

**COOK INLET  
SUBAREA CONTINGENCY PLAN**

**RESPONSE  
SECTION**

**RESPONSE SECTION**

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# RESPONSE: PART ONE – EMERGENCY RESPONSE NOTIFICATION

## A. EMERGENCY RESPONSE NOTIFICATION

In the case of a *reportable* oil or hazardous substance spill (as defined in State and federal regulations), the Responsible Party or initial responder to the spill incident will immediately notify the following agencies. Once these initial notifications have been made, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC), State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) and Local On-Scene Coordinator (LOSC) respectively, will be responsible for the notification of appropriate federal, state, and local agencies and organizations according to the contact lists contained on the following pages.

### Initial Emergency Contact Checklist

*NOTE: All telephone numbers are in area code 907, unless otherwise specified.*

#### FEDERAL:

National Response Center (24 hr) .....800-424-8802

#### FOSC for Coastal Zone

USCG -Sector Anchorage (24 hr).....271-6700

#### FOSC for Inland Spills

EPA Region X Alaska Operations, Anchorage Office .....271-5083

Fax: 271-3424

FOSC R. Whittier (cellular).....830-7236

FOSC M. Carr (cellular) .....227-9936

Seattle Office (24 hr Duty Officer).....206-553-1263

#### STATE:

#### SOSC for Coastal or Inland Spills

ADEC Central Area Response Team (business hours).....269-3063

or, 262-5210, ext. 234

Fax: 269-7648

24 hr – thru State Troopers .....800-478-9300

**B. USCG AND FEDERAL AGENCY CONTACTS**

It is the responsibility of the FOSC to initiate contact, as appropriate, with the following agencies, organizations, and entities once emergency notifications have been made. This is not an exhaustive list of federal contacts, and the FOSC may notify additional parties. Phone numbers are not listed in order of importance, and contacts will be made at the discretion of the FOSC. Initial notifications will be made by telephone, with concurrent transmission of any available documents (e.g., POLREPs or other information) by fax or e-mail whenever possible. Additional federal agency contacts are listed in the *Resources Section* of this plan.

**FOSC Historic Properties Specialists:** During an incident response, contact the FOSC. For BOA contractor information, contact USCG Sector Anchorage, Response Department at 271-6700.

**Threatened and Endangered Species Consultation Contacts:**

Department of the Interior (business hours) ..... 271-5011  
 Emergency (24 hr) ..... 333-0489/357-0488/345-7726  
 Cellular: 227-3783/3781; Fax: 271-4102  
 Department of Commerce/NOAA (business hours) ..... 586-7235 or 271-5006  
 Emergency (24 hr) 586-7639 or 248-4211; Fax: 586-7012 or 271-3030

**COAST GUARD CONTACTS**

	<b>Phone</b>	<b>Fax</b>	<b>Alt. Phone</b>
National Response Center	800-424-8802	202-267-2165	202-267-2675
USCG District 17 Command Center (SAR)	463-2000	463-2340	
USCG District 17 Public Affairs	463-2071	463-2072	
USCG – Sector Anchorage	271-6700	271-6751	
USCG Pacific Strike Team	415-883-3311	415-883-7814	
National Strike Force	252-331-6000	252-331-6012	
National Pollution Funds Center	202-493-6700	202-493-4900	

**FEDERAL AGENCIES**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency – Anchorage	271-5083	271-3424	
– Seattle (24 hr)	206-553-1263		
U.S. Department of the Interior	271-5011	271-4102	
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Admin. SSC	271-3593	271-3139	
U.S. Forest Service	586-7876	586-7892	586-8806
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Security Office)	753-2515	753-2513	
U.S. Navy SUPSALV	384-2968	384-2969	
Federal Aviation Administration (Ops Center)	271-5936	276-7261	
National Marine Fisheries	271-5006	271-3030	
National Weather Service	271-3886	266-5105	271-5088
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (BOEMRE)	334-5200	334-5202	

**FEDERALLY-RECOGNIZED TRIBES NATIVE GROUPS/CORPORATIONS**

See the *Resources Section, Part Three, Subsection N* for a complete listing and contact information.

