recommended that an Administrative Order is issued.

4840 – Notice of Designation

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Finance/Cost:

- **NPFC User Reference Guide (URG)**

The purpose of the notice of designation is to notify RP/PRPs and any guarantors of their designation as owner/ operator/ guarantor of the source of an incident, their potential liability under OPA 90, and their responsibilities to advertise for claims. An RP/PRP for the designated source does not have to take action to accept the designation. A designated RP/PRP may deny the designation. An RP/PRP may also advertise without accepting responsibility for the incident. If the FOSC believes that there is the possibility or likelihood for OPA third-party removal costs or damage claims due to the incident, the relevant NPFC Case Officer shall be notified immediately to determine if a Notice of Designation should be issued.

4850 – Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7 Consultations

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Wildlife, Fish, and Their Habitats:

- **Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Oil Spill Response in Alaska**

Additional ESA Consultation Guidance can be found at the following websites:

NMFS, Alaska Office, ESA Consultation
USFWS, Alaska Office, ESA Consultation
NRT ESA Section 7 Consultation Guidance
List of ESA Species in Alaska by agency

Any emergency response actions taken by the FOSC or the SOSC using NCP authorities, must follow the Inter-agency MOA Regarding Oil Spill Planning and Response Activities Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act's National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan and the ESA. The MOA provides flowcharts for actions for planning, response, and post response. Additional guidance for responders is available in the WPG.

4860 – Letter of State Interest (LOSI)

The SOSC will evaluate each incident involving a discharge of oil or release of a hazardous substance to determine if issuance of a LOSI to an RP/PRP is appropriate. The LOSI has been designed to provide written documentation to an RP/PRP of its obligations under State law and regulation. Receipt of the letter provides an acknowledgement of these obligations by the RP/PRP.

4870 – Historic and Cultural Properties Protection Consultations

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

National and Statewide Policy:

Programmatic Agreement on the Protection of Historic Properties during Emergency Response under the NCP
Alaska Implementation Guidelines for the Protection of Historic Properties

Cultural resources are 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.

The Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties during Emergency Response under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (Programmatic Agreement) provides national guidance. The Alaska Implementation Guidelines for FOSCs for the Programmatic Agreement ensure consistent application and interpretation of the national Programmatic Agreement by FOSCs and support agencies.

4880 – Permits

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Planning:

Alaska Spill Response Permits Tool

The Alaska Spill Response Permits Tool, available via References and Tools website, provides a list of potential permits and authorizations that could be required during response to an oil discharge or hazardous substance release. This list is not exhaustive, during a response it is important to verify permit requirements with the Unified Command, resource agencies, and other officials. Incident-specific permitting needs must be coordinated with agency representatives within the Environmental Unit. This webpage provides streamlined access to more than 40 permit applications and other forms, guidance, contacts, and other helpful information, reducing the time needed to mount an effective response.

If an incident occurs within the boundaries of a local government, additional permits may be required. Appropriate local government officials should be contacted to determine local permitting requirements.

5000 – LOGISTICS

5100 – LOGISTICS SECTION ORGANIZATION

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Agency Response Guides:

USCG IMH
AIMS Guide

Contact Information:

DCRA Alaska Community Database
ACP Contact Directory

ICS Resources:

- **USCG ICS Position Job Aid: Logistics Section Chief (LSC)**
- **USCG Operational Planning Ps: Logistics**

5110 – Logistics Challenges in Alaska

Southeast Alaska has a limited road system and most communities are accessible only by air or water. Airport facilities can be limited. Vessel support to areas can be limited to small barge landing areas (i.e., no harbor or dock facilities). Accommodations in small communities can be limited.

Significant logistics challenges exist when responding to incidents in SEAK, notably response times. The logistics challenges are dynamic and vary year to year and season to season. The cost and complexity of these responses will challenge each agency, RP/PRP, and stakeholders. It is highly recommended that everyone involved give due attention to logistics by assigning a logistics coordinator who reports through Logistics Section Chief of the UC. This function cannot be overlooked and must be staffed appropriately as soon as possible for any response.

5200 – SUPPORT

5210 – Oil Response Equipment

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Logistics:

- **USCG Response Resource Inventory System (OSRO information)**
- **ADEC Primary Response Action Contractors (PRAC information)**
- **ADEC Community Spill Response Agreements and Equipment**

Additional Resources:

- **USCG D17 District Response Advisory Team**
- **US Navy Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV)**

5210.1 – Agencies

Oil discharge and hazardous substance release response equipment is available through federal and State agencies as well as the response organizations (OSROs/PRACs) included within industry contingency plans. See Table 5-1 for a partial list of agency response equipment.

Table 5-1: Agency Response Equipment

AGENCY	EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION
Federal Agency (Access via FOSC)	
EPA	Monitoring and sampling; decon; communications (satellite phones and radio); Level A PPE; mobile command post
USCG	Pre-positioned response depots, basic equipment package consists of harbor boom, anchor/towing equipment, various sorbents, generators, emergency lights, and limited PPE.
Navy SupSalv	Ship salvage, shipboard damage control, and diving. For additional details, visit the Navy SupSalv website.
DOD	Multiple military facilities, vehicles, aircraft, heavy equipment, and field housing.
DOI	Boats, aircraft, vehicles, and bunkhouses.
State Agency (Access via SOSC)	
ADEC	Pre-positioned spill response equipment caches, communication equipment, nearshore response packages.
ADF&G	Vessels
ADOT&PF	Ferries, heavy equipment
ADNR	Heavy Equipment, aircraft support

5210.2 – Response Contractors

Response contractors are available through the FOSC and the SOSC (see Table 5-2).

Table 5-2: Response Contractors

Federal Contractors (Access via FOSC)	
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 SOSC)	
ADEC	Response Term Contractors Technical Support and Planning Term Contractors

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

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

Owner/Operator), assisting the RP/PRP in discharge 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 discharge 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 (see Figure 5-1).

A map with community spill response equipment Conex container locations and inventory is maintained on ADEC's Community Spill Response Agreements and Equipment website.

Figure 5-1: USCG D17 District Response Advisory Team – Positioned Equipment Location

Attu:	1,000 ft Harbor Boom, Sorbent Boom/Pads, Sweep, SkimPac 4200 System, 2 Portable 3,500 Gallon Tanks, Portable 2,500 Gallon Tank, 2" Diesel Pump
Unalaska:	1,000 ft. Harbor Boom, 300 ft. of 42" Offshore Boom, Sorbent Boom/Pads, SkimPac 4200 System, 3 Portable 1,000 Gallon Tanks, 1–2" Diesel Pump, 1–2" Gasoline Pump, 1 Gasoline Generator
Saint Paul:	150 ft. Harbor Boom, Sorbent Boom/Pads/Sweep, SkimPac 4200 System, 1 Portable 1,140 Gallon Tank, 1–2" Diesel Pump, 1–3" Diesel Pump
Saint George:	Sorbent Boom/Pads/Sweep, 25 Person PPE Tote
King Cove:	200 ft. Harbor Boom, Sorbent Boom/Sweep
Kodiak:	1,400 ft. Harbor Boom, 300 ft. of 42" Offshore Boom, Sorbent Boom/Pads/Sweep, SkimPac 4200 System, 1 Portable 1,000 Gallon Tank, 1–2" Diesel Pump
Port Graham:	350 ft. Harbor Boom, Sorbent Boom/Pads/Sweep
Homer:	1,000 ft. Harbor Boom, Sorbent Boom/Pads/Sweep
Seward:	500 ft. Harbor Boom, Sorbent Boom/Pads/Sweep
Kenai:	250 ft Harbor Boom, Sorbent Boom/Pads/Sweep, 1 Gasoline Generator
Whittier:	1,500 ft. Harbor Boom, Sorbent Boom/Pads/Sweep
Anchorage:	5,000 ft. 42" Offshore Boom, 1 Vessel of Opportunity Skimming System (VOSS), 2 Inflatable Barges (26,000 Gallons), Sorbent Boom/Pads/Sweep
Valdez:	1,000 ft. Harbor Boom, Sorbent Pads/Sweep, 1 gasoline Generator
Cordova:	1,300 ft. Harbor Boom, Sorbent Boom/Pads/Sweep
Juneau:	3,050 ft. Harbor Boom, Sorbent Boom/Pads/Sweep, SkimPac 4200 System, 2 Gasoline Generators, 1 Portable 1,000 Gallon Tank, 1 Portable 1,100 Gallon Tank, 1 Portable 1,800 Gallon Tank, 1-3" Diesel Pump, 1–2" Gasoline Pump
Sitka:	3,100 ft. Harbor Boom, Sorbent Boom/Pads/Sweep, SkimPac 4200 System, 1 Gasoline Generator, 1 Portable 1,800 Gallon Tank, 1–2" Diesel Pump, 3–3"Diesel Pumps, 1–2" Gasoline Pump
Petersburg:	1,000 ft. Harbor Boom, Sorbent Boom/Pads/Sweep
Ketchikan:	2,300 ft. Harbor Boom, Sorbent Boom/Pads/Sweep, SkimPac 4200 System, 1 Gasoline Generator, 2 Portable 1,000 Gallon Tanks, 1 Portable 1,100 Gallon Tank, 1 Portable 1,800 Gallon Tank, 1–2" Diesel Pump, 1–2" Gasoline Pump
Metlakatla:	400 ft. Harbor Boom, Sorbent Boom/Pads/Sweep
Klawock:	200 ft. Harbor Boom, Sorbent Boom/Pads/Sweep

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 discharged/released volume, 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 response 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 EOCs

CITY	FACILITY
Juneau	Juneau Police Department (Primary EOC) Capital City Fire Rescue Glacier Fire Station (Alternate EOC)
Ketchikan	Ketchikan Fire Department
Sitka	Sitka Fire Department
Skagway	Skagway Fire Department

5220.2 – Lodging

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Contact Information:

- **Alaska DCRA, Community Database Online**
- **ACP Contact Directory**

Commercial lodging facilities are available across SEAK, but during the summer tourist season, most lodging facilities are booked at capacity and availability may 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 Recreational Vehicles, mobile homes, portable work camps/shelters, National Guard Armories, school gyms, etc. In some of these cases, if the incident is no longer deemed an emergency, specific zoning rules may prohibit use.

On-water berthing facilities for response personnel may be required. Chartered passenger vessels, constructed "hotel" barges, or USCG vessels might be utilized to provide berthing. All "berthing" type vessels must meet current USCG regulatory requirements.

Refer to the Alaska DCRA Community Database for local lodging options.

5220.3 – Port/Dock Facilities/Capacities

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Contact Information:

- **Alaska DCRA, Community Database Online**
- **ACP Contact Directory**

Additional Resources:

- **Alaska Association of Harbormasters and Port Administrators**
- **ADOT&PF Ports and Harbors**

A complete listing of ports and harbors (in the Coastal Zone) is available on the Alaska Association of Harbormasters and Port Administrators website and at the ADOT&PF Ports and Harbors website. Docking facilities and barge landing areas may also be available on the major rivers.

5220.4 – Airports/Heliports

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Contact Information:

- **Alaska DCRA, Community Database Online**
- **ACP Contact Directory**

Additional Resources:

- **AirportIQ 5010:**

Refer to Section 3400.

The Airport IQ 5010 online database serves as a repository for airport and heliport facilities, searchable by location/city.

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

5220.5 – Temporary Oily Waste Storage and Final Disposal Facilities

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

5220.6 – Waste Disposal Facilities

Additional Resources:

- **ADEC Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS)**

Responders should consult with ADEC on the landfill status and the current information on the adequacy of landfills. Currently, no approved hazardous waste disposal sites exist in Alaska. Municipal landfills in Alaska either no longer accept oily wastes or accept only lightly oiled soils. A list of solid waste facilities and additional guidance for Alaska Class I and II landfills is available from the ADEC SWIMS website. See Section 3240 for more information on waste management and disposal.

5220.7 – Laboratories

Additional Resources:

- **ADEC List of Approved Labs**

Disclaimer: This list of ADEC approved laboratories does not guarantee the accuracy or validity of the data generated by these laboratories. A laboratory that is certified or approved has established that they can implement a quality control program in accordance with the appropriate federal or State regulations or statutes. This list is updated by the ADEC Contaminated Sites Lab Approval Officer (907 465-5390). For the most up-to-date listing, visit the ADEC List of Approved Labs website.

