

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Version 2020.1

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April 2022

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HOW TO USE THIS PLAN

The Alaska Inland Area Contingency Plan is one of four Area Contingency Plans. This plan is for the operational guide for responses to oil discharges and hazardous substance releases in the inland zone of Alaska. The inland zone is described in [Section 1200](#).

This plan is intended to be responder friendly. To accomplish this a few assumptions and administrative decisions on the layout and content were made. These are described in below under the categories of Format/Layout and Content.

FORMAT/LAYOUT

- This plan is organized according to Incident Command System sections.
- The [Chapter 7000 Hazardous Substances](#) is intended to address issues specific to these types of responses. The primary ICS chapters are either generic to all responses or specific to oil discharges.
- [An Acronym and Abbreviation list](#) is provided in the front of this plan. This list includes acronyms and abbreviations used in the plan or that are often used in a response. This list is considered “first use” of the term and are not spelled out in later sections of the plan, with a few exceptions.
- **References and Tools Boxes:** With a few exceptions, hyperlinks are not imbedded in this plan. However, at the top of each chapter and many sections and subsections there is a “References and Tools Box” with a listing websites, electronic documents and other internet tools of websites, electronic documents and other internet tools that are useful and pertinent to the subject. Most of these References and Tools are available via the [ADEC References and Tools Website](#), which is organized by ICS section and by subject.
 - The hyperlink in this box refers plan-users to the ADEC References and Tools page; the bold heading refers to the Categories on the ADEC References and Tools Page with this information, although it is not comprehensive. Additional resources that may not be included on the ADEC References and Tools page may also be listed in the References and Tools box.
 - Purpose: Most hyperlinks were removed from the plan to facilitate hyperlink maintenance. Broken links in previous plan versions were a persistent problem. Also, by consolidating all links in one location, it facilitates the ability of responders to download all applicable files rather. Previously a responder would have to search a plan to find and download these documents.
 - The ADEC References and Tools page is checked regularly for broken links which can be fixed without editing the ACP. In the event of broken or missing links on the References and Tools page found between these regular checks, the website name or title should be sufficient to find using an internet search tool.
- A glossary of terms is available [in Chapter 10 Definitions](#).
- Attempts have been made to format this file to enhance its usefulness in an electronic format on a computer, tablet, or smartphone.

CONTENT

- This plan is an operations plan. Content that was appropriate for prevention, preparedness, or general background has been removed. Please see the ADEC References and Tools.
- Plan users are trained responders. This plan is not intended to provide training. Content available in previous plan versions that was focused on training vs. operational has been removed.
- This plan is intended for multi-agency use. In general, agency-specific guidance is not included in the plan but is listed in the “References and Tools” box at the top of each chapter and many sections and available on the ADEC References and Tools Page.
- Previous plan versions quoted or paraphrased content from other plans and guidance documents. Most of this content has been removed and the plan-user is referred to the source document.
 - Purpose: This content is generated and maintained by the authoring agencies and organizations. Updates to these documents occurs on timelines set by their author agencies. By referring to the source document, rather than imbedding the content directly into this plan, responders are directed to the most current information.
 - Further, revisions to this content is usually outside authority or ability of the OSCs and the Area Committees.
- This plan should be considered part of a suite of plans. [Section 1100](#) and Figure 1-1 describe some of the other associated plans. This plan should be used in conjunction with agency-specific plans and protocols, facility/vessel response, and issue-specific plans and guidance, such as the Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Oil Spill Response in Alaska.

APPROVAL LETTER



Prince William Sound Area Contingency Plan

*Prince William Sound
AREA COMMITTEE*

TBD, 2021

Mission Statement:

Established in 2018, the Prince William Sound Area Committee (PWSAC) 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 PWSAC ensures expedited processes exist for exigent circumstances related to dispersant use and other mitigating substances and devices. The PWSAC 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 Prince William Sound area.

Dear Recipient:

Attached is the Prince William Sound Area Contingency Plan (ACP). The ACP serves as tactical and operational instructions and guidance to responders and planners preparing for a coordinated Federal, State, and local exercise and/or response to a discharge, or substantial threat of discharge of oil and/or a release of a hazardous substance in the Prince William Sound Area of Alaska. State and Federal On-Scene Coordinators shall use the ACP, in conjunction with the Regional Contingency Plan and National Contingency Plan, to inform and support the Prince William Sound Area Committee (PWSAC) 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 PWSAC, 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. Direct your correspondence to the following addresses:

Marine Safety Unit Valdez
PO Box 486
Valdez, AK 99686

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

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

The Co-Chairpersons of the Prince William Sound Area Committee (PWSAC) hereby approve this document.

CDR Patrick A. Drayer

U.S. Coast Guard, Marine Safety Unit Valdez
Co-Chair, Prince William Sound Area Committee

Anna Carey
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Co-Chair, Prince William Sound Area Committee

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RECORD OF CHANGES

VERSION #	APPROVAL DATE	SECTION(S)	PAGE(S)	CONTEXT / REASON FOR CHANGE
2021	2022	All	Entire Plan	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 sustainable plan management; for example, consolidated external references on the new ADEC References and Tools website. This plan was submitted for Public Review in May-June 2020. This revision incorporates applicable information from the 2019 Arctic and Western Alaska ACP and 2020 Southeast Alaska ACP public reviews. All proposed modifications were reviewed by federal and state planners and incorporated as appropriate.

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1000 – INTRODUCTION

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

National and Statewide Policy

Agency Response Guides

[ADEC PWS Area Committee Website](#)

Alaska's federal and state government response planning obligations are met through the Alaska RCP and four ACPs that include Arctic and Western Alaska, Alaska Inland, Prince William Sound, and Southeast Alaska Area Contingency Plans. The RCP contains planning and response role and policy information that in other areas of the nation would most likely be contained in an ACP. This information may be succinctly repeated in Alaska's ACPs when emphasis is desired, but the primary location of this information is contained in the RCP.

This ACP is an operational plan. Under the guidance and oversight of the federal and state on-scene coordinators, the PWS Area Committee prepared this ACP for, and in consultation with, the responder's 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.

This plan is intended to serve as a primary guidance during a response. Additional information and guidance is referenced in the plan. These are the "References and Tools" and available on the ADEC's website. 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 of References & Tools

Alaska Area Planning References and Tools website: https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/contingency-plans/response-plans/tools/	
CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
AGENCY RESPONSE GUIDES	The key response guidance and tools that are utilized in most responses. (Examples: IMHs, AIMS, STAR, WPGs).
PRINCIPAL REFERENCES & TOOLS	These include geographically-specific or position-specific, principal references. This might include guidance specific to a geographic zone, a habitat type, or job aid. These are often used by multiple ICS sections, and are applicable to most responses.
SECONDARY REFERENCES & TOOLS	Issue-specific or task-specific information. This includes templates and job-aids relevant to completely a discreet task or is applicable to certain type of response (e.g. ammonia release).
BACKGROUND INFORMATION & 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.

1100 – INTRODUCTION/AUTHORITY

This Prince William Sound Area Contingency Plan (PWS ACP) represents a coordinated and cooperative effort by government agencies. This document contains information applicable to pollution response within the Prince William Sound Captain of the Port (COTP) coastal zone. The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) have written this area contingency plan jointly. It meets the pollution response contingency planning requirements under the National Contingency Plan (NCP) and the Alaska Regional Contingency Plan (RCP) applicable to the State and Federal government.

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

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

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

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

For purposes of this plan, the average most probable discharge is the size of an average spill in the area based on historical data. The maximum most probable discharge is also based on historical spill data, and is the size of the discharge most likely to occur, taking into account: the size of the largest recorded spill, traffic flow through the area, hazard assessment, risk assessment, seasonal considerations, spill histories, and operating records of facilities and vessels in the area. The worst-case discharge for a vessel is a discharge of its entire cargo in adverse weather conditions. The worst-case discharge for an offshore or onshore facility is the largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions. These scenarios are referenced in [Section 9440](#).

FIGURE 1-1: INTEGRATED CONTINGENCY PLANNING



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

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

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

1200 – GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES

The following sections describe the boundaries between different response organizations and their geographic responsibility.

1210 – Geographic Planning Boundaries

The PWS Area boundaries follow the PWS Captain of the Port (COTP) Zone and FOSC area of responsibility for the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG). The PWS Area is comprised of the Coastal Zone from Cape Puget at 148° 26' W longitude eastward to Poul Creek at 142° 00' W and seaward to outermost boundary of the EEZ and In accordance with current Memorandum of Understanding with the EPA, the Coastal Zone encompasses all navigable waters seaward of the mean high tide line and an area of shoreline 1,000 yards inland of the coastline and includes the Lowe River from Port Valdez to Thompson Pass.