*All telephone numbers in area code 907, unless otherwise specified*

	<b>Phone</b>	<b>Fax</b>	<b>Alt. Phone</b>
<b>NATIVE GROUPS/CORPORATIONS</b>			
Cook Inlet Region Inc.....	274-8638	263-5186	
Alaska Inter-Tribal Council.....	563-9334	563-9337	
Cook Inlet Tribal Council.....	265-5900	265-5947	877-985-5900

**C. ALASKA STATE AGENCY CONTACTS**

It is the responsibility of the SOSC to initiate contact, as appropriate, with the following agencies and organizations once emergency notifications have been made. This is not an exhaustive list of State contacts, and the SOSC may notify additional parties. Phone numbers are not listed in order of importance and contacts will be made at the discretion of the SOSC. Initial notifications will be made by telephone, with concurrent transmission of any available documents (e.g., a sitrep or other information) by fax or e-mail whenever possible. Additional state agency contacts are listed in the *Resources Section* of this plan and in the **Unified Plan, Annex A**.

It is the responsibility of the SOSC to initiate contact, as appropriate, with the following agencies and organizations once emergency notifications have been made. This is not an exhaustive list of State contacts, and the SOSC may notify additional parties. Phone numbers are not listed in order of importance and contacts will be made at the discretion of the SOSC. Initial notifications will be made by telephone, with concurrent transmission of any available documents (e.g., a sitrep or other information) by fax or e-mail whenever possible. Additional state agency contacts are listed in the *Resources Section* of this plan and in the **Unified Plan, Annex A**.

<i>All telephone numbers in area code 907, unless otherwise specified</i>	<b>Phone</b>	<b>Fax</b>	<b>Alt. Phone</b>
<b>ALASKA STATE AGENCIES</b>			
Dept. of Environmental Conservation, Anchorage	269-3063	269-7648	
24 hr, thru State Troopers	800-478-9300		
Dept. of Fish and Game	267-2541	267-2499	267-2813
Dept. of Military & Veteran Affairs	428-7000	428-7009	
Division of Emergency Services (24 hr)	800-478-2337		
Dept. of Labor: AK Occupational Safety & Health	800-770-4940	465-6012	269-4940
Dept. of Law	269-5100	276-3697	269-5274
Dept. of Natural Resources	269-8815	269-8913	269-5274
Division of Oil and Gas (paging terminal)	762-2580	269-8938	269-8815
Division of Mining, Land and Water	269-8600	269-8904	
State Historic Preservation Office	269-8721	269-8908	269-8723
Dept. of Public Safety – Dispatch	428-7200	428-7204	
State Troopers – 24-Hour	800-478-9300		
Dept. of Transportation & Public Facilities	269-0770	248-1573	
Dept. of Community and Economic Development			
Dept. of Health and Social Services	465-3027	465-4101	561-4406
University of Alaska	486-1500	486-1540	
<b>INDUSTRY ORGANIZATIONS</b>			
Alaska Chadux Corporation.....	348-2365	348-2330	888-831-3438
Cook Inlet Spill Prevention & Response, Inc.(CISPRI) .....	776-5129	776-2190	
Ship Escort Response Vessel Service (SERVS) of Alyeska Terminal.....	834-6620		
<b>REGIONAL CITIZENS ADVISORY COUNCILS</b>			
Cook Inlet RCAC.....	283-7222	283-6102	800-652-7222
Prince William Sound RCAC .....	835-5957	835-5926	800-478-7221

**D. LOCAL CONTACTS**

It is the responsibility of the LOSC and the SOSC to initiate contact with the appropriate local government agencies and organizations once initial emergency notifications have been made. Local plans may designate who will serve as the LOSC, who has responsibility for making any necessary contacts, and who should be contacted. Each distinct town, village, or community within larger jurisdictions, such as boroughs, may have their own emergency response plan, and all applicable local plans should be consulted during an emergency situation.

This list of local contacts is not exhaustive, and the LOSC may notify additional parties. Phone numbers are not listed in order of importance and contacts will be made at the discretion of the LOSC/SOSC. Initial notifications will be made by telephone, with concurrent transmission of any available documents (e.g., sitreps or other information) by fax or e-mail whenever possible.

*(The Resources Section, Part One contains additional information and contacts for specific locales.)*

<i>All telephone numbers are in area code 907, unless otherwise specified.</i>		<b>Phone / Fax</b>
<b>Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)</b>		
Municipality of Anchorage LEPC .....	343-1400 or 343-1404 / 249-7796	
Kenai Peninsula Borough LEPC .....	262-4910 / 262-8603	
Matanuska/Susitna Borough LEPC .....	271-5185 / 271-4198	
<b>Borough</b>		
<b>Municipality of Anchorage</b> (also see below)		
Municipality Office.....	343-4431 / 343-4499	
Emergency Management .....	343-1400	
Fire & Emergency Services .....	911 or 267-4900	
Anchorage Police Department .....	911 or 786-8500	
State Troopers (Anchorage).....	269-5511	
<b>Kenai Peninsula Borough</b>		
Borough Office .....	262-4441 / 262-8616	
Emergency Management .....	262-4910	
Fire & Emergency Services .....	<i>contact individual communities</i>	
State Troopers (Soldotna Post) .....	262-4453	
<b>Matanuska Susitna Borough</b>		
Borough Office .....	745-4801 / 745-9845	
Emergency Operations.....	373-8880	
Fire & Emergency Services .....	<i>contact individual communities</i>	
State Troopers (Palmer) .....	745-2131	