When choosing a lab from the list, request the lab supply a copy of their current ADEC approval letter. These letters detail the methods and matrices for which the lab has approval. "Approved methods" does not imply approval for both water and soil samples. Labs must renew their approval and pass performance evaluation samples annually. Failure to do so results in the revocation of a lab's approval.

5300 – SERVICES

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Contact Information:

- **Alaska DCRA, Community Database Online**
- **ACP Contact Directory**

5310 – Food

A major response will require significant quantities of food and the associated equipment necessary for properly handling, storing, preparing, and disposing of food waste. These tasks would require contract support from the local area if the requirements did not exceed local capability. It is recommended that food and other basic supplies be purchased from stores most immediate to the incident, when possible. Larger responses will require purchases from vendors outside the area. Small aircraft or vessel transport may be needed to deliver food to on-scene personnel.

5320 – Medical

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

5340 – Transportation and Heavy Equipment

5340.1 – Vehicle, Truck, and Heavy Equipment Rental

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

Off-road vehicles (ATVs and snow-machines) may also be available to rent locally – contact the city, tribe or lodging facility for recommendations.

5340.2 – Maintenance

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

5350 – Clothing

Alaska's environmental conditions dictate that response personnel be equipped to operate in the harsh marine environment. Personnel must arrive on-scene with adequate clothing to begin working immediately. This includes a complete set of heavy-duty rain gear, steel-toed rubber boots, gloves, hard-hat liner, and warm (preferably no cotton) under garments. Mosquito-netted clothing may also

be required for safety and comfort. Depending on the season, winter outerwear will also be required. Employers will be responsible for resupplying their employees with necessary clothing.

5360 – Safety Equipment, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and Training

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

Fire Resistant Clothing may be required for response personnel.

5400 – COMMUNICATIONS

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Agency Response Guides:

- **AIMS Guide**
- **USCG IMH**

Contact Information:

- **Alaska DCRA, Community Database Online**
- **ACP Contact Directory**

ICS Resources:

- **USCG ICS Job Aid: Communication Unit Leader (COML)**

5410 – Emergency Notifications to Community

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Contact Information:

- **ADHSEM Local Area Emergency Alert System Plans**
- **ADHSEM Small Community Emergency Response Plans**

Many communities have reverse 911 and broadcast text messaging capabilities to disseminate emergency messages, such as Notice to Mariners, Temporary Flight Restrictions, or shelter in place recommendations.

Three separate systems for broadcast of emergency messages are available to the OSC. These include the NOAA Weather Radio System, the State of Alaska Emergency Alert System (EAS), and Integrated Pubic Alert Warning System (IPAWS).

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

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

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

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

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

TO ACTIVATE STATE OF ALASKA EAS, IPAWS, or NAWAS CONTACT ADHSEM at:

1-800-478-2337 or 907-428-7000

5420 – Communications Capabilities

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

Table 5-4: Communications Options

TECHNOLOGY	DESCRIPTION	LIMITATIONS
Landline	Voice and internet communications	
Cellular	Voice, text, and internet communications	Service in many locations due to terrain and latitude and weather.
Satellite	Telephone and data. Frequently used in extremely remote locations and offshore vessels. Satellite phones and portable satellite communications packages are available to establish service. AIS vessel tracking	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

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

ALMR: The ALMR system is the two-way VHF radio system in use today by first responders and public safety officials for instant, effective and private communications during everyday operation. The system provides the efficiency, security and flexibility required during emergencies for communications on demand and in real time. The ALMR transportable capability provides coverage in

areas outside the range of the fixed infrastructure to increase capacity during an emergency or event, or to provide temporary communications for a site where communications are down. Table 5-5 provides a description of agency-owned/managed communication assets in Alaska.

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

AGENCY	DESCRIPTION
ADEC	Communications equipment; managed by ADEC SPAR Warehouse
ADOA Enterprise Technology Services	Provides communications support
ADMVA	Mobile emergency communications system
ADMVA/ Alaska National Guard:	Emergency Communications Response Team 103rd Civil Support Team communications system
DOD	Extensive communications capabilities SUPSALV also has a command trailer
ADPS/AST	Communications trailer

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

5430 – Interpreters

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Contact Information:

- **ACP Contact Directory**

Contact information for American Sign Language (ASL) as well as language (non-English) interpreter services and providers is included in the ACP Contact Directory, Interpreter Section. The USCG, the Alaska State Troopers, local hospitals, and schools may also assist in identifying interpreters.

5500 – STATE RESPONSE RESOURCES

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Logistics:

- **Community Spill Response Agreements and Local Response Equipment**

ADEC pre-staged equipment is found on their Local Response Equipment website. ADEC's warehouse provides a central storage and maintenance location for staff PPE, rapid response Conex container, and communication equipment. Access, mobilization, and transport of this equipment is also coordinated through ADEC. Other State resources are described throughout this ACP, the Alaska RCP, as well as the References and Tools website.

5510 – Types of Incidents and Response Capability

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

6000 – FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION

6100 – FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION SECTION

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Agency Response Guides:

USCG IMH, Chapter 11-1
AIMS Guide

Finance/Cost:

NPFC User Reference Guide (URG)
Technical Operating Procedures (TOPS) for State Access under OPA 90
About RFA and the Response Fund

ICS Resources:

- **USCG ICS Job Aids: Finance Section Chief**

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

6200 – FUND ACCESS

6210 – Federal Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF)

6210.1 –FOSC OSLTF Access

The FOSC contacts the NPFC to request an FPN and initial project ceiling. Access to OSLTF is through Ceiling and Number Assignment Processing System (CANAPS). The project number is referenced in all subsequent correspondence. Obligation of funds is tracked to ensure the ceiling is not exceeded. For details regarding eligibility criteria, documentation and cost recovery, see the NPFC User Reference Guide (URG) on the References and Tools webpage.

6210.2 – State Access

State governments, typically through the SOSC, may request up to $250,000 from the OSLTF via the appropriate FOSC. State governments access the OSLTF according to procedures in the NPFC User Reference Guide (URG), Chapter 4. The Technical Operating Procedures (TOPS) for State Access under OPA 90 are also available.

6210.3 – Trustee Access

The OSLTF is available to pay for response or removal actions carried out under FOSC direction. The FOSC sets the requested ceiling in CANAPS. A maximum ceiling is often in place that would require NPFC pre-approval to exceed. Current information is available on the CANAPS webpage. The NPFC designates the total amount of money available and assigns an FPN for the FOSC. Federal agencies working for the FOSC will be issued funds from the FOSC to pay for their activities through a Pollution Fund Removal Authorization (PRFA). State trustees should work through their federal trustee partners to obtain funding for authorized response activities. See the NPFC User Reference Guide (URG) for additional information. In general, federal and State agencies seeking access to the OSLTF following an incident may take the following actions:

1. **When an agency is notified of an incident, joint discussions between the FOSC and that agency's representative shall occur to determine if it is appropriate for the agency to participate and support the FOSC.**
2. **If participation in the response is appropriate, the FOSC issues a PRFA based on anticipated scope of work required to support response.**
3. **The scope of work shall include anticipated tasks, estimated costs, and the total amount of funding needed for the duration of the response.**
4. **Authorization comes from the FOSC in the form of a signed and dated PRFA. The PRFA includes the activities to be funded, the amount of money available, and an FPN. The FPN must appear on all incident documentation. The signed PRFA is used as agency authorization to invoice the NPFC for reimbursement of response costs.**
5. **It is necessary to fully document all costs associated with authorized response expenditures. Records must include salaries and benefits, daily transportation costs, individual per diem, authorized overtime costs, material costs, equipment costs (owned or rented), and authorized contractor costs.**
6. **If at any time during the response it appears that the agency will exceed the PRFA ceiling, there must be an IMMEDIATE written request to the FOSC to increase the ceiling. The request must include detailed activities and costs. If an increase is approved, the FOSC will issue an amendment to the PRFA.**

6210.4 – Local Government Access

Local governments cannot directly access the Fund. However, during a response, local government resources may be hired via a PRFA. For claims, local governments can submit claims directly to the RP or the NPFC, as appropriate.

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

6220.1 – FOSC Access

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

6220.2 – State Access

FOSCs may assist the State in accessing CERCLA funding. All requests are reviewed and approved by the appropriate FOSC.

6220.3 – Trustee Access

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

6220.4 – Local Government Access

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

6230 – Stafford Act Funding

This section to be developed.

6240 – State Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Prevention and Response Fund (OHSRPRF)

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

Additional information is available on the ADEC SPAR website RFA and the Response Fund.

6240.1 – ADEC

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

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

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

The Commissioner has delegated in writing authority to approve payments of expenditures from the Response Account for $50,000 or less per incident to each SOSC for emergency responses within their area. The SOSC may delegate this authority to another individual in their temporary absence.

6240.2 – Other Agencies

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

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

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

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

6310.1 – Federal

6310.1.1 Oil Discharge Responses

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

6310.1.2 CERCLA Responses

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

6310.2 – State

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

Expenditures incurred;
Expenditures submitted for cost recovery; and
Expenditures recovered.

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

6310.2.1 Fund Expenditure Methods

RSA executable documents shall include:

A detailed explanation of services being rendered under the agreement;
Financial coding for expenditures and receivables, initial and amended maximum service costs to be incurred by the servicing agency, and commencement and completion dates; and
Servicing, requesting, and procurement contacts.

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

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

6310.2.2 Accounting

State accounting applications will rarely be located on site. All agencies must use a unique accounting structure or other tool to identify all expenditures by specific ICS project.

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

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

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

6400 – TIME

Agency guidance for tracking staff time recommends use of the ICS 214 form or equivalent as stipulated by UC.

6500 – COMPENSATION/CLAIMS

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Finance/Cost:

NPFC Oil Spill Claims

Guidance for submitting a claim under the OSLTF is available from the National Pollution Funds Center Oil Spill Claims website. Claims that are not managed through the OSLTF are likely submitted directly to the RP/PRP to resolve.

6600 – PROCUREMENT

6610 – Contracting Officer Authority

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Finance/Cost:

- **National Pollution Funds Center Spill Response Funding**

6610.1 – Federal

Federal contract authority for discharge response falls under the FOSC duties. Contracting Officers (KO) for emergency response contracts are assigned to Shoreline Infrastructure Logistics Centers (SILC) and are authorized to sign contracts. Further guidance on this topic is available from the National Pollution Funds Center.

6610.2 – State Responsible Agency: ADOA

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

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

Primary activities include the following:

Establish written term contracts for services;

Eliminate State liability from verbal contracts through public notices;
Assess and establish leases for office and other space;
Assist, as needed, all participating agencies in contracting, emergency procurement, and reporting;
Establish systems to provide adequate internal controls and communication between the finance procurement unit and the logistics supply unit;
Coordinate with ADMVA/ADHSEM and ADOT&PF and Logistics to ensure ground transportation requirements are met; and
Assist in hiring and training staff for procurement functions.

7000 – HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

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:

Hazardous Substances:

NCP 40 CFR 300.400 Hazardous Substance Response, Electronic Code of Federal Regulations home
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 Emergency Response Guide (ERG), 2020 version**
- **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**
- **Safety Data Sheets**
- **Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials**
- **CAMEO Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operations, NOAA OR&R**
- **ALOHA Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres, NOAA OR&R**
- **HYSPLIT NOAA Air particle model, NOAA ARL**

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.

See also Section 7500 for additional reference material.

7100 – INTRODUCTION

There are several factors unique to hazardous substance releases. These factors do not change the ICS structure. The purpose of this chapter is to provide ACP users with information specific to response to hazardous substance releases, including Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) incidents.

Many ARRT and 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 (ESF 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 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); and
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.