FIGURE 1-2: ALASKA PLANNING AREAS

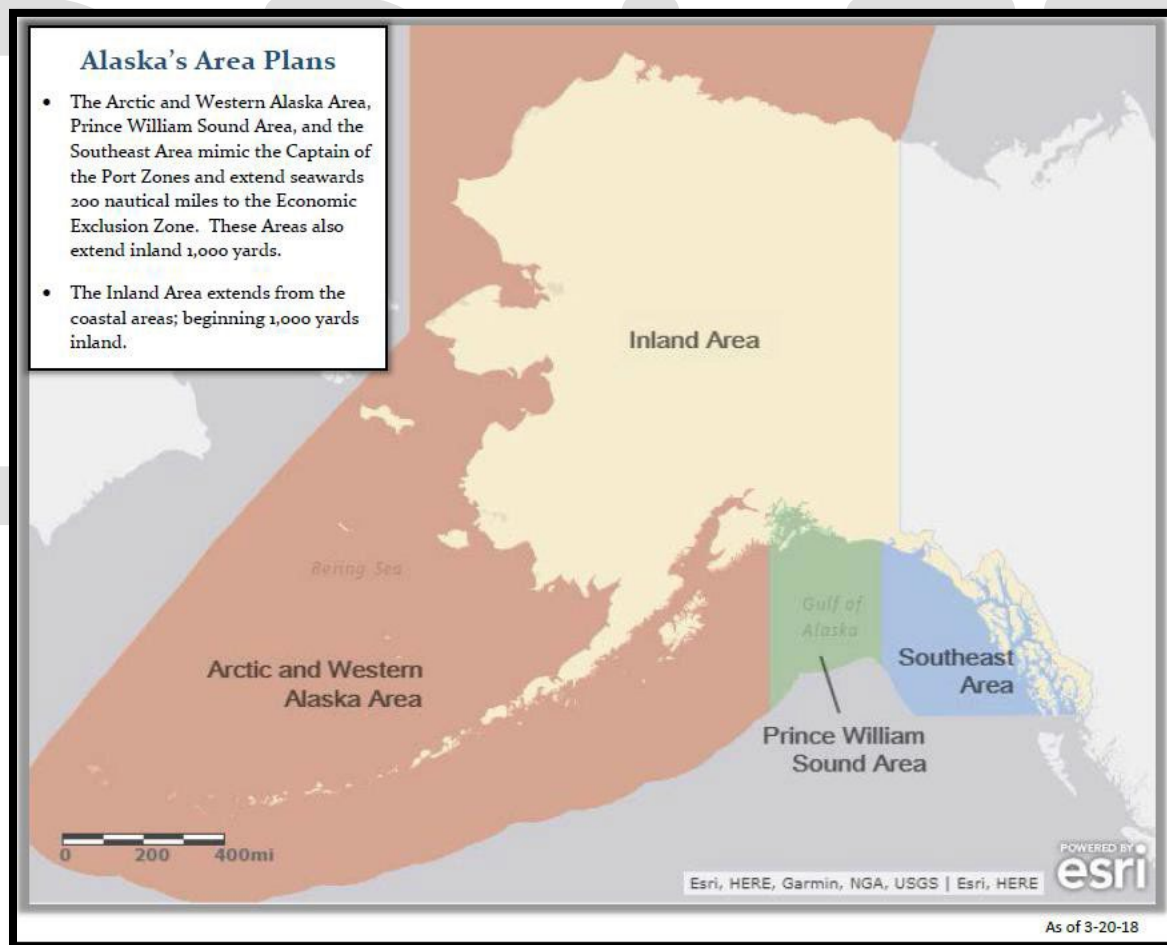
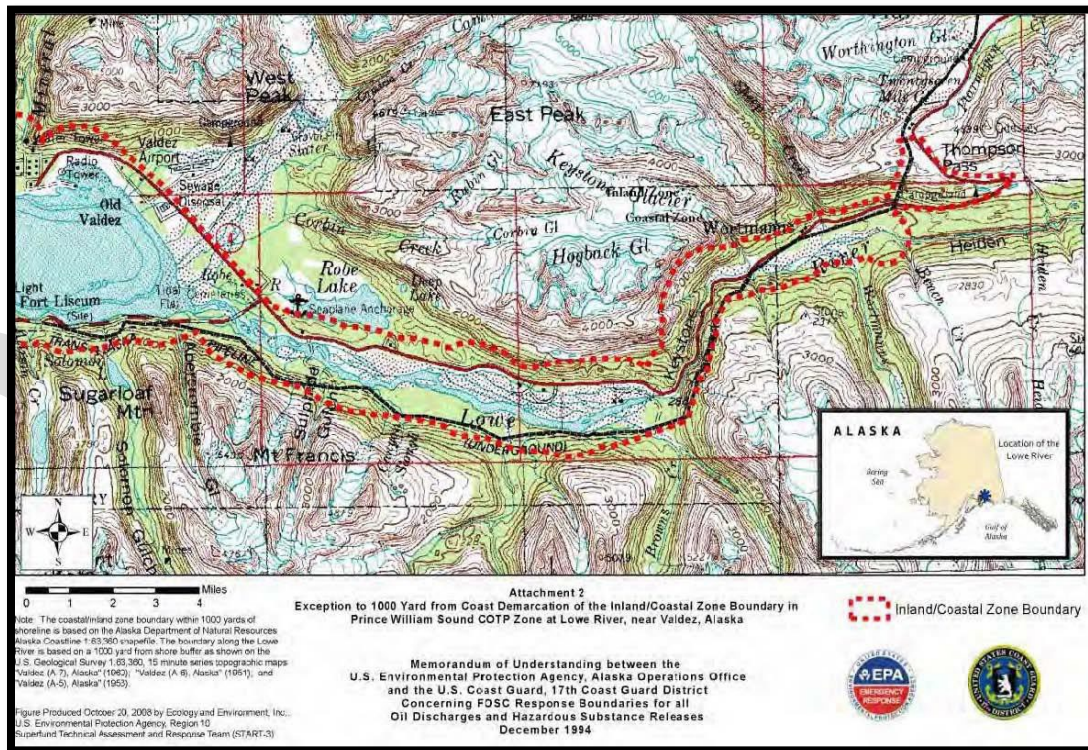


FIGURE 1-3: EPA/USCG MOU LOWE RIVER BOUNDARY



Prince William Sound (PWS) is an extensive body of water covering an area of approximately 2,500 square miles with 3,500 miles of shoreline. The entrance to the Sound is 58 miles across and extends from Cape Puget to Point Whittshed. The entrance is protected by a series of islands: Montague (which experienced as much as 35 feet of uplift during the 1964 earthquake), Hinchinbrook, and Hawkins. Most of the islands and peninsulas are tree-covered with rocky and sometimes precipitous shorelines. Located next to the entrance on the eastern part of the Sound is the Copper River Delta which has extensive tidal flats that support a variety of wildlife which are important to the PWS ecosystem.

The Prince William Sound region is characterized by isolated coastal and inland communities. Valdez, Whittier, and Cordova are the major communities along the coastline. The Glenn, Richardson, and Edgerton Highways transect the region. Several coastal communities including Valdez and Whittier are connected to the interior highway network, which provides transportation routes to the larger communities of Fairbanks and Anchorage. While Whittier belongs to the Arctic and Western Alaska Area Plan, it is in the Sound and immediately adjacent to the area perimeter. As a result, Whittier information is being retained in this plan to facilitate any coordination that would need to occur between Sector Anchorage and MSU Valdez for an incident that occurred near Whittier.

The city of Valdez is located at the northeastern end of Port Valdez, a body of water approximately 12 miles long and 2.5 miles wide, located in northeast Prince William Sound. The Port is a natural deep water fjord, virtually surrounded by mountains, and the most northerly ice-free port in North America. From Port Valdez the water route proceeds southwest through Valdez Narrows to Valdez Arm and into Prince William Sound.

The shoreline is dominated by steeply-inclined rock walls with occasional sloping, rocky beaches and gravel deltas.

Extensive sand-silt-rock tidal flats are found east of Valdez at the mouths of the Lowe River and Valdez Glacier outflow stream and west of Valdez at the mouth of Mineral Creek. The Port Valdez has a maximum depth of 810 feet, a shallow sill of 390 feet, and an average depth of 675 feet. Tidal currents within the port are not strong, generally less than .75 knots. Wind-driven currents dominate surface movement during high wind periods but waves rarely exceed 3 feet.

The city of Cordova sits on the east side of Orca Inlet and is located in southeast Prince William Sound. Mount Eyak and Mount Eccles, the two most prominent visual features, sit directly above the town. Due to the 1964 earthquake, Orca Inlet experienced as much as 6.3 feet of uplift. The average flood tide is approximately 1.8 knots and the average ebb tide is approximately 1.0 knot.

The town of Whittier, located at the end of Passage Canal, a fjord on the northwestern side of Prince William Sound, has rail and highway connections to Anchorage and beyond. The port serves as one of the major ocean vessel-railroad transfer points for the State of Alaska, a regular embarkation/debarkation point for cruise ship and ferry traffic, and the primary access point for Anchorage-based recreational boaters entering Prince William Sound.