**Cities/Villages**

Alexander Creek .....  
    Village Corporation ..... 243-5323

Anchorage Municipality (Public Information Office) ..... 343-4431 / fx343-4499  
    Emergency Management ..... 343-1400  
    State Troopers Anchorage Post ..... 248-1410  
    State Troopers Girdwood Post ..... 783-2704 or 783-0972  
    Police ..... 911 or 786-8500  
    Fire Anchorage City Limits ..... 911 or 267-4900  
    Fire Girdwood ..... 783-2511  
    Fire Eagle River ..... 694-2675  
    Fire Elmendorf AFB ..... 552-4644  
    Fire Fort Richardson ..... 384-0774  
    Fire Chugiak ..... 688-2555  
    Fire Anchorage Airport ..... 266-2411  
    Fire Hiland Road ..... 696-8414  
    Hospital Alaska Native Center ..... 729-1729  
    Alaska Regional Hospital ..... 276-1131  
    Providence Hospital ..... 562-2211  
    U.S. Air Force, Elmendorf Hospital ..... 552-2748  
    Port Director ..... 343-6200

Anchor Point .....  
    Volunteer Fire and Rescue ..... 235-6700 or 235-2427  
    Clinic ..... 235-5284  
    Emergency ..... 911

Big Lake .....  
    Ambulance (Palmer) ..... 373-8800 or 745-4811  
    State Troopers (Mat-Su West) ..... 373-8300  
    Fire Department ..... 892-7750

Butte .....  
    Ambulance (Palmer) ..... 373-8800 or 745-4811  
    State Troopers (Palmer) ..... 745-2131

Chase ..... (use Talkeetna listings)

Chickaloon .....  
    Tribal Council ..... 745-0707  
    Public Safety Officer ..... 745-0743  
    Environmental Dept. .... 745-0737

Clam Gulch .....  
    Emergency (Kenai) ..... 262-4792 or 4453

Cohoe .....

Emergency (Kenai).....	262-4792 or 4453
Cooper Landing .....	
Fire Department (Soldotna dispatch).....	262-4453
State Troopers.....	595-1233
Ambulance/ Rescue.....	595-1800
Crown Point .....	(use Seward listings)
Eklutna .....	(use Anchorage listings)
Tribal Council .....	688-6020
Fox River .....	(use Homer listings)
Fritz Creek .....	(use Homer listings)
Funny River .....	(use Soldotna listings)
Girdwood .....	
Emergency.....	911
Fire/EMS .....	783-2511
State Troopers.....	783-0972
Halibut Cove.....	(use Homer listings)
Happy Valley .....	(use Homer listings)
Homer (City).....	235-8121 / fx235-3143
State Troopers.....	235-8239
Police Department .....	235-3150
Fire Department .....	235-3155 or 235-3150
Hospital .....	235-8101
Clinic .....	235-8857
Harbormaster .....	235-3160
Hope .....	(use Anchorage or Soldotna listings)
Houston .....	892-6869 / fx892-7677
Ambulance.....	373-8800 or 745-4811
Volunteer Fire Department .....	892-6457
State Troopers (Mat-Su West).....	373-8300
Jakolof Bay .....	(use Seldovia listings)
Kachemak (City).....	235-8897 / fx235-8854
Emergency.....	235-1511
Fire .....	(use Homer listings)