7120.1 – State of Alaska Definition of Hazardous Materials (Hazmat)

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

7130 – Authorities

7130.1 – Federal Authorities

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

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

Jurisdiction: the USCG is the FOSC for the Coastal Zone. The EPA is the pre-designated FOSC for the Inland Zone. The FOSC will respond to hazardous substance releases, or threats of release which originate from:

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

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

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

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

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

7130.2 – State Authorities

The State of Alaska regulates hazardous materials under a broad definition of hazmat in *AS 29.35.590(7)*. For chemical releases, ADEC will provide the SOSC. For biological responses, ADHSS will activate their EOC and will designate the SOSC. Radiological responses are jointly led by the ADEC and ADHSS and the SOSC will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

7130.3 – Lead Agencies for Types of Hazardous Substance Incidents

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

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

7200 – RESPONSE

7210 – Command

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

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

7210.1 – Hazardous Substances Incident/UC Objectives

Primary UC Objectives:

Identify the hazards
Isolate the hazard area
Protect the safety of the public and responders
Establish command
Complete notifications
Activate response plans

Other Possible UC Objectives:

Threat assessment
Hazard detection and reduction
Environmental monitoring and forecasts
Sample and forensic evidence collection/analysis
On-site safety

Assess impacts to critical infrastructure and cascading impacts
Plume and trajectory modelling

7210.2 – Criminal Incident Management

It may be unclear at the onset of a response whether the cause was accidental or criminal. Local responders will be the first to arrive on scene to assess the situation and possibly take initial response measures to contain or stop the release. In instances where criminal activity is suspected, coordination is required between law enforcement, who view the incident as a crime scene, and other first responders, who view the incident as a hazardous substances problem or a disaster site. Although protection of life remains paramount, the protection and processing of the crime scene is imperative so perpetrators can be identified and apprehended.

The FOSC should share all available and applicable information with appropriate law enforcement agencies' in the event a criminal investigation is required.

7210.3 – Credible Threat Determination (Terrorism/CBRNE Events)

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

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

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

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

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

7220 – Operations

Operations activities for hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant releases are dependent upon the way they are released (i.e., explosion, train derailment, fire, etc.) and the environment (air, water, soil) and structures impacted by the release. FOSC authority to respond is dictated by the NCP, Subpart E. FOSCs shall follow the phases outlined there. In general, operations activities can be grouped into the following general steps, listed in Table 7-2. (These steps are not presented in a chronological order and not all are necessary in all responses.)

Table 7-2: General Operations Activities

Notifications and Communications	• **Notification** • **Communication of the hazard warning to others** • **Initiation of emergency decontamination of casualties**
Victim Health and Safety	• **Evacuation/shelter-in-place** • **Removal of victims to a safe area** • **Observation of signs and symptoms of casualties**
Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	• **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	• **Establishment of hot, warm, and cold zones** • **Control of access to area** • **Initiation of decontamination procedures for response personnel/equipment**
Containment and Cleanup	• **Control/stoppage of further releases** • **Containment of material already released** • **Implementation of countermeasures**

7220.1 – Offensive vs. Defensive Operations

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

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

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

7220.2 – Sampling Assistance and Resources

The following agencies can provide on-site sampling followed by laboratory analysis of hazardous substances:

EPA – Region 10
USCG Pacific Strike Team
FBI Hazardous Materials Response Unit
National Guard 103rd Civil Support Team

7220.3 – Analytical Analysis/Laboratory Assistance

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

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

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

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 & 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

7220.4 – Plume Modelling Assistance

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Hazardous Substances:

- **NOAA OR&R ALOHA (Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres)**
- **NOAA's Air Resources Laboratory HYSPLIT website**

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

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

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

HYSPLIT Model: HYSPLIT is one of NOAA's most widely used atmospheric transport and dispersion air modeling systems. It can be used to determine where airborne particles originated as well as where they're likely to go based on historic and anticipated weather patterns. Unlike ALOHA, HYSLPLIT

models are available for modeling particulates, such as smoke. Use & Limitations: A user-friendly trajectory or dispersion model, the READY (Real-time Environmental Applications and Display sYstem), can be run from the NOAA's Air Resources Laboratory HYSPLIT website. However, this interface does have limitations in its accuracy and detail and is designed with atmospheric scientists as the intended user. Hazardous Substance release responders should contact NOAA for assistance is preparing a more accurate and complete model.

In Situ Burning: This model can be used for *in situ* burning smoke plumes, although it is based on wood smoke and not smoke from petroleum fires.

- **Contact NOAA's: Scientific Support Coordinator or Air Resources Laboratory for more information.**

7220.5 – Transition to Removal/Remedial Action

At some point after the peak of the initial response phase, the nature of site activities may evolve into a removal/remedial action. The responders involved in the initial response phase may or may not be actively involved with this phase. Depending upon the scope of activities and the ability of the local responders, post-initial response and mitigation phase efforts may necessitate mobilization of additional resources. In addition, it is possible that additional federal and State agency representatives may need to be involved with the removal/remedial action to ensure that regulatory mandates are followed. It is critical that the initial responders debrief the incoming clean up staff prior to demobilizing. Standard long-term cleanup actions are:

Evaluate cleanup/decontamination options; and
Implement cleanup alternatives.

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

7230 – Logistics

7230.1 – Specialized Hazardous Materials (Hazmat)/Emergency Response Teams

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

Emergency response teams, LEPCs, and first responders may obtain access to preparedness and planning information by requesting access to the State's Tier II Database. EPCRA Tier II data is managed by ADEC, for additional information staff should email the Tier II coordinator at tiertwo@alaska.gov.

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
103rd Civil Support Team (National Guard)	Anchorage, AK	Yes	Both
Statewide Hazardous Material Response Teams	Various	Yes	Both
• Anchorage Fire Department HazMat Team	Anchorage, AK	Yes	Both
• Fairbanks North Star Borough HazMat Team	Fairbanks, AK	Yes	Both
• Capital City Fire/Rescue HazMat Team	Juneau, AK	Yes	Both
• Ketchikan Fire Department HazMat Team	Ketchikan, AK	Yes	Both
• Kodiak Fire Department HazMat Team	Kodiak, AK	Yes	Both

In addition to the teams listed above, several additional agencies and organizations are members of the Statewide Hazmat Response Work Group and have trained responders and hazmat teams. These include the DOD, FBI, ADHSS, and industry partners, such as Lynden Transport.

7230.2 – Contractor Support

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

7300 – HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND PRODUCTS IN ALASKA

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

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

Table 7-5: Most Prevalent EHS in Alaska

EHS	CHEMICAL PROPERTIES AND RESPONSE REFERENCES
Ammonia, Anhydrous	CAMEO Chemical: Anhydrous Ammonia
Aniline	CAMEO Chemical: Analine

Table 7-5: Most Prevalent EHS in Alaska

EHS	CHEMICAL PROPERTIES AND RESPONSE REFERENCES
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

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
Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)	TBD
Pesticides/Herbicides	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

Table 7-5: Most Prevalent EHS in Alaska

EHS	CHEMICAL PROPERTIES AND RESPONSE REFERENCES
	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 Ordinance	EPA Handbook on the Management of Ordnance and Explosives at Closed, Transferring, and Transferred Ranges and Other Sites
Industrial Explosives	TBD
Illicit Explosives	TBD

7400 – RESOURCES

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Hazardous Substances:

Hazardous Substance Job Aid
EPA How to Better Prepare Your Community for a Chemical Emergency: A Guide for State, Tribal and Local Agencies
EPA Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention on Tribal Lands
ADEC Hazardous Materials (Hazmat) Response webpage
ADHSEM State Emergency Response Commission
Refer to Section 7240 *Logistics* for a listing of Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Teams

7410 – Personnel and Equipment

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

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

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

7410.1 – Federal

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

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

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

7410.2 – State

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

Presently, ADEC has no Level A or B hazmat response capability, although there is some possibility that ADEC response team contractors could be mobilized out of Anchorage in time to assist in certain hazmat responses. ADEC has some monitoring equipment in Anchorage and Fairbanks and there is some capacity for the agency to assist local or nearby response efforts by monitoring airborne contaminant levels.

ADEC has entered into local response agreements with the City and Borough of Juneau, the City of Ketchikan, Fairbanks Northstar Borough, the Municipality of Anchorage, and the City of Kodiak whereby the local hazmat team may elect to respond on the State's behalf to an incident when requested by the SOSC. These agreements address Hazmat responses beyond the normal jurisdictional boundaries. Information on the State's hazmat capability and Statewide Hazmat Response Team is available on ADEC's Hazmat Response webpage.

7410.3 – Local Emergency Planning Committees

EPCRA includes requirements for chemical hazard planning including the establishment of SERC and LEPDs. Local Emergency Planning Committees were established within the LEPDs to, among other duties, prepare, review, and test/exercise emergency plans. The plans must include a variety of information, including a description of emergency equipment and facilities in the community, and emergency response training programs. Responders may refer to these documents during an incident. Information about the SERC and the Alaska's 21 LEPCs are available online.

7420 – Policy, Guidance, and Studies

EHS releases summaries are available from calendar year 2010 to the present on ADEC's hazmat response website.

7500 – REFERENCE MATERIALS

CERCLA 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. Table 7-8 summarizes the references materials.

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

INFORMATION SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
CFR	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
	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: - physical properties - symptoms of exposure - standards and guidelines - personal protection - decontamination - care for first responders - pre-hospital and hospital providers
Chemical Properties	CHRIS
	ATSDR Chemical Specific Information
	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 Guide (ERG)
	DOT ERG Mobile app
	ATSDR - HazMat Emergency Preparedness Training and Tools for Responders
Military References	US Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense (USAMRICD) Medical Management of Chemical Casualties Handbook USAMRICD'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.)

- ***Alaska Statewide Oil and Hazardous Substance Inventory for Tier Two*, Reporting Year 2011. Prepared for the EPA, Region 10, by Ecology and Environment, Inc. 2012**
- **Statewide Hazardous Materials Commodity Flow Study, Nuka Research and Planning Group, 2010.**

8000 – SALVAGE AND MARINE FIRE FIGHTING

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

SEAK Area Page:

- **USCG Sector Juneau's Salvage and Marine Fire Fighting Plan**

Operations:

Job Aid: Marine Fire Fighting, Salvage and Lightering

- **Emergency Towing System (ETS)**

Refer to the USCG Sector Juneau's Salvage and Marine Fire Fighting Plan for Southeast Alaska specific information.

9000 – APPENDICES

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Contact Information:

ACP Contact Directory
Alaska DCRA, Community Database Online
Hazardous Substances:
Hazardous Materials Response Special Teams Capabilities and Contact Handbook

9100 – EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

9110 – Initial Awareness, Assessment, and Notification Sequence

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

Table 9-1: Initial Emergency Contact Checklist

The area code for all phone and fax numbers is *907*, unless otherwise indicated	
FEDERAL	
NRC (24 hour)	**1-800-424-8802**
FOSC for Coastal Zone – USCG – Sector Juneau	**463-2980**
EPA Region 10 (24 hour)	**206-553-1263**
STATE	
SOSC – ADEC, SEAK Response Team (business hours)	**465-5340**
After Hours Spill Number	**1-800-478-9300**

9200 – PERSONNEL AND SERVICES DIRECTORY

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Overview Documents:

- **Communities by Area Committee**

Contact Information:

- **ACP Contact Directory**

Hazardous Substances:

- **Hazardous Materials Response Special Teams Capabilities and Contact Handbook**

Additional Information:

Contact Information for Alaska State Trooper Posts

As necessary, the Alaska State Troopers will initiate a request for Civil Air Patrol assistance through the RCC. The RCC will activate the Civil Air Patrol in the appropriate region, assign a mission number, and provide approval authority for the mission.

The complete contacts directory, including State, federal, local, and tribal contacts, stakeholders and other service providers is available in the ACP Contact Directory. The Communities by Area Committee spreadsheet lists communities and their respective Area Committees, Geographic Zones, and local governments.

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

Technical support and the special teams that may provide technical support are identified in several different ways. The NCP lists several special teams available to the FOSC. The USCG published the Hazardous Materials Response Special Teams Capabilities and Contact Handbook in 2005, which includes many specialized teams also available to the UC.