Industrial facilities within the area include the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS), the Valdez Marine Terminal (VMT), and Petro Star Valdez Refinery, located in Valdez and several seafood processing facilities, primarily in Cordova and Valdez.

The area encompasses a very diverse array of topographical features, including a large archipelago with numerous small, uninhabited islands; steep-sided fjords; rocky or boulder-strewn shorelines; pebble and gravel pocket-beaches; areas of substantial forests; extremely mountainous terrain; tundra; extensive ice fields; numerous tidewater and piedmont glaciers; river deltas and broad tidal mudflats; and fields of muskeg.

The region supports a wide range of wildlife. Larger, terrestrial mammals include moose, Sitka deer, caribou, brown and black bears, wolf, coyote, fox, wolverine, lynx, Dall sheep, and mountain goat. Smaller mammals include beaver, hare, lemming, marmot, marten, mink, muskrat, pika, porcupine, river otter, shrew, squirrel, vole, and weasel. Marine mammals found in the PWS Area include humpback whale, killer whale, Dall's porpoise, harbor porpoise, Steller sea lion, northern fur seal, Pacific white-sided dolphin, harbor seal, fin whale, minke whale, gray whale, sperm whale, and sea otter.

Many songbirds, shorebirds, and waterfowl reside in the region or stay as seasonal residents. During the spring and fall, the inland and shoreline areas become a haven for migratory waterfowl and other birds. This is especially true for larger river deltas, such as the massive one at the Copper River, which sees one of the largest influxes of migratory birds in North America.

Some residents engage in a subsistence lifestyle and have long depended upon the availability of plant and animal resources in the area. Any spill of significance, especially coastal, could devastate the subsistence food harvest and seriously threaten the normal means of existence for many residents. Long-term impacts to these food resources could have a deleterious effect on Native and subsistence lifestyles. The [Sensitive Areas Section](#) provides detailed information on the specific resources vulnerable to spills and the locations of those resources within the area.

Essential Fish Habitat in Alaska is identified in Fishery Management Plans developed by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council and approved by the Secretary of Commerce. EFH descriptions are comprised of text and maps. (If there are differences between the descriptions of EFH in text and maps, the textual

description is ultimately determinative of the limits of EFH.) In Prince William Sound, EFH is designated for all five species of Pacific salmon and several species of groundfish, flatfish, rockfish, skates, and octopus.

Commercial and sport fisheries play an important part in the lives and the economies of the PWS coastal communities. Dolly Varden, trout, halibut, herring, lingcod, and the five species of salmon are among the many fish sought from the waters in and around PWS. The Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation operates five hatcheries that produce hatchery-born, ocean-raised wild salmon for the commercial, sport, personal use, and subsistence fisheries in the PWS and Copper River regions. The mariculture industry is growing in size and importance, and the shellfish/aquatic plants being raised in Alaska include Pacific oysters, blue mussels, littleneck clams, scallops, bull kelp, and *Porphyra* species of red/brown algae. (Note: Alaska Statute prohibits finfish farming.) This biologically rich and diverse maritime region sees significant vessel traffic ranging from pleasure craft and fishing boats to huge, crude oil tankers, container barges, and large cruise ships. Marine-related petroleum products pose an everyday threat of spill and possible pollution to a largely pristine environment.

The general surface circulation pattern in PWS is predominantly counter-clockwise, with inflow to the Sound through the east side of Hinchinbrook Island and out flow through Montague Strait and other western passes. Outside the Sound, the coastal circulation is driven by the Alaska Coastal Current which flows along the outer coast in an east to west direction. The position of Kayak Island disturbs this flow creating eddies along the outer passes of the Sound. Freshwater input from the large Copper River system strengthens the westward flow of the Coastal Current with a portion of that flow entering the Sound. The Sound's many fjords and embayments tend to have a surface outflow with an inflow at depth. Wind blowing into a bay can reverse the circulation with water moving into the bay on the surface and out of the bay at depth. The length of time for water exchange in longer fjords has not been established.

The mixed marine layer depth within the shallower, more protected areas of the Sound is generally within the top ten meters of the surface. Seasonal changes in solar heating, freshwater input, and wind speed can alter the depths of the marine mixing layer throughout the Sound. Areas with greater freshwater input and less fetch tend to have shallower mixed marine layers when summer solar heating combined with freshwater from rain, snow and ice melt can shoal the surface mixed layer to a depth of less than 5 meters. Fall and winter storms can increase the mixed layer depth to greater than 20 meters in regions with large fetch, such as the central portion of the Sound.

The seasonal changes in winds (See Figure 6) and freshwater input also alter surface water circulation. Wind forcing can disrupt the circulation and, at times, reverse it. In winter, the circulation is normally driven by the easterly and northerly winds which tend to push the surface flow in a southwest direction out of the Sound. In the spring, there is evidence of a weak clockwise circulation in the central basin with a weak counter-clockwise flow in the eastern Sound. In the summer, the circulation in the central basin of PWS is counter-clockwise. With increased precipitation in the fall, the circulation of PWS strengthens to a predominant outflow through both the Montague Strait and Hinchinbrook Entrance. (See Figure 5.)

Tidal currents are strong in the central basin and tend to be oriented in a north-south direction. To the east, at the entrance of Orca Inlet, the tidal currents become smaller (weaker tidal flow) with a clockwise rotation over a tidal cycle. To the west, there is little tendency for tidal rotation. The strongest tidal currents are found in the entrances where the water flow is restricted. Most often the tidal currents are less than a knot; however, at times the tidal current can exceed two knots. The United States Coast Pilot 9 can be referenced and provide more specific information. Weekly updates to the 2013 (31st Edition) can be found at: [United States Coast Pilot NOAA website](https://www.nmfs.gov/our-work/education-and-outreach/education-and-outreach/education-and-outreach).

1220 – Geographic Response Boundaries

1220.1–USCG-EPA Response Jurisdictional Boundary

An existing MOU between the USCG Seventeenth District and EPA formally establishes the emergency response boundaries for USCG and EPA FOSCs. A copy of this MOU can be found in the Regional Contingency Plan. Per the MOU and the National Contingency Plan, the "coastal zone" is defined as "all United States waters subject to the tide and all land surface or land substrata, and ground waters, 1000 yards inland."

Coastal Zone FOSC Boundaries:

Captain of the Port (COTP) Southeast Alaska (Commander, Sector Juneau, Alaska) is the pre-designated FOSC for the coastal waters of Southeastern Alaska. This area is southeast of a straight boundary line, which starts at 60° 1.3" North latitude, 142° West longitude, and thence proceeds northeasterly to its end at the international boundary between the United States and Canada at 60° 18.7" North latitude, 141° West longitude.

COTP Prince William Sound (Commander, Marine Safety Unit (MSU), Valdez, Alaska) is the pre-designated FOSC for the coastal waters of Southcentral Alaska. This area falls within the following boundary line: a line which starts at Cape Puget; thence northerly to a latitude 61° 30" North, longitude 148° 26" West; thence easterly to the international boundary between the United States and Canada; thence southerly along the international boundary to latitude 60° 18.7" North, thence southwesterly to the sea at latitude 60° 1.3" North, longitude 142° West, including those islands of the State of Alaska south of the described area located between longitudes 142° West and 148° 26" West.

COTP Western Alaska (Commander, Sector Anchorage, Alaska) is the pre-designated FOSC for the coastal waters of Alaska, except those sections of Alaska covered by COTP Southeast Alaska and COTP Prince William Sound.

Offshore Facility FOSC:

USCG, DOT, and EPA, retains the following authorities:

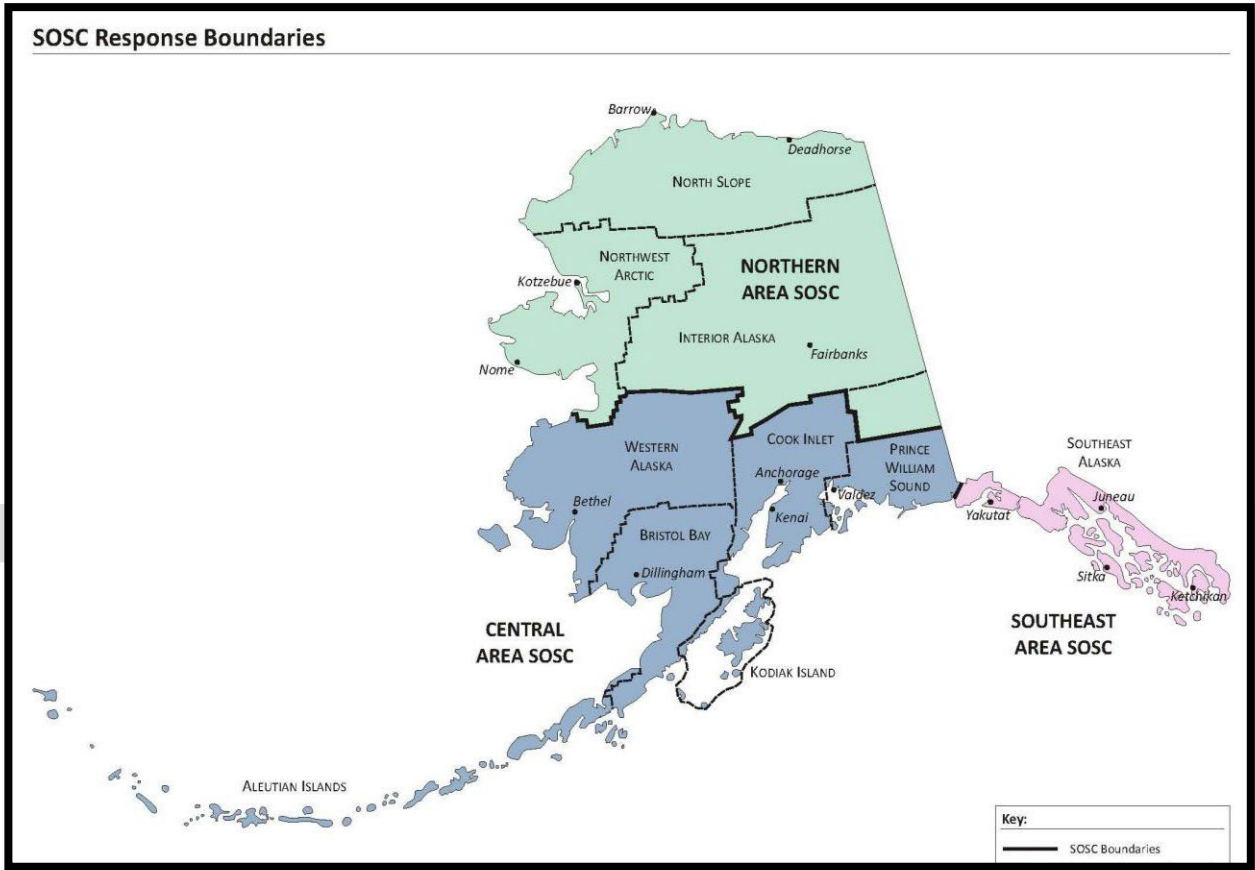
Effective in February 1994, an MOU was entered between the DOI, Department of Transportation (DOT), and the EPA regarding the delegation of responsibilities for spill prevention and control, contingency planning, and equipment inspections of oil and gas facilities. (A copy of this MOU is included in the Regional Contingency Plan). The coastline, as defined in the MOU, is "the line of ordinary low water along that portion of the coast which is in direct contact with the open sea and the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters." This MOU gives EPA responsibility for non-transportation-related offshore facilities located landward of the coastline. DOT has responsibility for transportation-related facilities, including pipelines, located landward of the coastline. In addition, the USCG has the responsibility for deep-water ports and associated seaward pipelines.

FOSC for DOD and DOE Facilities:

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

1220.2 State On-Scene Coordinator Boundaries

1 FIGURE 1-4: SOSC RESPONSE BOUNDARIES



2
3
4 **General:** State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) response boundaries for the State of Alaska are depicted on
5 the map shown in Figure 1-4. Three area response teams are available for responding to oil and hazardous
6 materials discharges/releases in their geographic area of responsibility. These teams and their areas of
7 responsibility are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1300 – AREA COMMITTEE

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

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

Area Committees are planning bodies, not response entities, although members of the Area Committees may have specific roles during response operations. The area committee should complement other required planning activities by providing a level of localized site-specific detail unavailable in the National or regional contingency plans. This Area Contingency Plan will be prepared under the direction of the Federal OSC for Prince William Sound COTP and the State On-Scene Coordinator for Western

Alaska and the North Slope/Arctic, who should draw on the expertise of the agencies and entities referenced in the NCP, in addition to state and local resources.

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

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

1320 – Purpose - TBD

1330 – Organization

Area Committee Members: Committee members will be qualified personnel from Federal, State, and Local agencies as per 33 USC 1321 (J)(4). The FOSC and SOSC have also provided for members of applicable industry to participate in the committee as a joined planning group will facilitate a best level of response to pollution incidents.

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

1340 – Charter Members-TBD

1400 – NATIONAL RESPONSE SYSTEM (NRS)

Description of National Response System: General information on the NRS is provided in the Alaska RCP 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 National Response Team (NRT), Regional Response Teams (RRTs), OSC/RPM, Area Committees, and Special Teams and related support entities. The NRS is capable of expanding or contracting to accommodate the response effort required by the size or complexity of the discharge or release.

1410 – National Response Structure

1410.1 – Spill of National Significance (SONS)

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

1
2 Additionally, guidance can be found within the National Contingency Plan, 40 CFR 300.323.
3

4 **1420 – Regional Response Team (RRT) Structure**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

National and Statewide Policy

- Alaska RCP **Natural Disasters/Stafford Act Disasters**
- State of Alaska Emergency Operations Plan

See also State of Alaska Administrative Order #170

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

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

17 While assigned to ICS sections within the Unified Command, ARRT members or their representatives are
18 immediately available to work with other agencies that have similar concerns and responsibilities. This
19 enhances the timeliness and thoroughness of decisions. The ARRT may be activated by the chair as an
20 incident-specific response team when a discharge or release: - Exceeds the response capability available to
21 the OSC or Remedial Project manager (RPM) in the place where it occurs; - Transects state/country borders;
22 - May pose a substantial threat to public health or the environment; or - Is a worst case discharge, as
23 described in §300.324. The ARRT also will be activated during any discharge or release upon a request from
24 the OSC/RPM, or from any ARRT representative to the chair of the ARRT. Requests for ARRT activation shall
25 later be confirmed in writing. Each representative, or appropriate alternate, should be notified immediately
26 when the ARRT is activated. During any response requiring State input to the ARRT, the SOSC has been
27 delegated the authority to serve as the State's representative to the ARRT. The SOSC, as the State
28 representative, will consult with other State agencies that have management authorities/responsibilities for
29 resources that might be affected by ARRT decisions. ARRT members will convene as necessary to make
30 decisions on *in situ* burning, use of chemical countermeasures, and nationwide permits (404 permits).

31 **1430 – Prince William Sound Area Response Structure**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

National and Statewide Policy

- Alaska RCP
- NCP, 40 CFR 300.115
- NCP, 40 CFR 300.120

Additional information on the standing ARRT is found at: ARRT website

1430.1 – Federal Role in Incident Response

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

National and Statewide Policy

- Alaska RCP

Agency Response Guides

- USCG IMH
- AIMS Guide

ICS Resources

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

1430.1.1 U.S. Coast Guard

The USCG is the lead agency for coastal oil and hazardous materials spill responses and shall serve as FOSC in the Unified Command. The role of USCG or EPA in the Unified Command will vary according to spill type and size. USCG has adopted The USCG Incident Management Handbook for use in guiding their major spill response efforts. The guide provides detailed guidance for each ICS position identified for emergency response operations.

1430.2 –State Role in Incident Response

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

National and Statewide Policy

- Alaska RCP

Agency Response Guides

- ADEC Disaster Response Plan
- ACP Contact Directory

1430.2.1 Department of Environmental Conservation

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

1430.3 –Local Response Structure

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Contact Information

- Alaska DCRA, Community Database Online (for local contact and community information, which is best used in Mozilla Firefox or Google Chrome.)

In the event of an oil spill or hazardous substance release in the Prince William Sound (PWS) Area, a senior member of the local community with jurisdiction, unless otherwise specified by local plans, may serve as the LOSC in the Unified Command. For all spills in PWS Area in which 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 PWS Area, or outside of the area, 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.

1430.4 –Responsible Party Policy

Under federal and state law, the RP is responsible to contain, control, and clean up any oil or hazardous substance spilled. RP must notify the federal, state, and local authorities of the spill incident and initiate an effective response. RP is expected to respond to an incident using their own resources and securing additional contractual expertise and equipment when necessary. 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 RP, or if the RP does not have a government-approved C-plan, the RCP and PWS Area C-plan will become the guiding document during the spill response.

1430.5 – Primary Response Action Contractors (PRAC) and Oil Spill Removal Organizations (OSRO)

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

1430.6 – Regional Citizens Advisory Councils (RCAC)

There are two RCACs in Alaska, PWSRCAC and Cook Inlet 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.

The Prince William Sound Regional Citizens' Advisory Council (RCAC) is a local citizens group with an Oil Pollution Act of 1990-mandated role in PWS spill response activities. In this role, the RCAC participates with the incident management team at the emergency operations center and monitors on-water activities during a spill. The RCAC has four primary tasks to perform during a spill: observe, verify, inform, and advise.

By observing and verifying emergency spill response and cleanup efforts, the RCAC is able to properly inform local residents, communities and concerned groups. The RCAC also provides information on local knowledge and concerns to incident commanders that can prove valuable to operational decisions. The RCAC is a resource for the Unified Command and participates in the Regional Stakeholder Committee when it is established and functioning for a spill response.