Kalifornsky .....	.....
Emergency (Kenai).....	262-4792 or 262-4453
Kasilof .....	.....
Emergency (Kenai).....	262-4792 or 262-4453
Kenai (City) .....	283-7535 / fx283-3014
Tribal Council Salamatoff.....	283-7864
Tribal Council Kenaitze .....	283-3633
Police Department .....	283-7879
Fire Department.....	283-7666
State Troopers.....	283-8590
Health Clinic.....	283-7351
City Dock (summer only).....	283-9538
Knik .....	.....
Tribal Council .....	373-7991
Police (Wasilla) .....	373-9077
Fire Department .....	373-8800 or 376-3559
Health Clinic (Wasilla).....	352-2888
Lazy Mountain.....	(use Palmer listings)
Meadow Lakes.....	(use Wasilla listings)
Moose Pass .....	.....
Volunteer Fire/EMS .....	288-3666 or 288-8665
Clinic .....	(use Seward or Soldotna listings)
Nanwalek .....	.....
Tribal Council .....	281-2274
Health Clinic.....	281-2250 or 281-2251
Nikiski .....	.....
Fire Department .....	776-8400 or 283-4388
Nikolaevsk .....	(use Anchor Point listings)
Ninilchik .....	.....
Tribal Council .....	567-3313
State Troopers.....	567-3388
Fire Department.....	567-3929
Health Clinic.....	567-3970
Ambulance.....	567-3342 or 567-1020
Palmer .....	745-3271 / fx745-0930
Police Department .....	745-4811
State Troopers (Palmer).....	745-2131
Fire Department .....	745-3271

Hospital .....	746-8600
Ambulance.....	373-8800 or 745-4811
Port Graham.....	
Tribal Council .....	284-2227
VPSO.....	284-2207
Fire Department .....	284-2224
Health Clinic.....	284-2241
EMS/Ambulance .....	284-2245 or 284-2262
Primrose .....	
Bean Creek Volunteer Fire/EMS.....	224-3345 or 224-3338
Seward Volunteer Ambulance.....	224-3987
Ridgeway .....	
Emergency.....	262-4792 or 262-4453
Salamatof .....	
Emergency.....	262-4792 or 262-4453
Seldovia .....	234-7643 / fx234-7430
Tribal Council .....	234-7898
Police Department .....	234-7640
Fire Department .....	234-7812
Health Clinic.....	234-7825
Harbormaster (part-time in winter).....	234-7886
S.O.S - spill response group .....	234-7400
Seward .....	224-3331 / fx224-4038
Tribal Council .....	224-3118
State Troopers.....	224-3346
Police Department .....	224-3338
Fire Department .....	224-3345 or 224-3338
Ambulance.....	224-3987
Hospital .....	224-5205 or 224-3490
Harbormaster .....	224-3138
Skwentna .....	
Fire/Rescue.....	373-8800 or 745-4811
Soldotna .....	262-9107 / fx262-1245
State Troopers.....	262-4453
Police Department .....	262-4334
Fire Department .....	262-4792
Hospital .....	262-4404
Central Emergency Services (CES).....	262-4792 or 262-4453
Sterling .....	
Emergency (CES).....	262-4792 or 262-4453

Sutton	.....	
	Fire Department .....	373-8800 or 745-4811
Talkeetna	.....	
	State Troopers .....	733-2256
	Ambulance.....	373-8800 or 745-4811
	Health Center.....	753-2273
Tyonek	.....	
	Tribal Council .....	583-2201
	Fire/Hospital.....	583-2201 or 2271
	Clinic .....	583-2461
	Volunteer Rescue .....	583-2135 or 2136
Wasilla	.....	373-9050 / fx373-9092
	Police Department .....	352-5401
	Fire Department .....	373-8800 or 745-4811
	Ambulance.....	373-8800 or 745-4811
	Hospital .....	352-2800
Whittier	.....	472-2327 / fx472-2404
	Police Department .....	472-2340
	Fire Department .....	472-2560
	Health Clinic.....	472-2303
	Harbormaster .....	472-2375
	Harbormaster - Alyeska/SERVS contact.....	472-2473
	(Note: While Whittier is not included in the Cook Inlet Subarea, the town is immediately adjacent to the subarea perimeter. Therefore, emergency services are listed here in the event of an incident occurring near this location.)	
Willow	.....	
	Fire Department .....	495-6728
	Ambulance.....	373-8800 or 745-4811

**E. OTHER POINTS OF CONTACT**

*All telephone numbers in area code 907, unless otherwise specified*

**Phone Fax Alt. Phone**

**ALASKA REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM (ARRT)** .....

Refer to the ARRT website at: <http://www.akrrt.org> for the most current listing of ARRT members.