9210 – Stakeholders

9210.1 – Fishing Cooperatives and Fleets

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Contact Information:

- **ACP Contact Directory**

Additional Information:

- **Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission**
- **National Fisherman Magazine, Fisherman's' Organizations**

Table 9-2 lists fishing fleets/organizations and was extracted from the National Fisherman's Directory of Fishermen's Organizations and Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission websites, available here:

Table 9-2: Fishing Cooperatives and Fleets

The area code for all phone and fax numbers is *907*, unless otherwise indicated		
ORGANIZATION	**PHONE**	**FAX/EMAIL**
Alaska Commercial Fishermen's Memorial in Juneau	463-5566	whyrock@gci.net
Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation	276-7315	276-7311
		jbrowning@afdf.org
Alaska Independent Fishermen's Marketing Association	(206) 542-3930	Aifma1@seanet.com
Alaska Independent Tendermen's Association	518-1724	admin@alaskatenders.org
Alaska Charter Association		info@alaskacharter.org
Alaska Draggers Association	486-3910	486-6292
Alaska Groundfish Data Bank	486-3033	386-3461
Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association	747-3400	747-3462
		alfa.staff@gmail.com
Alaska Marine Conservation Council	277-5357	277-5975
		halibut@akmarine.org
Alaska Marine Safety Education Association	747-3287	747-3259
		admin@amsea.org
Alaska Marketing Association	(206) 784-8948	(206) 784-9813
Alaska Shellfish Growers Association		info@alaskashellfish.org
Alaska Sport Fishing Association	440-6093	info@alaskasfa.org

Table 9-2: Fishing Cooperatives and Fleets

The area code for all phone and fax numbers is *907*, unless otherwise indicated		
ORGANIZATION	**PHONE**	**FAX/EMAIL**
	250-5232	
Alaska Trollers Association	586-9400	586-4473 ata@gci.net
Alaska Whitefish Trawler Association	486-3910	486-6292 alaska@ptialaska.net
American Fisheries Society, Alaska Chapter		
At-sea Processors Association	523-0970	523-0798 smadsen@atsea.org
Coastal Villages	(907) 278-5151	
Concerned Area M Fishermen	235-2631	browburk@horizonsatellite.comt
Deep Sea Fishermen's Union of the Pacific	(206) 783-2922	(206) 783-5811 dsfu@dsfu.org
Fishing Vessel Owner's Association	(206) 284-4720	(206) 283-3341
Freezer-Longline Coalition	(206) 284-2522	(206) 284-2902 flc1@freezerlongine.biz
Groundfish Forum	(206) 213-5270	(206) 213-5272 loriswanson@seanet.com
Halibut Association of North America	(360) 592-3116	
Maritime Event Center	(206) 441-6666	(206) 441-6665 info@bellharbor.com
Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association	747-6850	747-1470 Ilona_mayo@nsraa.org
North Pacific Fisheries Association	235-6359	npfahomer@gmail.com
North Pacific Fishing Vessel Owners' Association	(206) 285-3383	(206) 286-9332 info@npfvoa.org
North Pacific Gillnet Alliance	(206) 285-1111	(206) 284-1110
Northern District Setnetters Association	276-8222	srba@alaska.net

Table 9-2: Fishing Cooperatives and Fleets

The area code for all phone and fax numbers is *907*, unless otherwise indicated		
ORGANIZATION	**PHONE**	**FAX/EMAIL**
Northwest Fisheries Association	(206) 789-6197	(206) 789-8147 info@northwestfisheries.org
Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission	(360) 438-1180	(360) 753-8659 contact@nwifc.org
Northwest Setnetters	486-6834	486-8803
Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations	(415) 561-5080	(415) 561-5464 zgrader@ifrfish.org
Pacific Seafood Processors Association	(206) 281-1667	(206) 283-2387 info@pspafish.net
Pacific Whiting Conservation Cooperative	(206) 285-5139	
Petersburg Vessel Owners Association	772-9323	772-9323 pvoa@gci.net
Purse Seiner Vessel Owners Association	(888) 284-7733	(206) 283-7795 info@psvoa.com
Seafood Producers Cooperative	(360) 733-0120	(360) 733-0513 spc@spcsales.com
Southeast Alaska Fishermen's Alliance	586-6652	523-1168 seafa@gci.net
Southeast Alaska Seiners Association	463-5030	463-5083
Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association	225-9605	225-1348 admin@ssraa.org
South End Setnetters	486-8229	
United Catcher Boats	(206) 282-2599	(206) 282-2414 bpaine@ucba.org
United Fishermen of Alaska	586-2820	463-2545 ufa@ufa-fish.org
United Fishermen's Marketing Association	486-3453	486-8362

Table 9-2: Fishing Cooperatives and Fleets

The area code for all phone and fax numbers is *907*, unless otherwise indicated		
ORGANIZATION	**PHONE**	**FAX/EMAIL**
United Seiner's Association	486-4686	486-7655
United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters	586-6550	usag@alaska.gov
Western Fishboat Owners Association	(530) 229-1097	(530) 229-0973
		wfoa@charter.net
Women's Fisheries Network	486-3638	
Women's Maritime Association	(206) 441-5678	info@womensmaritimeassoc.com

9210.2 – Volunteer Organizations

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Contact Information:

- ACP Contact Directory

Logistics:

- Job Aid: Volunteers

Table 9-3: Volunteer Organizations

The area code for all phone and fax numbers is *907*, unless otherwise indicated		
AGENCY	**POINT OF CONTACT**	**TELEPHONE NUMBER**
American Red Cross	https://www.redcross.org/local/alaska.html	(877)-272-7337
*Anchorage – Disaster Services, State Coordinating Chapter (*Volunteers)	SERC Coordinator, Kevin Reeve https://ready.alaska.gov/SERC	428-7019 (WK)
Alaska Raptor Center (Sitka)	https://alaskaraptor.org/	747-8662
Bird Treatment & Learning Center	Guy Runco	562-4852 562-1852
Civil Air Patrol	Search and Rescue Emergency Services: http://www.akwg.cap.gov/staff-offices/emergency-services General: hq@akwg.cap.gov Natl: https://www.gocivilairpatrol.com/	1-800-478-5001
*Rescue Coordination Center (RCC)	National Guard Armory Camp Denali	428-7230

Table 9-3: Volunteer Organizations

The area code for all phone and fax numbers is *907*, unless otherwise indicated		
AGENCY	**POINT OF CONTACT**	**TELEPHONE NUMBER**
Juneau	**CAP**	**789-0245**
USCG Auxiliary	**17th District (USCG)**	**463-2000**
Juneau Raptor Center	**Email: info@juneauraptorcenter.org Message phone: (907) 586-8393**	**Emergency Pager (907) 790-5424**

***Normal Process: The Alaska State Troopers will initiate a request for Civil Air Patrol assistance through the RCC. The RCC will activate the Civil Air Patrol in the appropriate region, assign a mission number, and provide approval authority for the mission.**

9210.3 – Maritime Associations/Organizations/Cooperatives

There is one marine pilot association in Southeast Alaska (see Table 9-4). Additional information is available from the State of Alaska Board of Marine Pilots website.

Table 9-3: Marine Pilot Associations

The area code for all phone and fax numbers is *907*, unless otherwise indicated			
NAME	**CONTACT INFORMATION**	**PHONE**	**EMAIL/WEBSITE**
Southeast Alaska Pilots' Association	**1621 Tongass Avenue, Suite 300 Ketchikan, AK 99901-6074**	**225-9696**	**pilots@seapa.com www.seapa.com**

9300 – INCIDENT ACTION PLAN COMPONENTS

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

National and Statewide Policy:

- **AIMS Guide**
- **USCG IMH**

ICS Resources:

- **USCG ICS Position Job Aids**
- **USCG Operational Planning Ps**

Table 9-5: Common IAP Components

IAP Common Components and Primary Responsibility
1. Incident Objectives (ICS 202-CG) Planning Section Chief (PSC)
2. Organization Assignment List (ICS 203-CG)
Incident Organization Chart (ICS 207-CG) Resource Unit Leader (RESL) Assignment List (ICS 204-CG) RESL
3. Incident Radio Communications Plan(ICS 205-CG) Communication Unit Leader (COML)
4. Medical Plan (ICS 206-CG) Medical Unit Leader (MEDL)

5. Incident Map and Chart Situation Unit Leader (SITL)

6. Weather, tide forecast SITL Command Direction (ICS 202a-CG) PSC

7. Critical Information Requirements(ICS 202b-CG) PSC

8. Site Safety and Health Plan (ICS 208-CG) Safety Officer (SOFR)

9. Air Operations Summary (ICS 220-CG) Air Operations Branch Director (AOBD)

10. Demobilization Plan Demobilization Unit Leader (DMOB)

11. Transportation Plan Ground Support Unit Leader (GSUL)

12. Decontamination Plan Technical Specialist (THSP)

13. Waste Management or Disposal Plan THSP

14. Information Management Plan SITL

15. Traffic Plan GSUL

16. Volunteer Management Plan, Volunteer Coordinator

17. Other Plans or documents, as required

Guidance for development of an IAP is available on the EPA Response website.

9400 – AREA PLANNING DOCUMENTATION

9410 – Discharge and Release History

Additional Information:

- ADEC Spill Database
- ADEC Spill Summaries

For discharge and release historic information check the ADEC Prevention, Preparedness and Response Spill Database or the Spill Summaries.

9410.1 Risk Assessment/Planning Assumption Documents

Joint Contingency Plan for the Dixon Entrance (CANUSDIX Plan)
Southeast Alaska Vessel Risk Assessment
BC Vessel Traffic Study, when complete
NOAA's Assessment of Marine Oil Spill Risk and Environmental Vulnerability for the State of Alaska - Analyzing Risk to Improve Oil Spill Planning and Response
State 2010 Hazmat Commodity Flow Study

9420 – Fate of Spilled Oil

Additional Resources:

- NOAA Office of Response and Restoration Oil Spills

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

Weathering is a combination of chemical and physical processes that change the physical properties and composition of discharged oil. These processes include evaporation, oxidation, biodegradation, emulsification, dispersion, dissolution, and sedimentation. Processes and definitions of the processes, and how they relate to oil discharges are provided below.

Evaporation occurs when substances are converted from liquid state to vapor. During an oil discharge, lighter components can evaporate into the atmosphere, leaving behind heavier components. Evaporation rates depend on the composition of the oil and environmental factors like wind, waves, temperature, currents, etc. For example, lighter refined products, such as gasoline, tend to evaporate very quickly because they have a higher proportion of lighter compounds. Heavier oils, like bunker oil, contain relatively few light compounds and leave viscous residues, composed of heavier compounds.

Oxidation is a chemical reaction between two substances, which results in loss of electrons from one of the substances. This chemical reaction can take place between discharged oil and oxygen in the air or water. This reaction can produce water soluble compounds that can dissolve or form persistent compounds call tars. Oxidation of oil is a very slow process but can be enhanced by sunlight.

Biodegradation occurs when microorganisms, such as bacteria, fungi, and yeast, break down a substance by feeding on it. SEAK contains a range of microorganisms that can either partially or completely degrade oil. Nutrient levels, water temperature and oxygen availability can all affect biodegradation, which tends to be quicker in warmer environments.

Emulsification is a process where small droplets of one liquid become suspended in another liquid. During a discharge, emulsification takes place when strong currents or waves suspend water droplets in oil. Water-in-oil emulsions are frequently called "mousse" and are more persistent than the original oil.

Dispersion is the breakup and diffusion of substances from their original source. In an oil discharge, turbulent seas can break oil into various sized droplets and mix them into the water column. Smaller droplets can stay suspended while larger droplets tend to resurface, creating a secondary slick. The amount of oil dispersed depends on the oil's chemical and physical properties and the sea state. For example, lower viscosity oils such as diesel, have higher dispersion rates in rough seas. Chemical dispersants may be used to enhance dispersion.

Dissolution is the process of dissolving one substance in another. Many oils contain light aromatic hydrocarbons, like benzene and toluene, which are water soluble. During a discharge, these compounds readily dissolve in water or evaporation into air, which is faster than dissolution.

Sedimentation is a process where discharged oil chemically binds with, or adheres to, particulates in the water column, creating a density greater than the original oil. If the density of oil/particulate compounds becomes greater than water, particles will settle out of the water column. Sedimentation is much more common in shallow, nearshore areas because of the greater amount of suspended particulates.

The various types of petroleum products respond quite differently when released into the environment. Discharges of refined product that enter the water generally will disperse and experience significant evaporation and spreading, making recovery difficult. Crude oil, bunker fuel and intermediate fuel oil (IFO) will be affected by the same natural degradation factors but to a much lesser degree; these oil discharges are "persistent" in nature and will require aggressive actions and innovative techniques to successfully mitigate harm.

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Planning, Job Aids, Background Information:

- **Alaska Scenarios Compendium**

Four planning scenarios have been developed for SEAK: Worst Case Discharge, Maximum Most Probable, Average Most Probable, and Hazardous Substance Maximum Most Probable. They are included below.