Specific responsibilities of the RCAC include:

- Providing a voice for local communities and citizens in the policies and decisions that affect them.
- Advising the oil industry and the public on oil spill prevention and response and ways to mitigate the environmental impact of terminal, offshore oil facilities, and tanker operations.
- Monitoring terminal, tanker, and offshore oil facilities operations and implementation of spill prevention and response plans.
- Increasing public awareness of private oil industry's current capabilities in spill prevention and response and the environmental impacts of oil transportation.
- Fostering long term partnership between industry, government and local communities.
- Conducting independent research.
- Participating in, monitoring, and critiquing actual spill responses, spill drills, deployment exercises, and spill simulations conducted by industry. The RCAC also assists industry and regulatory agencies in drill planning and post-drill evaluations.
- Participating in the Regional Stakeholder Committee.

1430.7 – Regional Stakeholder Committee (RSC)

RSC 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. 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 PWS Area, PWSRCAC may be called upon to assume the role of the RSC until one is formally seated by the Unified Command.

<u>REFERENCES AND TOOLS</u>	
National and Statewide Policy	
Alaska RCP	
Agency Response Guides (ADEC and USCG will utilize ICS per their agency guidance)	
- AIMS Guide - USCG IMH	

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

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

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

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

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

30 **1440.1- Expanding Incidents**

31 A spill response progresses through a series of steps, and the number of personnel and amount of
 32 equipment is increased (or decreased) as necessary to meet the demands of the situation. This increase of
 33 resources to address response needs is called a “ramp up.” The USCG will rely on their IMH and State of Alaska
 34 personnel will employ the AIMS Guide and Type 1 response action plans to direct their staffing of emergency
 35 response teams.

36

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

The ramp up procedures and personnel requirements presented below are provided as guidance for the Unified Command during the initial staffing of ICS. 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 Prince William Sound communities have 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 ICS will identify resources and equipment necessary for an effective response.

In those incidents where there is imminent threat to public health and safety, the appropriate local qualified personnel 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, if available.

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 RP personnel. The Initial Response Team will carry out initial response efforts, which include notification and equipment mobilization. Depending on the size of the spill, a Unified Command may begin to form as the Initial Response Team carries out these response actions.

Notifications: RP is ultimately responsible for making notifications to local, state and federal agencies. Notifications will include local officials, police, and fire departments. USCG or EPA will notify the appropriate federal agencies 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 (including threatened and endangered species and their critical habitats), 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 PWS Area.

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 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 FOSC and/or SOSC, report the details of the spill, and initiate a preliminary investigation into the cause of the spill. The response team will advise RP regarding the legal requirement to initiate containment and recovery actions. FOSC will be advised of the severity of the spill and will activate the ICS. FOSC and/or SOSC will brief the federal, state and local government agencies regarding the spill status and ramp up procedures. FOSC will continue to consult with natural resource trustees on actions to be taken that may affect trust resources, including threatened and endangered species and their critical habitats. 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 the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR) and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG) identify environmental and cultural resource 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 IC and the Unified Command.

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

Command Center Establishment: A field command post will be assembled to coordinate efforts until the FOSC, SOSC, LOEC, 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 PWS Area 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 PWS Area.

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 IC. In a RP-led response, IC will be a representative of the RP. 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 within 96 hours 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 AIMS Guide and/or USCG Incident Management Handbook. Response personnel may include federal, state and local agency personnel, employees of RP, independent contractors, and other organizations as appropriate.

1450 – Area Exercise Mechanism

The USCG and the EPA are required to follow the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (NPREP) Guidelines in the planning and execution of their Area Exercise programs. Area exercises, which exercise the government’s Area Contingency Plans, are conducted on a quadrennial schedule, whereas industry plan holders are required by regulation to exercise their entire response plans every three years. The purpose of the area exercise is to exercise the entire response community in a particular area. An area is defined as that geographic area for which a separate and distinct ACP has been prepared, as described in OPA 90. The response community is comprised of the Federal, State, and local Government and industry, including inviting tribal entities to participate. The area exercises are designed to exercise the Government and industry interface for spill response or response to a significant threat a spill.

1450.1 –National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (NPREP)

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Background Information, Preparedness Resources:

- National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program Guidelines, 2016

NPREP was developed to satisfy the OPA 90-mandated federal oil pollution response exercise requirements under the purview of the USCG, EPA, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), and Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE). NPREP is not mandated for use by industry but does meet the intent of OPA 90 with regard to a regulated facility exercise program and demonstration of federal spill response readiness.

NPREP also provides guidance for Government-Initiated Unannounced Exercises (GIUEs) that an agency holds to monitor compliance with a plan holder’s preparedness and evaluation of an OSRO’s capability.

In addition to industry exercise programs, NPREP Section 2.4 provides guidance on Area-level Exercises that are designed to exercise the government and industry interface for spill response or response to a significant spill or threat of a spill. ACP-related or types of ACP exercises are summarized in PREP Section 7. Lessons learned during these events guide continuous improvement of this ACP.

1450.2 –Participation in NPREP

Completion of the exercises described in the NPREP Guidelines is one option for maintaining compliance with OPA 90-mandated federal oil pollution response exercise requirements.

1 **1460 – Federal Response Framework**

<u>REFERENCES AND TOOLS</u>
ICS Resources: FEMA NIMS Components Guidance and Tools

2 **1470 – Federal Radiological Response Plan**

<u>REFERENCES AND TOOLS</u>
Hazardous Substances: - Job Aid: Radiation Response Guidelines - Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex (NRIA) to the National Response Framework - EPA: Radiological Emergency Response Plan, 2017 <i>Additional information may be found on the National Nuclear Security Administration website for Nuclear Incident Response.</i>

4

5 The 2017 EPA Radiological Emergency Response Plan identifies the overall roles, responsibilities, and

6 coordination for management of potential or actual radiological incidents and emergencies and

7 coordination among the following EPA offices and Special Teams.

8 FEMA maintains the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to the NRF which describes the policies,

9 situations, concepts of operations, and responsibilities of the Federal departments and agencies governing

10 the immediate response and short-term recovery activities for incidents involving release of radioactive

11 materials to address the consequences of the event.

12

13 **1500 – STATE/LOCAL RESPONSE SYSTEM**

<u>REFERENCES AND TOOLS:</u>
State/Local Response System: - Alaska RCP Part 1 Section F for Alaska’s State Response System - Alaska RCP Part 1 Section H.1.s for the Roles and responsibilities of the State of Alaska. - Alaska RCP Part 1 Section H.2.b through H.2.d summarizes state agency roles/responsibilities Logistics: - Community Spill Response Agreements and Local Response Equipment Background: - DHS&EM Small Community Emergency Response Plans

14 ADEC maintains agreements with several Level A and Level B qualified hazmat teams to provide local and

15 statewide hazmat response expertise. ADEC has established Community Spill Response Agreements or Local

16 Spill Equipment Agreements. Additional information on these are provided in RCP.

17 **1510 – Response Agreements**

18

1510.1 Community Spill Response Agreements:

ADEC has entered into 45 Community Spill Response Agreements (CSRA) with boroughs and municipalities across Alaska. The CSRA allow ADEC to reimburse local governments for spill response activities undertaken at the request of the SOS. ADEC can activate a “generic” agreement in emergency response situations to allow for the reimbursement of communities that lack a signed CSRA. In the Prince William Sound Area, ADEC has signed agreements with the City of Cordova, City of Valdez, and the City of Whittier.

1510.2 - Local Response Equipment Caches:

ADEC has identified 56 strategic locations throughout Alaska for the pre-placement of response equipment caches and has worked with local communities to position them. In the Prince William Sound Area, ADEC has placed an equipment conex in Cordova, Valdez, and Whittier. USCG also maintains equipment caches at Cordova and Valdez. A listing of equipment contained in these conexes is shown on page B-74.

1510.3 - Hazardous Materials Response:

Since few communities have the financial or personnel resources to maintain a Level A/Level B hazardous materials response team, ADEC has entered into agreements with the Fairbanks North Star Borough, Municipality of Anchorage, the City of Kodiak, the City and Borough of Juneau, and the City of Ketchikan to have their hazmat teams respond to incidents outside of their jurisdiction when practicable. Further information on these agreements can be found in the Hazmat Section of this plan.

1520 - State and Federal Agreements

State and federal agencies have signed agreements supporting the cooperative efforts they will take with each other during an emergency response to an oil spill or hazmat release. These agreements can establish jurisdictional boundaries, outline responsibilities, clarify roles, and/or specify conditions of support. Copies of these Memorandums of Understanding and Memorandums of Agreement can be found in the RCP.