**FEDERAL AND STATE NATURAL RESOURCE TRUSTEES EMERGENCY CONTACTS**

A complete listing of the Natural Resource Trustees contact information, including e-mail, is available through a link at the ARRT website: <http://www.akrrt.org> A listing of agency trustees appears in the *Resources Section, Part Three, Subsection T.*

**CULTURAL RESOURCES ADVISORS**

State Historic Preservation Office (ADNR) .....269-8721  
FOSC Historic Properties Specialists ..... *Contact the FOSC for appropriate BOA contractor*  
Regional Environmental Officer (USDOJ).....271-5011

**HATCHERIES/AQUACULTURE SITES**

Refer to the *Sensitive Areas Section* of this plan

**INDUSTRY/SPILL RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS**

Alaska Chadux Corporation 348-2365 348-2330 888-831-3438

**REGIONAL CITIZENS ADVISORY COUNCILS**

Cook Inlet RCAC 283-7222 283-6102 800-652-7222  
Prince William Sound RCAC 277-7222 277-4523 800-478--7221

**CHEMTREC (24 hr)** .....800-424-9300

Hazardous substances information provided by the Chemical Manufacturers Association

## **RESPONSE: PART TWO- EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

### **A. UNIFIED COMMAND STRUCTURE AND ICS**

The oil and hazardous substance discharge response Incident Command System (ICS) as described in **Annex B of the Unified Plan** will be used during a spill response in the Cook Inlet Subarea. In the event of an actual or potential oil or hazardous materials release, an Incident Command System response will be activated. The ICS is based on the National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS), which was developed to coordinate agency action and provide a command structure for use during emergency response events. In the State of Alaska, the Unified Command application of the Incident Command System is used for response to oil and hazardous material spills. This system of ICS differs somewhat from the standard NIIMS ICS format.

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

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

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

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

### **B. ROLES OF THE OSCS, RP, RAC/OSRO AND RSC**

**Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC).** The U.S. Coast Guard is the lead agency for coastal oil and hazardous materials spill responses and shall serve as the Federal On-Scene Coordinator in the Unified Command. For oil spills on inland waters (more than 1000 yards inland from the tideline), the Environmental Protection Agency will be the FOSC. The role of the U.S. Coast Guard or EPA in the Unified Command will vary according to spill type and size. The Coast Guard has adopted the Incident Management Handbook (COMDTPUB P3120.17) for use in guiding their major spill response efforts. The guide provides detailed guidance for each Incident Command System position identified for emergency response operations.

**State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC).** The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) is the lead agency for the State of Alaska in oil and hazardous materials spill response. ADEC serves as the

State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) in the Unified Command. The Statewide Oil and Hazardous Substance Incident Management System Workgroup (consisting of ADEC, industry, spill cooperatives, and federal agencies) has published the Alaska Incident Management System (AIMS) for Oil & Hazardous Substance Response. The AIMS Guide provides ADEC personnel and other response personnel with the detailed guidance necessary to properly respond to a major spill incident.

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

As long as an immediate threat to public safety exists, the LOSC will serve as the ultimate command authority for the public safety issue, while the FOSC, SOSC, and RPOSC work with the LOSC to ensure mitigation of the situation. So long as the threat to public safety remains, the LOSC will be guided by the applicable Local Emergency Response Plan developed by the local emergency services staff. If the FOSC, SOSC, or RPOSC does not assume the lead role for response, the LOSC may request higher authority to assume that responsibility. (See the **Unified Plan, Annex B.**)

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

**Primary Response Actions Contractors (RAC) and Oil Spill Response Organizations (OSRO).**

Primary Response Action Contractors (RAC) and Oil Spill Response Organizations (OSRO) may play an important role in a spill response. Primary RACs and OSROs are organizations that may enter a contractual agreement with an RP (vessel or facility owner/operator), assisting the RP in spill cleanup operations. RACs/OSROs can provide equipment, trained personnel and additional resources. The Operations/Technical Manuals maintained by the RACs/OSROs may be referenced in vessel or facility contingency plans and serve as supplementary reference documents during a response. OSROs generally have access to large inventories of spill equipment and personnel resources. The FOSC or SOSC may contract these assets for use. Select equipment located within the Cook Inlet Subarea is referenced in the Resources Section of this Plan. Complete equipment inventories are listed in the respective Operations/Technical Manuals of the RACs and OSROs.

Under State of Alaska statute, a nontank vessel is a self-propelled watercraft of more than 400 gross registered tons. Examples include: commercial fishing vessels, commercial fish processing vessels, passenger vessels and cargo vessels, but does not include a tank vessel, oil barge or public vessel. Owners of regulated nontank vessels are required to submit to ADEC an oil discharge prevention and

contingency plan covering all applicable nontank vessels. A nontank vessel PRAC is an organization registered with the State of Alaska that is obligated under a contractual relationship with a contingency plan holder to provide personnel and/or equipment to contain, control, or clean up oil spills for the plan holder; a PRAC may be under contract to multiple plan holders. A nontank vessel cleanup contractor means an oil spill primary response action contractor who is, or intends to be, obligated under contract or membership agreement to provide resources or equipment to contain, control, and perform cleanup of an oil discharge under an approved nontank vessel plan. A nontank vessel incident management team means an oil spill primary response action contractor who is, or intends to be, obligated under contract to provide incident management services under an approved nontank vessel plan. A response planning facilitator is an oil spill PRAC who provides services to the holder of an approved nontank vessel plan and act as an intermediary between the plan holder and one or more nontank vessel cleanup contractors and one or more nontank vessel incident management teams in order to facilitate the submission of a nontank vessel streamlined plan.