9430.1 Worst Case Discharge Scenario

Situation: At 0500 on April 1, during 50 knot wind gusts, the tethering lines between the tugboat *"Bert"* and the fully loaded tank barge (*T/B*) *SZN-101* parted. The Tug *Bert* maneuvered to deploy the emergency towing cable, but because of nighttime darkness and strong winds, was unsuccessful. The outbound Alaska Marine Highway System (AMHS) passenger ferry M/V *Lituya*, enroute to Metlakatla, collided with the inbound tank barge at the vicinity of Kelp Rock Light 1 (LLNR 22045), approximately 3.5nm NW of Metlakatla. The M/V *Lituya* hit the barge broadside, causing the cargo holds to be breached. The current pushed the T/B *SZN-101* into the rocks at Gull Island, where heavy wave action caused the T/B *SZN-101* to split into two and lose its full cargo over the next hour. The winds and waves decreased to a steady 20 knots and 2 feet by 0700. The M/V *Lituya* was superficially damaged and transited back to the AMHS dock in Ketchikan. No persons were injured. The owners made arrangements with the Southeast Alaska Petroleum Resource Organization (SEAPRO), O'Brien's response management company, and Alaska Commercial Divers to mount the response effort. Local fish streams and salmon hatchery areas are pre-boomed to prevent damage and minimize economic disruption. Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Teams discovered multiple cases of oiled wildlife. News channels requested interviews and updates on the large wildlife impact in the area and have arranged interviews with Metlakatla authorities. The Cruise Line Agency of Alaska asked to be kept informed. Volunteers requested to be involved.

Vessel Particulars: 300-foot tank barge; homeport Seattle.

Fuel Capacity: 500, 000 gals (aviation fuel, kerosene (#2 diesel), and unleaded gasoline)

Status: 100% loaded

On-scene Weather: rain; winds, 50 knots, gusts to 65knots decreasing to 15 knots by 0700.

Location: from Kelp Rock Light 1 to Gull Island, 2 to 3.5 miles northwest of Metlakatla.

Date: April 1

Event Time: 0500

Size of Discharge: 500,000 gallons of aviation fuel, kerosene (#2 diesel), and unleaded gasoline

Cargo Salvage: The T/B *SZN-101* considered a total loss. The Tug *Bert* and the M/V *Lituya* suffered superficial damage. The USCG will oversee the marine salvage operations and the investigation.

Sensitive Areas at Risk: Specific information on resources at risk can be extracted from the Sensitive Areas Section in consultation with the natural and cultural resource agencies. From a general viewpoint, resources in the immediate area of the spill that are at risk include sea lions, otters, waterfowl concentrations, and seabird colonies. Metlakatla is approximately two nautical miles southeast of the incident. Any significant spill in this area would severely affect local and regional

users of this location, such as subsistence areas. The shoreline geomorphology in the immediate vicinity of the spill is exposed rocky shores. Sand and gravel beaches, exposed wave-cut platforms, and sheltered tidal flats can be expected to be impacted from this spill due to their proximity to the spill event. The effects of a spill of this volume would be far reaching. An extensive, coordinated effort between natural and cultural resource agencies would be necessary to develop a comprehensive approach to environmental impact abatement. The *Sensitive Areas Section* provides a framework for accomplishing this task.

Response

1. Notification (Assume the responsible party has notified the required agencies in accordance with the vessel response plan, which should include notification of the US Coast Guard, required by federal law, and the State of Alaska, which requires the spiller to notify the Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation). Upon initial notification, the FOSC or the SOSC will, in turn, notify the following:

ADF&G, Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game

ADNR, Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources

ADMVA, Alaska Dept. of Military &Veteran Affairs

NRC, National Response Center

NOAA SSC, Scientific Support Coordinator

NSFCC, National Strike Force Coordinating Center

NPFC, National Pollution Fund Center

USDOI, US Dept. of the Interior

Local Emergency Managers and tribal leaders of any impacted/threatened communities

City of Metlakatla

Metlakatla Indian Community

CGD17 OPCEN, to activate support resources, including the following:

District (dr), District Office

DRG, District Response Group

DRAT, District Response Advisory Team

PIAT, Public Information Assist Team

RRT, Regional Response Team

2. Initial On-Scene Investigation, Inspection, Evaluation & Recommendations

- **Dispatch representatives to the scene at the first opportunity.**
- **Gather information from over-flights, crew reports, video recordings and any other reliable source to document the situation and develop initial response strategy.**
- **Have investigation team immediately conduct drug testing of the vessel's crew and interviews to determine the cause of the incident.**
- **Ensure that the Responsible Party (RP) is notified and responding appropriately.**
- **Establish direct communications between the FOSC, the SOSC, and the Responsible Party (RP) representatives.**
- **Determine cargo and fuel amounts. Contact last port if immediate cargo amounts are unknown.**
- **Collect charts and log books for evidence.**
- **Determine cargo salvage options and lightering potential.**
- **Issue Notice of Federal Interest and Letter of State Interest, as appropriate.**

- **Evaluate/determine slick size and direction of travel; on-scene weather; area of coverage and shore impacts; imminent threats to wildlife and sensitive habitats, and other relevant information that might affect response decisions.**
- **Request USCG cutter support to provide initial on-scene platform or other available vessel platforms.**
- **Establish direct communication between on-scene responders and the Unified Command Post.**

3. Initial Response Actions

- **Secure the source, if possible.**
- **Commence notifications of all pertinent parties per the Response Section of this plan, providing initial situation assessment: incident location, quantity spilled, threat to wildlife and sensitive habitats, status of source control, etc.**
- **Establish a Unified Command in the Juneau Federal Building and forward operating bases and staging areas in Ketchikan.**
- **Establish an Incident Management Team under the Unified Command.**
- **Develop containment/booming plan for implementation as weather permits.**
- **Complete notifications and include other resources as required. Ensure up-channel notification to include the RRT, DRG, DRAT, PIAT, MLCPAC contracting team, NPFC, and NSFCC.**
- **Consult with natural and cultural resource agencies on resources at risk, subsistence use, and proposed response actions that may affect those resources, including initiating ESA Section 7 consultation if response activities may affect threatened and endangered species or their critical habitats. Establish Joint Information Center in Ketchikan or Juneau, as determined by the Unified Command.**
- **Activate a Unified Command website for the incident.**
- **Prepare a Unified Command initial press release.**
- **Prioritize response activities according to the joint goals and objectives developed by the Unified Command.**
- **Issue Notice to Mariners restricting vessel traffic in the immediate vicinity of the incident.**
- **Issue Notice to Airmen, through the FAA, restricting aircraft traffic in the immediate vicinity of the incident.**
- **Ensure preparation of a Site Safety Plan.**
- **Determine if any fisheries or subsistence use areas will be affected and take appropriate action, including closure notices and public warnings.**
- **Prioritize areas for exclusion booming, protective booming, and shoreline cleanup. Review the *Geographic Response Strategies Section* of this plan to identify locations for the area.**
- **Review seafood processor protection plans and implement specific plans to protect the water intakes from any spilled oil.**
- **Activate an FOSC's Historic Properties Specialist.**
- **USCG drafts first POLREP. ADEC drafts and releases initial SITREP.**
- **Keep the Metlakatla Indian Community and stakeholders informed.**
- **Convene a Regional Stakeholder Committee to provide input to the Unified Command.**
- **Schedule routine over-flights of the spill response area. Request USCG support in developing an aviation operations plan to control air traffic in the area.**
- **In consultation with natural resource agencies, determine requirements for wildlife response activities, including reconnaissance, carcass collection, hazing/deterrence, capture, rehabilitation, and release.**
- **Evaluate the RP's capability to carry out an appropriate response.**

- **Use local knowledge, NOAA SSC, and other NOAA resources, as necessary, to predict spill trajectory and potential impacts.**
- **Determine feasibility of removal actions based upon the following questions:**
  - **Will removal actions cause more damage to the environment than allowing the pollutant to naturally dissipate, disperse, or degrade?**
  - **Can cleanup be initiated before the pollutant disperses, making recovery impractical?**
  - **Can equipment be deployed and response activities undertaken without excessive risk to the life and health of response personnel?**

4. Spill Response Organization

- **Establish Unified Command structure as prescribed in the USCG IMH and AIMS Guide. They describe the Unified Command concept and provides organizational diagrams for several different situations.**
- **A spill of this magnitude could be declared a Spill of National Significance (SONS). The pre-designated FOSC for the region becomes the Area Operations Coordinator; the SONS incident continues as a Unified Command response. The escalation of an incident to a SONS is intended to make available more resources and personnel for response.**
- **A Liaison Officer will be assigned to act as a liaison with any landowners, leaseholders or affected interest groups that have no jurisdictional authority, and other interested parties.**

5. Containment Countermeasures and Cleanup Strategies

- **Secure the source, if possible.**
- **Boom the tank barge at the earliest opportunity, pending favorable weather.**
- **Organize Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Teams in preparation for shoreline surveys.**
- **Ensure a Wildlife Response Plan has been developed and natural and cultural resource agencies are working closely with the RP to ensure minimum impact to resources in area.**
- **Ensure that natural resource agencies with responsibility for determining the requirement for implementation of a Federal/State Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) are notified that wildlife and sensitive habitats may be affected. The lead trustee will then coordinate the NRDA separate from the response and with funds provided by the RP or the National Pollution Fund Center.**
- **Request NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator to provide spill tracking and trajectory modeling to determine present location and path of spill.**
- **Request National Weather Service to provide spot forecasting weather information.**

6. Resource Requirements

- **Quick deployment of high volume oil recovery vessels and other mechanical collection equipment may be needed to mitigate spill damage. This spill may require all area response equipment as well as out-of-region response equipment in a joint coordinated cleanup effort. (See the *Resources Section*.) Because of the high evaporative rate of the cargo, it is recognized that equipment from outside the area may not arrive in a timely manner to have a significant effect on the cleanup.**
- **Skimming systems may be requested from the major spill cooperatives in Alaska and deployed to the spill area. The equipment and vessels should arrive on scene with all equipment prepared for immediate deployment. The major spill cooperatives in the state are listed in**

the *Resources Section*, as well. These companies have a variety of bladders and smaller barges for near-shore deployment, as well as offshore storage barges and portable tanks for shore-side temporary storage.

- **Initial personnel activation will require several hours to days to fully staff required positions, depending on specialty assignments and travel logistics.**
- **Volunteers will be managed per the Volunteer Job Aid and Part Five of the *Resources Section* of this plan.**

7. Resource Availability and Resource Procurement

- **For the purposes of this scenario, it is assumed that agreements would be reached between all involved parties (USCG, State of Alaska, the RP, and SEAPRO) that would allow the resources of the spill cooperatives to be brought into the response. This assumption does not imply that such agreements are currently in place or that such agreements would be reached.**
- **Procuring the resources identified for this spill response is the RP's responsibility. A spill of this magnitude may exceed $1 million during the initial stages of the response. Experience acquired during past spills has shown that funds must be processed at a much higher than normal rate to maintain the response. The Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund is available to the FOSC in the event the RP is unable or unwilling to pay the costs of the spill response, and the ADEC State On-Scene Coordinator can activate the Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Prevention and Response Fund (the Response Fund) to offset response costs incurred by State agencies. The State and the federal government will initiate cost recovery from the Responsible Party.**

8. Disposal Options

- **Debris disposal is the responsibility of the RP. The volume of oil-contaminated debris will exceed the disposal capabilities of the region, unless on-site disposal methods are approved by the appropriate agencies. The RP must present a waste management plan to appropriate agencies along with necessary permits. Disposal options for oil-contaminated debris are limited in Alaska.**
- **Information on waste streams and typical waste products that will be generated during a response is contained in this ACP in the *Response Section*, Part Two and in the Waste Management and Disposal Job Aid.**
- **Under the conditions outlined in this scenario, a very large volume of recovered product and oil-contaminated equipment and debris will be generated. The remoteness of the region will complicate disposal and elevate the costs of handling and transportation. The limited availability of shipping and storage facilities makes it difficult to comply with the time frames contained in hazardous waste handling regulations. The task of managing waste disposal must be approached aggressively and very early in the response effort. Facility/vessel owners must investigate and identify potential staging areas for contaminated debris and equipment, as well as the potential for long-term storage capabilities due to severe weather preventing timely transportation and disposal of accumulated waste.**
- **Areas designated for cleaning contaminated equipment must be able to handle the contaminated runoff.**

9. Cleanup Termination

Termination of cleanup should be a joint decision by the Unified Command based upon one or more of the following criteria:

- **There is no longer any detectable oil present on the water, on adjoining shorelines, or in places where it is likely to reach the water again; or**
- **Further removal operations would cause more environmental harm than the oil to be removed; or**
- **Cleanup measures would be excessively costly in view of their potential contribution to minimizing a threat to the public health or welfare or the environment; and**
- **All efforts required to repair any damage resulting from removal actions have been completed.**

Spill Cleanup Timetable: Estimates indicate that the RP could have response personnel and equipment on-scene within four hours of the incident report, pending favorable weather. The response to this spill will depend heavily upon the sea state and weather conditions in the incident area, a major factor for operations due to personnel safety and equipment capabilities. The on-water spill response will continue until all recoverable oil is collected. Shoreline cleanup will begin as soon as possible after beaches are oiled and continue until the Unified Command determines that shoreline operations should cease. A major factor determining the timeline of a diesel oil spill response is the generally rapid evaporation and degradation of the material; but the high toxicities associated with diesel may manifest in high wildlife rehabilitation needs, which could take months to resolve.