1600 – NATIONAL POLICY AND DOCTRINE

REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

National and Statewide Policy:

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

1610 – Public vs. Private Resource Utilization

The guiding principle within the NRS, is that the primary source of oil spill preparedness and response in the United States is implemented and maintained by the private sector. It is not, nor should it be, the USCG’s intent to compete with the commercial oil and hazardous materials/substance pollution response industry.

1610.1 – Vessel Removal - TBD

1620 – Best Response Concept

The term “Best Response” means that a response organization will effectively, efficiently, and safely respond to oil discharges and hazardous substance releases, minimizing the consequences of pollution incidents and to protect our national environmental and economic interests. “Best Response” equals a successful response when key success factors are achieved such as: responder safety, protection of public health, protection of the environment, effective public communication, minimizing economic impacts, and effective stakeholder involvement.

The Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA) was developed to promote effective oil spill preparedness and response. NEBA is a valuable process used by the spill response community for making the best choices to minimize impacts of oil spills on people and the environment. A 32-page description of the NEBA process can be found at the American Petroleum Institute's website.

1630 – Cleanup Assessment Protocol (How clean is clean?)

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

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

1640 – Alternative Response Technologies

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

National and Statewide Policy

- Alaska RCP
- STAR Manual
- Wildlife Protection Guidelines

General

- Laws, Regulations and Directives, Federal

1640.1 – Dispersant Pre-Approval/Monitoring/Decision Protocol

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

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

Reference the Alaska Regional Contingency Plan. Additional technical assistance for ISB application can be found in the ADEC STAR Manual linked above.

1640.3 – Bioremediation Approval/Monitoring/Decision Protocol- TBD

1640.4 – Alternative Response Technology Evaluation System (ARTES)

Information on the Alternative Response Technology Evaluation System can be found at the NOAA website at the following link:

[Alternative Response Tool Evaluation System \(ARTES\) | response.restoration.noaa.gov](https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/oil-and-chemical-spills/oil-spills/resources/alternative-response-tool-evaluation-system-artes.html)

<https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/oil-and-chemical-spills/oil-spills/resources/alternative-response-tool-evaluation-system-artes.html>

- 1 **1640.5 – Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technology (SMART)**
- 2 Reference Appendix III of the Alaska Regional Contingency Plan for the Oil Dispersant Guidelines for Alaska
- 3 to include SMART guidance. Additional technical assistance for dispersant application can be found in the
- 4 ADEC STAR Manual.
- 5 **1650 – Fish and Wildlife Acts Compliance**
- 6 For information on the MMPAESA, reference the following U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA Fisheries
- 7 websites.
- 8 **1700 – RESERVED**
- 9 _____
- 10 **1800 – RESERVED**
- 11 _____
- 12 **1900 – RESERVED FOR AREA/DISTRICT**
- 13 _____

DRAFT

2000 – COMMAND

2100 – UNIFIED COMMAND (UC)

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

National and Statewide Policy

- Alaska RCP

Agency Response Guides

- AIMS Guide, Section 2.7 Unified Command
- USCG IMH, Unified Command

Statewide Agency Guidance and Policy

- Alaska Implementation Guidelines for the Protection of Historic Properties
- Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Oil Spill Response in Alaska

ICS Resources

- USCG ICS Position Job Aids

The oil and hazardous substance discharge response ICS will be used during a spill response in the Prince William Sound Area. In the event of an actual or potential oil or hazardous materials release, an ICS 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 ICS is used for response to oil and hazardous material spills.

The ICS 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 ICS 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 Prince William Sound Area, 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 IC. When there is no RP, or the RP is unable to satisfactorily respond to a spill, the spill response will be directed by an Incident Commander designated by the agency with jurisdictional authority (federal, state, or local.)

Below the command level, positions within the ICS can be filled by employees of the RP 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.

2110 – Command Representatives

2110.1 - General

Each Federal and State agency that has a role in an oil or hazardous substance response will designate an Agency Representative. An Agency Representative has been delegated full authority to make immediate and pertinent decisions on all matters affecting that agency's involvement with the incident. There will be **only one** Agency Representative assigned to the incident from each responding agency. The Agency Representative will work directly with the FOSC, SOSC, or his/her designee to resolve disputes. For the USCG or EPA, the Agency Representative is the FOSC or the FOSC's designated representative. For ADEC, the Agency Representative will be the SOSC. When no Agency Representative is present or assigned, the FOSC or SOSC will contact the appropriate agency.

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

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

2110.2 – Federal Representative

The Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) is designated under the National Contingency Plan to direct and coordinate the federal response to incidents under the authority of federal laws and regulations. Federal responsibilities are divided into a Coastal zone and an Inland zone, as defined by an interagency agreement between EPA and the USCG. In the Coastal zone, the Commanding Officers of the USCG Sectors (or Captain of the Ports) are designated as FOSCs for oil discharges and hazardous substance releases. For oil discharges and hazardous substance releases in the Inland zone, the Environmental Protection Agency designates the FOSC. For hazardous substances releases from any facility or vessel under the DOD's or DOE's jurisdiction, the department with jurisdiction designates the FOSC.

For federal agencies, the ARRT representative for the incident will serve as the Agency Representative unless otherwise designated.

2110.3 – State Representative

The commissioners of each supporting State agency shall appoint the Agency Representative for their department.

The State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) is responsible for directing and coordinating the State's response to oil and hazardous substance discharges. SOSCs are designated by the Commissioner of the ADEC. SOSCs have been pre-designated for the following response areas: Northern Alaska; Central Alaska; and Southeast

Alaska. In the event of a major spill, the Commissioner may designate the Director, Spill Prevention and Response Division or another individual to serve as the SOSC. The SOSC may appoint an on-scene field representative (SOSC Rep) to act for the SOSC during a response. The SOSC Rep can be selectively delegated authority by the SOSC.

2110.4 – Local Representative

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Contact Information

- Alaska DCRA, Community Database Online
- ACP Contact Directory

Local On-Scene Coordinators (LOSCs) are designated by local governments with jurisdiction to direct and coordinate local responses to incidents. LOSCs are normally part of the Unified Command as long as there is an immediate threat to public safety and/or the incident occurs within their jurisdiction.

Once immediate threats to public safety are abated, either the SOSC or FOSC becomes the ultimate command authority for the cleanup operation, depending on jurisdiction and agency response. Local representation to the Unified Command may then be through the CEC on the Regional Stakeholder Committee.

Community Emergency Coordinators (CECs) are designated in Local Emergency Response Plans and may serve as the LOSC or on the Regional Stakeholder Committee (RSC).

Local Emergency Response Plans (developed by Local Emergency Planning Committees, if established for the jurisdiction) designate Community Emergency Coordinators for responding to oil and hazardous substance releases.

2110.5 – Responsible Party Representative

The Responsible Party's On-Scene Coordinator (RPOSC) will direct and coordinate their resources in response to incidents for which they are responsible. Facility or vessel response or contingency plans designate the RPOSC. If the facility or vessel does not have a response or contingency plan, the RP will designate their OSC.

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

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

2110.6 – Area Command

An Area Command Authority (ACA) will be established during a disaster, such as an earthquake, when the State is faced with multiple oil and hazardous material spills. The ACA will assume overall command and coordination of the various spill incidents only. The SOSC for the affected region will be the ACA. The individual incidents will be under the command of SOSC representatives. The ACA [SOSC] will prioritize the State's responses to the separate incidents. The ACA will coordinate all spill response efforts with the State Coordinating Officer (SCO). The use of an Area Command Authority is also one possible way of managing a single very large spill.

2110.7 - Single Command

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

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

- a) When the federal government is participating, an FOSC will be provided by the USCG, EPA, or Department of Defense (DOD). The USCG will manage spills in the coastal zone; EPA will manage inland spills, and the DOD will provide the FOSC if a hazardous substance release involves military resources and occurs on military facilities.
- b) If there is no federal jurisdiction or the FOSC designates the State to act as the FOSC's representative, the State SOSC is in charge, so federal trustee agencies should contact and coordinate with the SOSC.

2120 – 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

National and Statewide Policy

- NCP, 40 CFR 300.317, National Response Priorities

This part identifies the initial response objectives and actions that shall be taken for an oil or hazardous substance spill in PWS Area, 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 RCP**.

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.

SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES: This list assists IC, either government or RP, and staff in completing the initial response actions associated with a medium to large-sized oil spill. This list is not exhaustive and should be used at the discretion of the IC and the 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:
 - Consult with Department of the Interior (DOI) and Department of Commerce (DOC) to determine the presence of, and potential impacts to, threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat; and 2) determine whether the incident is categorically excluded under the Programmatic Agreement to protect historic properties and, if appropriate, activate 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 RESOURCES

- a. Estimate amount of spilled product and total potential amount.
- b. Assess what response measures may be effective.
- c. Estimate duration of spill response efforts.
- d. Assess weather/sea conditions.