**Regional Citizens' Advisory Councils (RCAC).** There are two RCACs in Alaska, Cook Inlet RCAC and Prince William Sound RCAC. RCACs are independent, non-profit organizations created by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 to monitor and advise on oil industry programs related to spill prevention and response, tanker safety and environmental impact assessments. During a spill response, RCACs monitor on-water activities and observe and verify spill response and cleanup efforts. RCACs inform local community members and other concerned groups about response activities and provide information on local concerns and priorities to the Unified Command in order to facilitate operational decisions.

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

## **RESPONSE: PART THREE – RESPONSE PROCEDURES**

This part identifies the initial response objectives and actions that shall be taken for an oil or hazardous substance spill in the Cook Inlet Subarea, including the “ramp up” procedures and processes necessary to address an emerging incident.

**NOTE:** “General Emergency Response Procedures” that are applicable throughout the State are contained in the **Introductory Section of the Unified Plan**.

### **A. RESPONSE OBJECTIVES**

Regardless of the nature or location of a spill, the following objectives shall guide all response actions:

1. Ensure safety of responders and the public.
2. Stop the source of the spill.
3. Deploy equipment to contain and recover the spilled product.
4. Protect sensitive areas (environmental, historic properties, and human use).
5. Track the extent of the spill and identify affected areas.
6. Cleanup contaminated areas and properly dispose of wastes.
7. Notify and update the public. Provide avenues for community involvement where appropriate.

### **B. SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES**

This list assists the Incident Commander, either government or Responsible Party, and staff in completing the initial response actions associated with a medium to large-sized oil spill. This list is not exhaustive and should be used at the discretion of the IC and the Unified Command.

1. DEFINE NATURE OF INCIDENT
  - a. Determine facts of spill.
    - Responsible Party (name and phone #)
    - Location and time of incident
    - Type of incident (explosion, grounding, operational, etc.)
    - Type of product
    - Movement of spilled product
    - Environmental resources, sensitive areas, and historic properties at risk
  - b. Determine whether RP is willing/able to respond.
  - c. Classify size of spill.
  - d. Notify natural resource trustees
  - e. The FOSC or FOSC’s authorized representative needs to perform the following: 1) consult with natural resource trustees; 2) Endangered Species Act consultation (contact DOI and DOC to determine endangerment of threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat); and 3) determine whether incident is categorically excluded under the Programmatic Agreement to protect historic properties and, if not, activation of an FOSC Historic Properties Specialist.

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 spilled product and total potential amount.
  - b. Estimate duration of spill response efforts.
  - c. Assess weather/sea conditions .
  
4. INITIATE RESPONSE STRATEGY
  - a. Protect responders and the public.
  - b. Secure or isolate the source of spill.
  - c. Protect sensitive areas (develop priorities consistent with environmental sensitivity and protection priorities identified in Sensitive Areas Section of this plan)
  - d. Initiate containment and recovery of spilled product.
  - e. Initiate spill tracking.
  - f. Consult with natural resource trustees on removal actions to be taken.
  
5. INFORM LOCAL RESIDENTS/COMMUNITIES/STAKEHOLDERS
  - a. Prepare Press Statement.
    - Report that USCG, EPA, ADEC, RP and local emergency response personnel are responding to discharge event.
    - Give brief details of the discharge.
    - Describe actions taken by the Unified Command.
    - Announce that formal press release will be prepared as more information is received.
  - b. Contact Local Media. (Local radio, newspaper and television contact information available in Resources Section, Part Three, page 146)
  - c. Be forthcoming, and provide as much information as quickly as possible. If no information is available, say so but ensure that information is provided to the media as soon as it is available.
  - d. Conduct appropriate briefings via the ICS Liaison Officer

### **C. RAMP UP PROCEDURES**

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

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

The ramp up procedures and personnel requirements presented below are provided as guidance for the Unified Command during the initial staffing of the Incident Command System (ICS). The ICS can expand and contract to meet the needs of an emergency response without any loss of effectiveness or control. The goal for any major spill is to have the personnel in place to staff a complete ICS within the first 96 hours of a response.