Shortfalls: Weather, tides, and constrictions inherent in nighttime operations can complicate the response for this scenario. Other factors for consideration are the remote location and the lack of supporting infrastructure in the immediate area, as well as the following items:

- **Equipment: A major shortfall in equipment could be expected if the response cooperatives, the State, and the USCG can't develop agreements that will allow all response resources of these groups to be brought to bear. The issues include, but are not limited to, liability, financial arrangements, release from regulatory requirements, and rules for operating facilities with less than the required response equipment. The lack of agreements in place could hinder a response effort that exceeds the capability of an individual response cooperative. No regulatory requirement exists that mandates such mutual aid agreements.**
- **Wildlife Rehabilitation Facilities: Rehabilitation facilities with an adequate number of trained, experienced workers and large enough to handle more than a few birds/animals are limited in Southeast Alaska. If a temporary facility cannot be erected and experienced staff brought in, the transportation of injured wildlife out of the area would need to be addressed. The public will often judge an oil spill response on how well the wildlife issues are handled, thus, this is an area that deserves more scrutiny.**
- **Personnel (logistical/training issues):**
  - **Housing – Local hotels and on-water vessels and barges will be required to sustain the response. It may be possible to arrange agreements with the City of Metlakatla, but it is likely that most of the staging will be out of Ketchikan. Several organizations in Alaska cater "field camp" setups, which include housing and feeding facilities; these facilities are available in flyaway form and as floating hotels. The Unified Command should consider activating the Alaska Regional Response Team to support housing issues. Alaska State Ferries could be considered as forward command posts and housing facilities for responders.**
  - **Food – Catering services for field personnel would likely be procured coincidentally with the remote housing units. Catering for response personnel not deployed to the field could be handled using local sources.**

- **Fuel – Several fuel facilities are located in the Ketchikan area and could serve to supply the numerous vessels operating in the area.**
- **Transportation – Ketchikan is the only major commercial airport located in the immediate vicinity of the spill area and would serve as the primary logistics supply point. In most cases, equipment must be transported over water or sling-loaded via helicopter to the incident location. Weather conditions could hinder both air and water transportation for personnel and equipment.**
- **Manpower and Training – Shoreline cleanup crews will require OSHA level Hazwoper training commensurate with the tasks they will be directed to perform. Initially there will be a limited number of trained personnel in the area available to respond immediately. Volunteers will not be solicited, and individuals desiring to help will be directed to the RP's coordinator for hiring emergency response workers.**
- **Funding – Availability and access to proper funding should pose no problems regardless of the financial capabilities of the RP. If funding problems arise, the FOSC has access to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and procedures are in place to make these funds available. If the spill is "federalized," problems have been identified regarding the payment of accounts due. The response organizations will likely be unable financially to expend the amounts of money anticipated if reimbursement occurs on a 30-day payout; ten days, as a maximum, has been discussed as the period when receipts must be paid. Failure to pay in this time period could result in a collapse of the logistical supply line, and therefore the response. Federal contracting personnel must evaluate this requirement and determine a feasible solution.**

9430.2 Maximum Most Probable Discharge Scenario

The Maximum Most Probable Discharge (MMPD) case chosen for the Southeast Alaska Area (SEAK) is the scenario of a single-bottomed ore carrier that goes aground or otherwise creates a pollution event through the release of persistent oil (Bunker C). Many of the response actions outlined in the worst case scenario will not differ significantly for the Maximum Most Probable Discharge Scenario. A compounding issue in this scenario is the persistent nature of Bunker C oil as compared to the diesel fuel spilled in the worst case scenario. Notifications would remain the same to keep all concerned stakeholders, tribes, and resource agencies informed of the incident.

Situation: On November 4 at 1100, the ore ship M/V *Latarsha Oldendorff* finished loading three cargo holds of ore and was outbound with a marine pilot onboard and two tug escorts. As the vessel approached the narrow mouth of Hawk Inlet, the port-aft attending tug lost power. Sustained 35-knot winds quickly swung the stern of the vessel into shallow water where the hull struck rocks, ripping gashes in two fuel tanks containing Bunker C oil. The USCG Sector Command Center received notification via VHF-FM radio from the master. The master stated the vessel was not in danger of sinking and was not taking on water in any of the manned spaces.

Vessel Particulars: 585-ft German-flag freight ship M/V *Latarsha Oldendorff*; 20-person crew

Fuel Capacity: 204,921 gallons (bulk carrier); six fuel tanks along side of vessel, single hull (25, 000 gal per tank)

Status: Loaded

On-Scene Weather: winds, 35 knots sustained with gusts to 45 knots; temperature, 41 degrees with precipitation; seas from SE at 6 to 8 feet.

Location: entrance to Hawk Inlet, west Admiralty Island, 57'04 N 135'24 W.

Date: November 4

Event Time: 1100

Size of the Discharge: An estimated 50,000 gallons of Bunker C (approximately two of the tanks were compromised).

Cargo Salvage: The vessel owner planned to initiate temporary repair of the damaged vessel in a place of refuge and then proceed to a major shipyard for permanent repairs. Discharge of the ore cargo would need to be addressed; the vessel cannot be laden when going into dry dock for repairs. USCG Sector Juneau would review and approve in coordination with ADEC a place-of-refuge location for the vessel and salvage, temporary repair, and transit plans.

Response: The Hawk Inlet Facility has skiffs and 1000 feet of containment boom available; however, due to high winds, they would be hampered from mounting an initial response. The oil spill response organization, SEAPRO, would launch the M/V *Neka Bay* and an oil response barge upon notification; estimated arrival time 8 hours from downtown Juneau. Other equipment could be transiting or otherwise available in the area (consult the *Resources Section*). Response efforts should include the following:

- **Make notifications to all natural and cultural resource agencies and potentially affected tribes per the Response Section of this plan; Shee Atika', the Sitka Native Corporation, has land use/ownership. Provide a concise initial situation assessment and specific spill information, including exact location, quantity spilled, potential threat, status of source control, etc.**

- **Establish contact with the responsible party (the RP's "qualified individual"), as soon as possible, and ensure they are responding, preferably with an official on scene.**
- **Establish Safety Zones.**
- **Deploy USCG helicopter and 110-foot patrol boat resources for initial assessments. Evaluate slick size, direction, area of coverage, proximity to shore, weather, wildlife observed in area, and possible pollution impacts.**
- **Commence activation/movement of in-house resources (State and federal). Draft SITREP-POL (USCG) and SITREP (ADEC) and distribute. Dispatch State and federal representatives to the scene at the first opportunity and establish direct communications with the FOSC, the SOSC, and the RP Representative.**
- **Have NOAA provide trajectories for the spill.**
- **Have NWS provide spot forecasts and detailed weather information.**
- **Form a Unified Command, including immediate activation of a JIC.**
- **Review the *Geographic Response Strategies* (GRS) *Section* (4610 and 9720)in this plan to determine if any GRS near the incident should be employed to protect sensitive areas at risk.**
- **Review the Potential Places of Refuge Section (4640 and 9730) in this plan when determining an appropriate location where the vessel can seek shelter to effect repairs.**
- **Consult with natural and cultural resource agencies on resources at risk, subsistence use, and proposed response actions that may affect those resources, including initiating ESA Section 7 consultation if response activities may affect threatened and endangered species or their critical habitats. Activate an FOSC's Historic Properties Specialist.**
- **Manage volunteer requests per Volunteer Job Aid and Part Five of the *Resources Section* of this plan.**

Sensitive Areas at Risk: Waterfowl and harbor seals are some of the resources present in the area during early November. Specific information on resources at risk can be found in the Sensitive Areas Section of this plan and in consultation with the natural and cultural resource agencies. The exposed shoreline consists of rocky and gravel beaches. The spill impact of 50,000 gallons of Bunker C is significant. The effects of a spill of this volume are far reaching and would affect a large area. An extensive, coordinated effort between natural and cultural resource agencies will be necessary to develop a comprehensive approach to environmental impact abatement. The *Sensitive Areas Section* provides a framework for accomplishing this task.

Shortfalls: Weather, tides, and constrictions inherent in nighttime operations can complicate the response for this scenario. Other factors for consideration are the remote location and the lack of supporting infrastructure in the immediate area.

9430.3 Average Most Probable Discharge Scenario

The average most probable case for the Southeast Alaska Area (SEAK) likely would be a fishing vessel that either sinks, goes aground, or otherwise creates a pollution event through the release of its diesel fuel. Many of the response actions outlined in the worst case scenario would remain the same. Representatives of the USCG and ADEC will likely coordinate cleanup efforts onsite. The need for out-

of-region response equipment, the activation of a Unified Command or a Joint Information Center, and the deployment of federal and state resources are unlikely in this scenario. Notifications would remain the same to keep all concerned stakeholders, tribes, and resource agencies informed of the incident.

Situation: After the fourth Sac Roe herring opener in Sitka Sound, the owner/operator of the 1945 wooden seiner *F/V Little Flower* fell asleep at the helm due to fatigue. At 2300 on March 22, the vessel ran aground on rocks surrounding Kasiana Island during an outgoing tide, rolling on its side, and discharging fuel from the vents. Planks began to stress and the vessel flooded; it could not be refloated. With an incoming tide, the *F/V Little Flower* became a hazard to navigation. A Good Samaritan vessel assisted *F/V Little Flower* in plugging the fuel vents and deploying the initial containment boom. A heavy sheen is observed in the area. The owner contacted a contractor to dive and mitigate the damage; the divers found a two-foot gash in the bow. After the vessel is refloated, temporary repairs were made. Uncertain whether the cargo of herring was contaminated, thus requiring disposal, ADEC personnel arrived to oversee the testing and permitting process involved in oily fish waste disposal. The RP made arrangements for the F/V *Little Flower* to complete repairs in a shipyard.

Vessel Particulars: 50-foot wooden seiner; 1945; homeport Seattle; three crew.

Fuel Capacity: 3000 gallons (diesel); small quantities of lube oil.

Status: Two-thirds loaded; 2000 gallons diesel onboard.

On-Scene Weather: winds, 20 mph; temperature, 46 degrees; steady rain.

Location: Sitka Sound

Date: March 22; Sac Roe herring fishery opener.

Event Time: 2300

Event Location: Kasiana Island; 57'04 N 135'24 W

Response: TCI Environmental from Sitka completes initial booming within 2 hours of notification. Cook Construction from Gustavus provides diving and refloating expertise.

Sensitive Areas at Risk: Waterfowl, herring, whales, harbor seals, otters, shellfish, and salmon are some of the resources either present in the area during late March or potentially affected through habitat loss. Specific information on resources at risk will be found in the *Sensitive Areas Section* of this plan and in consultation with the natural and cultural resource agencies. The exposed shoreline is rocky. Review of the *Geographic Response Strategies* (GRS) *Section* in this plan will allow determination if any GRS near the incident should be employed to protect sensitive areas at risk.

Shortfalls: Weather, tides, and constrictions inherent in nighttime operations can complicate the response for this scenario.