1 **4. INITIATE RESPONSE STRATEGY**

- 2 a. Protect responders and the public.
- 3 b. Secure or isolate the source of spill.
- 4 c. Consult with natural resource trustees on the protection of sensitive areas and resources
- 5 and potential response actions to be taken
- 6 d. If threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat areas are present, continue
- 7 consultation with appropriate DOI and NMFS representatives in accordance with the Oil
- 8 Spill Response section of the Memorandum of Agreement for the Endangered Species Act
- 9 e. Initiate containment and recovery of spilled product.
- 10 f. Initiate spill tracking.
- 11

12 **5. INFORM LOCAL RESIDENTS/COMMUNITIES/AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS**

- 13 a. Prepare Press Statement.
- 14 i. Report that USCG, EPA, ADEC, RP and local emergency response personnel are
- 15 responding to discharge event.
- 16 ii. Give brief details of the discharge.
- 17 iii. Describe actions taken by the Unified Command.
- 18 iv. Announce that formal press release will be prepared as more information is
- 19 received.
- 20 b. Contact Local Media. (Local radio, newspaper and television contact information available in
- 21 Resources Section, Part Three, page B-88)
- 22 c. Be forthcoming, and provide as much information as quickly as possible. If no information
- 23 is available, say so but ensure that information is provided to the media as soon as it is
- 24 available.
- 25 d. Conduct appropriate briefings via the ICS Liaison Officer
- 26

27 **2130 – General response priorities**

28 Reference the National Contingency Plan, 40 CFR 300.317, for the National Response Priorities.

29

30 **2200 – SAFETY**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Command, Safety Officer

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

Statewide Agency Guidance and Policy

- ADEC Spill Tactics For Alaska Responders (STAR) Manual

31 Personnel involved in oil spill response activities must comply with all applicable worker health and safety

32 laws and regulations. The primary federal AND state regulations are the Occupational Safety and Health

33 Administration (OSHA) standards for hazardous waste operations and emergency response found in 29 CFR

1 1910.120 and 08 AAC 61, respectively. These rules regulate the safety and health of employees involved in
2 cleanup operations at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites being cleaned up under government mandate
3 and in certain hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal operations conducted under the Resource
4 Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA). The regulations also apply to both emergency response and
5 post-emergency cleanup of hazardous substance spills. The definition of hazardous substance used in these
6 regulations is much broader than the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability
7 Act (CERCLA), encompassing all CERCLA hazardous substances, RCRA hazardous waste, and all Department
8 of Transportation (DOT) hazardous materials listed in 49 CFR part 172. Thus, most oils and oil spill responses
9 are covered by these regulations. The rules cover employee protection during initial site characterization
10 and analysis, monitoring activities, material handling activities, training, and emergency response.

11 OSHA classifies an area impacted by oil as an uncontrolled hazardous waste site. However, the regulations
12 do not automatically apply to an oil spill cleanup. There must be an operation that involves employee
13 exposure or the reasonable possibility for employee exposure to safety or health hazards. A typical beach
14 cleanup worker collecting tar balls of weathered oil or deploying sorbents to collect sheen may not be
15 exposed to a safety or health risk. The role of the site safety and health supervisor is to assess the site,
16 determine the safety and health hazards present, and determine if OSHA regulations apply. If an OSHA field
17 compliance officer is on scene, he or she should be consulted to determine the applicability of OSHA
18 regulation. Disputes should be referred to the Department of Labor representative on the Alaska Regional
19 Response Team (RRT). The individual making the site characterization should communicate the hazards
20 associated with the spill and provide recommendations for the protection of workers' safety and health
21 through a site safety plan. The responsibility for the health and safety of personnel supporting a pollution
22 response mission rests with the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC).

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

37 The Training Marine Oil Spill Response Workers under OSHA's Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency
38 Response Standard, OSHA Publication is an excellent OSHA publication, this document provides specific
39 training requirements for spill responders during both the emergency response phase as well as the post-
40 emergency response cleanup phase.

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

43 **2210 – Safety Officer**

44 For most spills, a Safety Officer will be designated by IC. The Safety Officer will be responsible for ensuring
45 that the spill site is properly characterized, the hazards identified, and personnel properly equipped and
46 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.

Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements will be determined by the Site Safety Officer. Response personnel should report with the proper initial issue of Level D PPE. Additional equipment for replacement issue must be provided by the responsible party or the contracted response organization.

2220 – Site Safety Plan Development

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
- PPE
- Site Security and Control
- Air Monitoring, Medical Surveillance
- Decontamination
- Emergency Response Plan
- Emergency Communications
- Sanitation and Lighting

2230 – OSHA Training for Volunteers - TBD

2300 – INFORMATION

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Command, Public Information Officer

- PIO Job Aid - includes media contacts and information on the JIC

2310 – Protocol for Access/Timing of Media Briefings

2310.1 – Public Information Office (PIO) Protocol

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

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

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

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

5 The Public Information Officer (PIO) is the communications coordinator, and often the spokesperson for the
6 agency or organization they represent. The PIO is responsible for developing and releasing information
7 about the incident to the news media, to incident personnel, and to other appropriate agencies and
8 organizations. PIOs handle organizational functions, including media, community, industry, governmental,
9 tribal, and interest group relations. They do more than “tell their organization’s story.” They must
10 understand the attitudes and concerns of the community, public interest groups, and other responding
11 agencies; establish; and maintain cooperative relationships with them and with representatives from print
12 and broadcast journalism.

13 The PIO has three principal responsibilities:

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

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

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

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

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

Staying Ahead of Changing Events: One of the PIO's precepts for day-to-day effectiveness is to stay ahead of the "information curve." During a rapidly changing emergency, this will become one of his or her most exacting challenges. Not only must this person assemble information quickly, arrange interviews and assist reporters, but he/she also must maintain close contact with the OSC and spill team members to anticipate, as much as possible, each major development in the spill response that will generate the next wave of public concern or media interest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2310.2 – PIO Checklists

2310.2.1 – General Checklist:

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

- ☐ Obtain briefing from the Incident Commander.

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

2310.2.2 – State of Alaska Checklist:

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

Pre-planning:

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

At the Scene:

- ❑ Coordinate with the SOSC and spill response team.
- ❑ Make all notifications as needed:
 - ADEC information officer in Commissioner's Office
 - Governor's Press Secretary
 - ADF&G Public Information Office and other State agencies as needed (ADNR, ADMVA/DHSEM, ADHSS)
 - USCG or EPA Press Officers; and
 - RP's press officer or press spokesperson

- ❑ Identify Liaison Officer/Recorder and determine when first Spill Bulletin will be released.
- ❑ Initiate first press release with basic facts on spill; distribute as soon as possible.
- ❑ Identify additional staffing, office, and equipment needs, if any, and submit to SOSC or office administrator.
- ❑ Open communication channels with local government officials of affected communities; assist SOSC in keeping local community leadership informed.
- ❑ Login press calls, record names, phone and fax numbers of reporters.
- ❑ Activate video and still photography team.
- ❑ Arrange to obtain maps from mapping team, with regular updates.
- ❑ Work with SOSC to set up first press briefing.
- ❑ Attend key staff coordination and update meetings.
- ❑ Identify where reporters and TV crews may go and, if necessary, assist them in getting there.

News Briefings:

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

Type of Information for Release:

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

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

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

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

2310.2.3 – USCG Checklist

- ❑ Designate an incident Public Affairs Officer. This person may change with time from a unit officer to a PIAT CWO to a District officer to a senior officer from another command. Make sure all PAs know whom the PAO is and understand that the PAO reports to the OSC.
- ❑ Complete fact sheet and prepare a 30-second media statement (about 150 words maximum).
- ❑ Record media statement on Voice-mail, record-a-phone or similar automatic message service so media can get updates.
- ❑ Use phone-screening system (watch standers, automated, etc.) to direct news media to prerecorded updates.
- ❑ Have three phone lines available for public affairs use: incoming (published), outgoing (unpublished), and a fax line.
- ❑ Contact district (District Public Affairs or DPA) at outset of any medium or larger spill to arrange for PA backup. Temporary Active Duty (TAD) PAs may be used or referral of media calls to DPA or some variation.
- ❑ Contact NSFCC, PIAT to alert in case of any potential major incident (if not already done as part of #5 above). Note: FOSC may request PIAT assistance at any time regardless of spill size.
- ❑ Update fact sheet at least daily and fax or phone update to major media outlets.
- ❑ Schedule a media-availability meeting with the FOSC, at least daily when media interest is great (if unsure of necessity, ask reporters; they will tell you whether the story merits the meetings).
- ❑ The primary purpose of a news conference/media-availability meeting is to put forth the FOSC's assessment of the progress of the response. A secondary purpose is to answer media questions. Use the Fact Sheet as the primary tool for briefings.
- ❑ In major spills, designate a protocol office to handle VIP visitors. Do not assign this function to the PAO.
- ❑ In major spills of high interest, designate an FOSC aide. Access to the FOSC and the FOSC's time is critical in such incidents and must be scheduled carefully.
- ❑ Require the PAO to brief the FOSC each morning on the media coverage of the incident and the specific public affairs goals for the day. The FOSC should update the fact sheet at this time.
- ❑ Establish a Joint Information Center (normally dictated by the size of the incident.) Only the FOSC or the FOSC's spokesperson speaks for all agencies, but each agency can speak for itself.