In addition to federal and state responders, several Cook Inlet municipalities have significant numbers of trained personnel available to help staff an ICS. Contact the local emergency management organizations listed in Part One of this Section to recruit local, trained personnel to assist in the response effort.

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

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.

This ramp up guidance outlines the response of the federal, state and local personnel. Responsible Party personnel will also initiate a concurrent ramp up according to the procedures described in their contingency plan.

#### **Hour 0-6: Initial Response Team**

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

**Notifications:** The Responsible Party is ultimately responsible for making notifications to local, state and federal agencies. Notifications will include local officials, police, and fire departments. USCG or EPA will notify the appropriate federal agencies listed as agency contacts on page A-2 and other points of contact, as necessary. The FOSC will notify appropriate natural resource trustees to begin the consultation process on resources at risk (including threatened and endangered species and their critical habitats), response actions that may affect trust resources, and response actions to protect or reduce the injury of trust resources. ADEC will notify the appropriate State agencies as noted on the contact list on page A-3. Each agency will activate appropriate staff and equipment to respond to the Cook Inlet Subarea.

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

The response team will contact the Federal and/or State On-Scene Coordinators, report the details of the spill, and initiate a preliminary investigation into the cause of the spill. The response team will advise the Responsible Party regarding the legal requirement to initiate containment and recovery actions. The FOSC

will be advised of the severity of the spill and will activate the ICS. The FOSC and/or SOSC will brief the federal, state and local government agencies regarding the spill status and ramp up procedures. The FOSC will continue to consult with natural resource trustees on actions to be taken that may affect trust resources. The FOSC will activate an FOSC Historic Properties Specialist unless the FOSC determines that the incident is categorically excluded from the National Programmatic Agreement to protect historic properties.

ADEC will select any available State resource agency personnel to serve as a local contact until ADEC responders arrive on-scene. ADEC will request that ADNR and ADFG identify environmental priorities for protection. ADNR and ADFG will use the environmental sensitivities information in this plan as a primary source for this information. NOAA may also be contacted for initial environmental sensitivity and wildlife concentration information. ADEC will forward these priorities to the Incident Commander and the Unified Command.

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

**Command Center Establishment:** A field command post will be assembled to coordinate efforts until the FOSC, SOSC, LOSC and RP can establish the command center. The location of this field command post will depend upon the location and severity of spill, time of year, weather, and other considerations. Details on potential field command post locations, staging areas and potential command center locations throughout the Cook Inlet are included in the Resources Section of this plan.

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

**Staging Areas:** In Part Four of the Resources Section of this plan, potential staging areas have been identified and profiled for each of the communities and remote facilities in the Cook Inlet Subarea.

### **Hour 6-96: Transitional Response Team**

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

### **Hour 96: Full Response Team**

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

## **D. ADDITIONAL RESPONSE PROTOCOLS**

### **1. Health and Safety**

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

**Annex H, Appendix I of the Unified Plan** provides a Standard Site Safety Plan for Emergency / Post-Emergency Phase Coastal Oil Spills developed by the US Coast Guard. The plan is generic in nature and must be expanded to provide specific safety procedures for each incident.

**Annex H, Appendix II of the Unified Plan** provides the Training Guidelines for Local Emergency Planning Committees for Planners/Responders/Managers of Responses to Hazardous Materials Emergencies.

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

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

### **2. *In Situ* Burning, Dispersants and Other Chemical Countermeasures**

Decisions regarding the use of *in situ* burning and/or dispersants or any other chemical response tactic in the Cook Inlet Subarea will be made according to the guidelines presented in **Annex F of the Unified Plan**. Pre-approval for use of these tactics exists for certain conditions and locations.

Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs) in Alaska may authorize the use of dispersants during incident response in areas where dispersant use and *in situ* burning are not pre-approved. This authorization requires concurrence of the EPA and the ADEC Alaska RRT representatives and consultation, when practicable, with the DOC and the DOI Alaska RRT representatives. In addition, any dispersants used must be listed on the NCP Product Schedule. ***Always consult*** the appropriate guidelines for dispersants and *in situ* burning before proceeding.

Dispersant guidelines for Cook Inlet delineate areas where dispersants have been pre-approved by appropriate entities and contain checklists used by FOSCs in making decisions to use dispersants during incident response. *In situ* burning guidelines developed for Alaska include the parameters for pre-approval of *in situ* burning in the marine environment and contain a checklist used by FOSCs in making decisions to use *in situ* burning during incident response.