9430.4 Hazardous Substance Discharge

The maximum most probable hazardous substance discharge for the Southeast Alaska Area (SEAK) would likely be a seafood processing plant that is either abandoned, sustains an accidental catastrophic release, or otherwise creates a catastrophic release of anhydrous ammonia. Many of the response actions outlined in the worst case scenario would remain the same, although the need for out-of-region response equipment, the activation of a full incident management team or a Joint Information Center, and the deployment of federal and State resources would not be at the same

scale. Notifications would remain the same to keep all concerned stakeholders, tribes, and resource agencies informed of the incident.

Situation: ***(This scenario is based on an actual event from August 20, 2009, when the flume supplying water to the City of Pelican AK, failed due to heavy rains throughout the previous days. At the time of the flume collapse a construction project to upgrade Pelican's hydroelectric plant was underway. Part of the project included installation of a temporary waterline to provide Pelican with drinking water. This line is now being used to supply all water to Pelican, including both the town and the Pelican Seafood's fish processing plant.)***

A temporary water line has insufficient capacity to concurrently meet the drinking water needs of Pelican residents and cooling water requirements for the fish plant. The water line is used to fill Pelican's water tank at night, and during the day the water flow is diverted to the fish plant to cool the compressors in the refrigeration system. The refrigeration system uses anhydrous ammonia as a refrigerant; there is an estimated 20,000 to 30,000 pounds of anhydrous ammonia in the refrigeration system at the fish plant. Heavy rains could cause a failure of the flume, resulting in a disruption to the water supply that cools the fish plant's compressors, essentially shutting down the refrigeration system. Without sufficient cooling water there is an increase of pressure in the system. Most modern systems could withstand these pressures; however, the system in the fish plant is quite old. Personnel taking care of the system have previously noted minor leaks, and a continued increase in pressure would add additional stress to the system piping. The cooling coils and refrigerant lines for the system are located above the freezers. The wood structure, according to personnel on scene, is frozen. There is concern in the community that should the wood structure thaw, the roof of the fish plant could collapse and break the system piping, resulting in a catastrophic release of anhydrous ammonia.

Facility Description: fish processing plant

Status: Non-operational

Maximum Capacity: 30,000 lbs of anhydrous ammonia

On-Scene Weather: 56 degrees, winds E at 35 knots, rain

Location: Pelican, AK, 57 57.6N 136 13.8W

Date: August 20

Sensitive Areas at Risk: Includes local citizens, waterfowl concentrations during migration periods, and local wildlife in the area of the plant or a resultant plume.

<u>Response</u>

1. Notification (Assume the responsible party has notified the required agencies in accordance with the vessel response plan, which should include notification of the US Coast Guard, required by federal law, and the State of Alaska, which requires the spiller to notify the Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation) Inform local citizens of the situation at the facility and what actions are recommended if the tanks do release. In the event of a release, ensure immediate notification of ADEC via the Spill Report Hotline. Captain of the Port, Southeast Alaska, would also receive notification simultaneously from the National Response Center. Follow-on federal/state/local agency notifications will be made based on the Emergency Notification List in the Response Section of this plan.

2. Initial Response Actions

- **Determine and confirm personnel safety hazards in the immediate area and determine downwind exposure from a potential ammonia release.**
- **Ensure public health and safety by developing plans for evacuating populace at risk or by developing shelter in place plans.**
- **Identify response structure to include local responders and the Statewide Hazmat Response Team.**
- **Have the system inspected to check for leaks and to locate any potential weak points and to assess its overall condition.**
- **Hire specialist to inspect the facility to ensure that as the ice thaws the building will remain structurally sound.**
- **ADEC consults with the Statewide Hazmat Response Team of the situation and alerts them on the need for possible deployment.**
- **ADEC activates a term contract with Aware Consulting for technical advice on preventing a catastrophic release and for developing plans to deal with any ammonia release and post-incident investigation.**
- **Conduct controlled releases to ensure that the system does not get over-pressurized.**
- **Inform and coordinate with FAA to restrict airspace, if a release occurs.**
- **Due to the threat to public health and safety, the initial Incident Commander or a representative from the City of Pelican will serve as a member of the Unified Command until the threat is abated.**
- **Once a plan has been established, commence mobilization of response personnel.**
- **Incident Command System activated, and Unified Command formed.**
- **COTP directs the establishment of a Safety Zone around the facility.**
- **USCG drafts first POLREP. ADEC drafts and releases initial SITREP.**
- **Prepare initial press release.**
- **USCG issues Letter of Federal Interest. ADEC issues Notice of State Interest in a Pollution Incident.**
- **Issue Letter of Designation.**
- **State of Alaska alerts additional response action contractors for possible activation, as well as other members of the Statewide Hazmat Response Team for additional support, if required.**
- **If a Hazmat release occurs, determine whether the response is categorically excluded under the national programmatic agreement to protect historic properties, and if not, activate an FOSC Historic Properties Specialist.**

3. Initial On-Scene Investigation/Inspection, Evaluation, and Recommendations

(Should a release occur).

- **Develop information from facility worker reports, including release size; utilize video recording as much as possible to document scene and develop initial response strategy.**
- **Verify overall system capacities for anhydrous ammonia and determine potential for additional releases, in consultation with the facility manager, refrigeration specialist, and Aware Consulting technical representative.**
- **Collect charts and refrigeration system maintenance and resupply files for evidence.**

4. Containment Countermeasures and Cleanup Strategies

The Unified Command will coordinate and develop an Incident Action Plan to accomplish the following:

- **Plan for initial containment should a release occur,**
- **Develop preventive measures to reduce the risk of a catastrophic release.**
- **Establish the initial on-scene command post and staging area.**
- **Support local responders and provide updated information to federal, State, local, and tribal entities.**

5. Resource Requirements

Due to the short nature of the release, the Statewide Hazmat Response Team will likely be stood down after determination that the ammonia release has stopped. The team will remain on standby pending any further releases that may be prolonged in nature. The Aware Consulting staff person will be mobilized, along with several DEC responders and the Coast Guard to provide additional support to the local responders.

6. Response Requirements

- **Equipment: Any action to contain, plug, or prevent an additional release will require the use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).**
- **Personnel: Personnel responding to this incident (local firefighters and other responders) will be required to be trained to at least the first responder awareness level. Those entering the scene to secure the leak source and initiate cleanup and containment will require training to the technician level.**

7. Cleanup Termination

The FOSC and SOSC will determine the appropriate time to terminate operations based on the RP's ability and assurances that further releases will not occur. The investigation into the cause of the release will continue after response termination.

Spill Cleanup Timetable: This response would likely last no more than several days. Cleanup of the immediate area will be required and may simply consist of facility ventilation. The RP should direct a complete inventory of the ammonia refrigeration system and determine the potential for any potential releases. Meanwhile, ADEC directs the ammonia specialists, Aware Consulting, to assist

with the inventory and to conduct a thorough inspection of the system to determine the cause of any release and potential for future ammonia releases.

Shortfalls:

- **Equipment: The City of Pelican does not maintain a Level A entry capable Hazmat Team, and Level A Personal Protective Equipment is not available in Pelican.**
- **Personnel: Due to the location of the accident, and assuming evacuation and proper shelter in place actions have occurred, additional emergency response personnel are not deemed necessary, unless the release extends over a prolonged period of time.**
- **Funding: Funding of response and cleanup actions will be the responsibility of the Responsible Party.**
- **Minimum Response Times: Response should be initiated immediately. Based on the location of the incident, the RP and local fire chief will initially respond to the situation if a release occurs. The FOSC, SOSC, and Aware Consulting representative are expected to arrive at the scene by early afternoon.**

9500 – LIST OF AGREEMENTS

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

National and Statewide Policy:

- **Alaska RCP Part 4, Applicable MOU/MOA**

SEAK Area Committee Website, hosted by DEC

9600 – CONVERSIONS

Common conversions are easily found via the internet.

9700 – RESPONSE REFERENCES

9710 – Geographic Zone Descriptions

9710.1 – Southeast Alaska (SEAK)

9710.1.1 – General Description

SEAK stretches from Icy Bay, in the north, to Dixon Entrance at the Canadian border in the south. This narrow slice of the North American mainland has an adjacent archipelago that includes eight large islands and nearly two thousand smaller ones.

The general ocean coastline extends approximately 450 nautical miles (nm) north to south. Approximately 250 nm of this extent is the Alexander Archipelago, a 30-mile-wide strip of mainland bordered by an 80-mile-wide compact chain of islands between Cape Spencer and Dixon Entrance. This area has tidal shorelines totaling 11,085 nm. The topography of steep inclines and narrow gorges seen on land extends below sea level to form a system of narrow deep-water straits that experience a tidal range of 25 feet.

9720 – Geographic Response Strategies (GRS)

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Geographic Response Strategies (GRS):

SEAK GRS are available online on ADEC's website and organized by geographic zone.

GRS provide responders with pre-identified tactics designed to protect a variety of "areas of major concern" against the potential negative effects of a discharge or release into the marine environment. Areas of major concerns typically encompass vulnerable resources that include, but are not limited to, environmentally sensitive areas, protected species, and sensitive cultural and historic resources. Protection of all such resources in their entirety would be optimal. However, given the vast nature of the Southeast Region, designating a sensitive area as an area of major concern may not be an option, due to insurmountable risk to responder safety, adverse environmental conditions, or other barriers to safe tactical deployment. Therefore, candidate areas must be evaluated for the presence of resources at risk, and subsequently prioritized based on the feasibility of successfully protecting a site with existing technology. Once an area is designated an "area of major concern," a GRS may then be established.

The GRS listed in this plan have been vetted by local, State, and federal agencies. The vetting process typically involves a desktop evaluation of GRS data by natural resource managers and other subject

matter experts. Subsequent validation can include a visual inspection of the corresponding area, or actual field testing, including equipment deployment in accordance with established GRS tactics. Field testing generally involves the FOSC, SOSC, and industry partners, and any lessons learned during testing can be used to adjust tactics to increase the likelihood of successful protection of resources at risk.

Local communities, non-governmental and tribal entities, and any other stakeholders are encouraged to provide information on additional potential areas of concern, for consideration in developing additional GRS.

Pre-identified GRS, useful as a basis to initiate response operations, are intended to be flexible for modification to prevailing conditions. The SEAK area supports Alaska tourism and fishing industries as well as communities dependent upon subsistence lifestyles. The GRS provided do not address the exhaustive number of sensitive areas and priority protection sites within the SEAK, which encompasses more than 18,377 miles of remote and extreme tidal coastline. During an incident, as in an exercise, the RP/PRP and IMT must consider all potentially sensitive areas that may be impacted for strategies to mitigate and protect valued resources and habitat.

9730 – Potential Places of Refuge (PPOR)

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Operations, Planning:

Potential Places of Refuge
ARRT Guidelines for Places of Refuge Decision-Making

9740 – Environmental, Fish, and Wildlife Protection Plans

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Wildlife, Fish, and Their Habitats:

- **Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Oil Spill Response in Alaska**
- **Sensitive Areas Compendium for Alaska**

9750 – Community Profiles

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

Contact Information:

- **Alaska DCRA Community Database Online**

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

9760 – Technical References List

Refer to the Area Plan References and Tools boxes included throughout this ACP.

10 – DEFINITIONS

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

National and Statewide Policy:

- **SEAK Area Committee Website, hosted by DEC**
- **Alaska RCP Part 2, Guidance to Planners**

Additional Resources:

Electronic Code of Federal Regulations home
The Alaska State Legislature Website (State Statue and Regulation search)

Area Committee (AC): as provided for by CWA sections 311(a)(18) and (j)(4), means the entity appointed by the President consisting of members from qualified personnel of federal, state, and local agencies with responsibilities that include preparing an area contingency plan for an area designated by the President (40 CFR 300.5).

Area Contingency Plan (ACP): as provided for by CWA sections 311(a)(19) and (j)(4), means the plan prepared by an Area Committee that is developed to be implemented in conjunction with the NCP and RCP, in part to address removal of a worst case discharge and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in or near an area designated by the President (40 CFR 300.5).

Average Most Probable Discharge (AMPD): means a discharge of the lesser of 50 barrels of oil or 1 percent of the cargo from the vessel during cargo oil transfer operations to or from the vessel (33 CFR 155.1020).

Coastal Waters: for the purposes of classifying the size of discharges, means the waters of the Coastal Zone except for the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers (*40 CFR 300.5*).

Coastal Zone: as defined for the purpose of the NCP, means all United States waters subject to the tide, United States waters of the Great Lakes, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, waters of the Contiguous Zone, other waters of the high seas subject to the NCP, and the land surface or land substrata, ground waters, and ambient air proximal to those waters. The term Coastal Zone delineates an area of federal responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by EPA/USCG agreements and identified in federal regional contingency plans (*40 CFR 300.5*).

Contiguous Zone: means the zone of the high seas, established by the United States under Article 24 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone, which is contiguous to the territorial sea and which extends nine miles seaward from the outer limit of the territorial sea (*40 CFR 300.5)*.

Discharge: as defined by section 311(a)(2) of the CWA, includes, but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of oil, but excludes discharges in compliance with a permit under section 402 of the CWA, discharges resulting from circumstances identified and reviewed and made a part of the public record with respect to a permit issued or modified under section 402 of the CWA, and subject to a condition in such permit, or continuous or anticipated intermittent discharges from a point source, identified in a permit or permit application under section 402 of the CWA, that are caused by events occurring within the scope of relevant

operating or treatment systems. For purposes of the NCP, discharge also means substantial threat of discharge (*40 CFR 300.5*).

Emergency Planning and Community Right To Know Act (EPCRA): of 1986 was created to help communities plan for chemical emergencies. It also requires industry to report on the storage, use and releases of hazardous substances to federal, state, and local governments. EPCRA requires state and local governments, and Indian tribes to use this information to prepare for and protect their communities from potential risks (*40 CFR 355*).

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, tribal, city, county), or by some combination thereof (FEMA).

Hazardous substance (HazSub): Any substance designated pursuant to section 311(b)(2)(A) of the CWA; any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated pursuant to section 102 of CERCLA; any hazardous waste having the characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to section 3001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (but not including any waste the regulation of which under the Solid Waste Disposal Act (*42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.*) has been suspended by Act of Congress); any toxic pollutant listed under section 307(a) of the CWA; any hazardous air pollutant listed under section 112 of the Clean Air Act (*42 U.S.C. 7521 et seq.*); and any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the EPA Administrator has taken action pursuant to section 7 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (*15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.*). The term does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance in the first sentence of this paragraph, and the term does not include natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquified natural gas, or synthetic gas usable for fuel (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas).

Hazardous Substance: under *AS 46.08.900(6)* means (A) an element or compound that, when it enters into or on the surface or subsurface land or water of the State, presents an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare, or to fish, animals, vegetation, or any part of the natural habitat in which fish, animals, or wildlife may be found; or (B) a substance defined as a hazardous substance under *42 U.S.C. 9601 - 9657 (CERCLA*); Hazardous substance does not include uncontaminated crude oil or uncontaminated refined oil in an amount of 10 gallons or less. *Under State of Alaska law, oil is considered a hazardous substance (AS 46.03.826(5)).*

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

Hazardous Waste: under *AS 46.03.900(9)* means a waste or combination of wastes that because of quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may:

(A) cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness; or

(B) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed, treated, stored, transported, or disposed of.

HAZWOPER: Under the *Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970*, employers are responsible for providing a safe and healthful workplace. Standards include explicit safety and health training requirements to ensure that workers have the required skills and knowledge to safely do their work. Employers shall provide employees with effective information and training on hazardous chemicals in their work area at the time of their initial assignment, and whenever a new chemical hazard the employees have not previously been trained about is introduced into their work area *(29 CFR 1910.120).*

Incident Action Plan (IAP): a document outlining the control objectives, operational period objectives, and response strategy defined by incident command during response planning (FEMA).

Incident Command Post (ICP): the field location where the primary functions are performed. The Incident Command Post may be co-located with the Incident Base or other incident facilities (FEMA).

Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. The Incident Command System is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. ICS is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations (FEMA).

Inland Waters: for the purposes of classifying the size of discharges, means those waters of the United States in the Inland Zone, waters of the Great Lakes, and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers (*40 CFR 300.5*).

Inland Zone: means the environment inland of the coastal zone excluding the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers. The term inland zone delineates an area of federal responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by EPA/USCG agreements and identified in federal regional contingency plans (*40 CFR 300.5*).

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC): a group of local representatives and volunteer appointed by the SERC to develop and review emergency response plans in coordination with local jurisdictional authorities.

Local Emergency Planning District (LEPD): are the boundaries of a LEPC.

Local Emergency Response Plan (LERP): a plan developed for an LEPD by a LEPC. LERP's must be reviewed by the State Emergency Response Commission. For the purposes of this ACP, LERPs may include Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs), Small Community Emergency Response Plans (SCERP), or other local, community, municipal, or village emergency response plan.

Local government: public entities responsible for the security and welfare of a designated area as established by law. A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized

tribal entity (FEMA), or in Alaska a Native Village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity.

Maximum Most Probable Discharge (MMPD): means a discharge of:

(1) 2,500 barrels of oil for vessels with an oil cargo capacity equal to or greater than 25,000 barrels; or

(2) 10% of the vessel's oil cargo capacity for vessels with a capacity of less than 25,000 barrels *(33 CFR 155.1020)*.

Multiagency Coordination Group (MAC): a group of administrators or executives, or their appointed representatives, who are typically authorized to commit agency resources and funds. A Multiagency Coordination (MAC) Group can provide coordinated decision making and resource allocation among cooperating agencies, and may establish the priorities among incidents, harmonize agency policies, and provide strategic guidance and direction to support incident management activities. MAC Groups may also be known as policy groups, multiagency committees, emergency management committees, or as otherwise defined by the Multiagency Coordination System (FEMA).

Multiagency Coordination System (MACS): A system that provides the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination. Multiagency Coordination Systems assist agencies and organizations responding to an incident. The elements of a MACS include facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications. Two of the most commonly used elements are Emergency Operations Centers and MAC Groups (FEMA).

Oil: liquid hydrocarbon of any kind and in any form, whether crude, refined, or a petroleum by-product, including but not limited to petroleum, fuel oil, gasoline, lubricating oils, oily sludge, oil refuse, oil mixed with other wastes, crude oils, liquefied natural gas, propane, butane, or other liquid hydrocarbons regardless of specific gravity.

On-Scene Coordinator (OSC): means the federal official predesignated by EPA or the USCG to coordinate and direct responses under subpart D, or the government official designated by the lead agency to coordinate and direct removal actions under subpart E of the NCP (40 CFR 300.5). OSC may also be used to generally refer to federal, state, local official(s) serving in the role.

Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC): the federal official predesignated by the USCG or EPA to coordinate and direct federal responses under Subpart D of the NCP, or the official designated by the lead agency to coordinate and direct removal actions under Subpart E of the NCP. Generally, the EPA will provide the FOSC for discharges or releases into or threatening the Inland Zone and the USCG shall provide the FOSC for discharges or releases into or threatening the Coastal Zone. However, if the release is from a facility or vessel under the jurisdiction, custody or control of DOD or DOE, then DOD or DOE will be the lead agency and designate the FOSC. For releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants from a vessel or facility under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of a federal agency other than the USCG, EPA, DOD, or DOE, then that federal agency will provide the FOSC for all removal actions that are not emergencies *(40 CFR 300.5)*.

Local On-Scene Coordinator (LOSC): the designated Community Emergency Coordinator under the community's ERP. Where no ERP exists, the police or fire chief or other emergency services official will typically serve as the LOSC.

State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC): SOSCs are appointed by the ADEC Commissioner. In the event of a major discharge, the Commissioner may designate the SPAR Director or another individual to serve as the SOSC. An SOSC may appoint a SOSC representative (SOSCR) to act for the SOSC during a response.

Size classes of discharges refers to the following size classes of oil discharges which are provided as guidance to the OSC and serve as the criteria for the actions delineated in subpart D. They are not meant to imply associated degrees of hazard to public health or welfare of the United States, nor are they a measure of environmental injury. Any oil discharge that poses a substantial threat to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment or results in significant public concern shall be classified as a major discharge regardless of the following quantitative measures:

(1) Minor discharge means a discharge to the Inland Waters of less than 1,000 gallons of oil or a discharge to the Coastal Waters of less than 10,000 gallons of oil.

(2) Medium discharge means a discharge of 1,000 to 10,000 gallons of oil to the Inland Waters or a discharge of 10,000 to 100,000 gallons of oil to the Coastal Waters.

(3) Major discharge means a discharge of more than 10,000 gallons of oil to the Inland Waters or more than 100,000 gallons of oil to the Coastal Waters *(30 CFR 400.5*).

Size classes of releases refers to the following size classifications which are provided as guidance to the OSC for meeting pollution reporting requirements in subpart B. The final determination of the appropriate classification of a release will be made by the OSC based on consideration of the particular release (e.g., size, location, impact, etc.):

(1) Minor release means a release of a quantity of hazardous substance(s), pollutant(s), or contaminant(s) that poses minimal threat to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment.

(2) Medium release means a release not meeting the criteria for classification as a minor or major release.

(3) Major release means a release of any quantity of hazardous substance(s), pollutant(s), or contaminant(s) that poses a substantial threat to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment or results in significant public concern *(30 CFR 400.5*).

Pollutant or Contaminant: defined by Section 104 (a)(2) of CERCLA, shall include, but not be limited to, any elements, substances, compound, or mixture, including disease-causing agents, which, after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingesting through the food chain, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction), or physical deformation in such organisms or their offspring. The term does not include petroleum [under federal law], including crude oil and any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under Section 101(14)(A)-(F) of CERCLA, nor does it include natural gas, liquefied natural gas and synthetic gas of pipeline quality (or mixture of natural gas and synthetic gas). For purposes of the NCP, the term pollutant or contaminant means any pollutant or contaminant, which may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare *(40 CFR 300.5*).

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

Release as defined by section 101(22) of CERCLA, means any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles containing any hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant), but excludes: Any release which results in exposure to persons solely within a workplace, with respect to a claim which such persons may assert against the employer of such persons; emissions from the engine exhaust of a motor vehicle, rolling stock, aircraft, vessel, or pipeline pumping station engine; release of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material from a nuclear incident, as those terms are defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, if such release is subject to requirements with respect to financial protection established by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission under section 170 of such Act, or, for the purposes of section 104 of CERCLA or any other response action, any release of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material from any processing site designated under section 102(a)(1) or 302(a) of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978 *(42 U.S.C. 7901* et seq.); and the normal application of fertilizer. For purposes of the NCP, release also means threat of release.

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

Responsible Party (RP): any person, operator, or facility that has control over an oil or hazardous substance immediately before entry of the oil or hazardous substance into the atmosphere or in or upon the water, surface, or subsurface land of the State. Alaska refers to this as Responsible Person *(18 AAC 75.990)*

Spill of National Significance (SONS): means a spill that due to its severity, size, location, actual or potential impact on the public health and welfare or the environment, or the necessary response effort, is so complex that it requires extraordinary coordination of federal, state, local, and responsible party resources to contain and clean up the discharge *(30 CFR 400.5).*

State Emergency Response Commission (SERC): The Governor of the state has designated a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) that is responsible for implementing the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) provisions within its state. The SERC's duties include:

- **Establishing procedures for receiving and processing public requests for information collected under EPCRA**
- **Reviewing local emergency response plans**
- **Designating local emergency planning districts**
- **Appointing a Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) for each district**
- **Supervising the activities of the LEPC**

Volunteer: means any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency that has authority to accept volunteer services (examples: Reference 16 U.S.C. 742f(c)). A volunteer is subject to the provisions of the authorizing statute and the NCP (30 CFR 400.5).

Waters of the State: includes lakes, bays, sounds, ponds, impoundment reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, passages, canals, the Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean, within the territorial limits of the State and all other bodies of surface or

underground water, natural or artificial, public or private, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, which are wholly or partially in or bordering the State or under jurisdiction of the State *(AS 46.04.900)*.

Worst Case Discharge (WCD): as defined by section 311(a)(24) of the CWA, means, in the case of a vessel, a discharge in adverse weather conditions of its entire cargo, and, in the case of an offshore facility or onshore facility, the largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions *(30 CFR 400.5)*.

11 – REFERENCES

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

The primary location of references is the ADEC References and Tools webpage.