According to the guidelines and from an operational perspective, both of these non-mechanical response options are usually considered at an early stage in a spill response operation. Both of these tactics, dispersants and *in situ* burning, are most effective when applied to oil that has not been heavily emulsified. Therefore, the operational window for considering these tactics is somewhat restricted by time. If either or both of these options are to be considered, the Unified Command should direct an early and immediate assessment of the feasibility for employing these non-mechanical options and make a timely decision to approve/disapprove the use of these tactics.

While there are no legal obligations for the FOOSC and SOOSC to include local officials from the Cook Inlet region in the decision-making process regarding local use of dispersants and/or *in situ* burning, this is an issue of primary concern to local residents. To the extent practicable, the appropriate village, municipality or borough(s) should be involved in the decision-making process.

### **3. Waste Removal and Disposal**

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

Oversight of the waste disposal plan will normally be the responsibility of the State of Alaska. Alaska law (18 AAC 75.319 & 18 AAC 75.327) requires that cleanup and waste disposal plans for hazardous substances, including oil, be approved by ADEC. For information and guidelines on procedures for transporting, storage, and disposal of wastes and a listing of disposal related permits, refer to the **Unified Plan, Annex E, Appendix VI**.

Note: Within the Cook Inlet area, there are limitations, though not as severe as other locations within Alaska, on the amount of temporary storage available for waste products and recovered product resulting from an oil spill.

### **4. Cost Recovery/Documentation**

Refer to the **Unified Plan, Annex C, Appendix I** (Federal Spill Funding Procedures), and **Appendix III** (State Administrative Guidelines).

### **5. Public Affairs**

The Incident Commander/Unified Command will direct all media inquiries to the Public Information Officer(s). The Public Information Officer position may be filled jointly by regulatory agency and RP representatives. A Joint Information Center (JIC) may be established. For local media contacts, consult the Resources Section, Part Three of this plan. Refer to **Annex I of the Unified Plan** for statewide guidance on Public Affairs inquiries.

## **E. GEOGRAPHIC RESPONSE STRATEGIES**

Refer to the *Geographic Response Strategies (GRS) Section* of this plan for the site documents and maps for each specific GRS.

GRS provide unified (public, responders, and agencies) priorities and response strategies for the protection of selected sensitive areas to aid first responders to an oil spill. The GRS list the sensitive resources of an area and the response strategies, equipment, personnel and logistical information necessary to protect the sensitive areas. Because the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the U.S. Coast Sector Office have already approved them, the GRS can serve as pre-approved strategies of the Unified Command during the emergency phase of an oil spill response.

## **F. POTENTIAL PLACES OF REFUGE**

Refer to the *Potential Places of Refuge (PPOR) Section* of this plan for the pre-identified sites and the specific information on each PPOR.

Leaking or disabled vessels may require a sheltered location with adequate water depth to lighten or repair the vessel. Leaking vessels need to be repaired to limit the amount of spilled product. If leaking vessels are not repaired, a spilled product, such as oil, can negatively affect downstream environmental resources and shoreline. Vessels need to be anchored or moored in protected waters to safely make repairs and stop the loss of oil or other hazardous products.

Each vessel incident presents unique circumstances that the Unified Command must address. The goal is to safely repair or salvage a damaged vessel while avoiding or minimizing impacts to local resources. Prior to bringing a vessel into an anchoring or mooring location, the Unified Command will need to consider:

- Status of the vessel
- Public safety
- Environmental resources at risk
- Strategies to protect sensitive areas
- Prevailing winds
- Navigational approach to the mooring site
- Anchoring ground
- Vessel traffic
- Available dock and support facilities
- Available skilled and spill response labor

The USCG Captain of the Port (COTP) – Western Alaska has jurisdiction over approving temporary mooring or anchoring locations for leaking or damaged vessels within this area. The COTP will consult with natural resource trustees and other appropriate stakeholders (e.g., State, tribal, and local government representatives) when deciding where and when to move a stricken vessel.

In October 2004, the Alaska RRT approved the *Guidelines for Places of Refuge Decision-Making*. These guidelines were developed by the ARRT Places of Refuge Subcommittee composed of representatives from federal and State agencies (including the USCG, USEPA, USDOJ, ADEC, ADFG, ADNR), oil spill cooperatives, industry production and transportation interests, Alaska marine pilot representatives, salvage operators, and regional citizens advisory councils. Refer to **Annex O of the Unified Plan** for additional information and links to the complete guidelines.