2320 – Joint Information Center (JIC)

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

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

wear either identifying clothing or badges so they are readily identifiable by responders and members of the media and the public.

The objectives of a JIC should include:

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

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

Joint Information Center Planning Considerations

The following list of questions provides a starting point in determining priorities in establishing a JIC and organizing the appropriate resources to fulfill those needs:

First Steps - Initial Phase

1. What is the status on the situation? Obtain a situational briefing and gather accurate information such as what happened, when, where, how, and who was involved/affected? Get as many specifics and details as possible
2. How, where, and what resources are needed to establish a JIC? What type/size of a JIC will need to be established and where will it be located? What staffing, equipment, supplies and other resources will be needed to effectively establish and run the JIC?
3. Who needs to be involved in the JIC? Who are the key responding agencies? How quickly can they send a representative to participate and provide input on public communication decisions?
4. What are the initial priorities and objectives for the JIC? What are the initial priorities and objectives in responding to the event, how will they be accomplished, and who needs to be involved?

5. Which JIC functions will need to be activated? What functions and units should be activated? Do units need to be physically located together or can they function virtually via phone/web/email? Determine the best way to organize the operations, then fill out the JIC organizational chart appropriately.
6. Are there gaps that need to be filled? What additional information must be gathered or verified, and what additional resources will be needed?
7. Who are the key audiences? Identify the key audiences that need to be communicated to: affected stakeholders, public, key officials, and media? They should be communicated with regularly, so begin to set up a system to do that.
8. What are the key messages to be communicated? Identify no more than three key messages and determine which messages relate to which audiences best. What are the risks and the actions needed that need to be communicated about?
9. Determine if there are any issues of confidentiality due to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPPA) or criminal investigations related to the event. The members of the media often have a problem with confidentiality. However, when it comes to medical or criminal information there are things that cannot be legally disclosed. Explain this. Use good judgment.



Second Steps - Operational Phase

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

Third Steps- Demobilization Phase

1. What key issues are still outstanding and need to be resolved? Are there any outstanding issues that need to be addressed? Which issues need to be immediately resolved and which ones can be addressed later on the after-action plan?
2. Do you anticipate any post-event media activity? Assess public communication needs during a prolonged event and identify what resources can be deactivated and which ones need to remain operational.
3. What follow-up communications need to be made? Plan for updates or follow up communications and identify target audiences.

4. Which units can be deactivated and which units need to stay operational? Determine which units can be deactivated and which cannot. Develop a phase-out plan.

JIC Equipment and Supplies Considerations

1. Will the JIC be set up as a physical organization/ location or as a virtual JIC? First determine the set up for the JIC, whether that means physically working together in one location or working independently from separate offices.
2. How many tables, chairs and desks/work stations will be needed for the JIC? If you are setting up a physical JIC, what is the best way to organize the room and its functional units? Consider who needs access to what equipment, and which work units should be near each other.
3. What communication systems will be needed for the JIC? How many computers, laptops, printers, phones, faxes, and copiers will be need, including other operational equipment, such as projectors, white boards, etc.?
4. What office supplies will you need? What basic supplies will JIC staff need – notepad, message pads, pens/pencils, markers, flip charts, staplers, clips, phone books, maps, etc.?
5. What technological equipment or technologies will be needed for the JIC? What type of technologies will be necessary to enable the JIC to work more efficiently: email set-up, shared network drives, websites, and electronic or virtual communication systems?

2330 – Wire Services

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

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
Associated Press	750 W 2 nd Avenue, Suite 102 Anchorage, AK 99501 Apnews.com Email: apanchorage@ap.org	907-272-7549	907-274-2189
Reuters	3400 Purdue Street Anchorage, AK 99508 Reuters.com	646-540-3000	Online contact form https://www.reutersagency.com/en/contact-us/

2340 – Newspaper Contacts

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

NAME	DISTRIBUTION	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX/EMAIL

Anchorage News	Daily	Daily	300 W 31st Ave, Anchorage, AK99503 Web: adn.com	907-257-4200 907-257-4301	907-279-8170 newstips@adn.com
Copper River Record		Weekly	PO Box 277 Glennallen, AK 99588	907-259-4486	contact@copperriverrecord.net
The Cordova Times		Weekly	P.O. Box 1388 Cordova, AK 9574	907-424-7738	share@thecordovatimes.com
Fairbanks News-Miner	Daily	Daily	200 North Cushman Street P.O. Box 70710 Fairbanks, AK 99707	907-456-6661	customerservice@newsminer.com
Juneau Empire		5 days a week	8800 Glacier Highway Ste 219 Juneau, AK 99801	907-586-3740	907-586-9097 editor@juneauempire.com

2350 – Television and Internet Contacts

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

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

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX/EMAIL/WEB
KYUR-TV (Channel 13) KTBY (channel 4)	2700 East Tudor Road Anchorage, AK 99507	907-561-1313	907-561-1377, info@youralaskalink.com
KTUU-TV (Channel 2)	Alaska News Source 501 East 40 th Avenue Anchorage, AK 99503	762-9202	news@ktuu.com
Alaska Public Media	3877 University Dr Anchorage, AK 99508-4676	907-550-8400	www.alaskapublic.org
KUAC-TV (Channel 9)	P.O. Box 755620 1718 Tanana Loop Ste 202 Fairbanks, AK 99775	907-474-7491	907-474-5064 Kuac.org/contact-us

2360 – Radio Contacts

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

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX/EMAIL
KCHU (Public Radio)	128 Pioneer Drive P.O. Box 467 Valdez, AK 99686	907-835-4665	907-835-2847 billboard@kchu.org
KVAK (93.3 FM)	501 E. Bremner Street P.O. Box 367 Valdez, AK 99686	907-835-5825	907-835-5158 ValdezNews@kvakmedia.com
KLAM (1450 AM)	Bayview Communications 112 Forestry Way P.O. Box 60 Cordova, AK 99574	907-424-3796 907-253-2255 cell	907-424-3737 email@cordovaradio.com
KCAM (88.7 FM)	Mile 187 Glenn Highway P.O. Box 249 Glennallen, AK 99588	907-822-5226	kcaml@kcaml.org
KCDV (100.9 FM)	Bayview Communications 112 Forestry Way P.O. Box 60 Cordova, AK 99574	907-424-3796 907-253-2255 cell	907-424-3737 email@cordovaradio.com

2400 – LIAISON

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Contact Information

- Alaska DCRA Alaska Community Database

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

2410 – Investigators

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Agency Response Guides

- AIMS Guide
- USCG IMH

2420 – Federal/State/Local Trustees

For incidents with significant effects or the potential for significant effects on Federal trust resources (e.g., critical habitat for threatened and endangered species), Federal trustees will have the option of providing input directly to the Unified Command to ensure information on these resources is available, and used appropriately, in decision making. This representative(s) would provide guidance on response and protection strategies commensurate with the special status of the affected or threatened lands or resources.

2430 – Agency Representatives

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Contact Information

- ACP Contact Directory

Natural resource agency emergency contacts are maintained on the ARRT website under “Members and Contact Information”

2440 – Stakeholders

2440.1 – Regional Stakeholder Committee

A Regional Stakeholder Committee (RSC) will normally be activated for significant incidents that involve resources under the jurisdiction of several agencies. The RSC was previously referred to as the Multi-Agency Coordination Committee (MAC). Unlike the MAC defined in the ICS of the National Interagency Incident Management System, the RSC for a spill response does not play a direct role in setting incident priorities or allocating resources. The RSC can advise the Unified Command (under the guidance of the Community Liaison Officer) and provide comments and recommendations on incident priorities, objectives and action plans.

Figure 9 provides the general location of the regional RSC in relation to the Unified Command organizational structure. Additionally, the suggested/potential membership of the RSC is provided in Figure 9. Membership on the RSC is dependent upon the location of the incident and the interests or jurisdiction of the affected communities, landowners, and special interest groups. During incidents where there is no FOSC, federal agencies with jurisdictional responsibilities for resources at risk could participate as a member of the RSC, thus retaining their input on containment, oversight, and cleanup.

As indicated above, the RSC is not directly involved in tactical operations, though some of its members may be. The RSC's role is to convey to the Unified Command information relating to the authority, concerns and expertise of its members. RSC members recommend to the Unified Command overall objectives and priorities and review the Incident Action Plans.

RSC activities will be coordinated by the Community Liaison Officer. RSC discussions will be documented and recommendations and dissenting opinions occurring outside of RSC meeting with the Unified Command will be communicated to the Unified Command through the Liaison Officer. The RSC will be chaired initially by the Community Liaison Officer. After convening, the RSC will then elect its own chair.

FIGURE 2-1: PWS REGIONAL STAKEHOLDER COMMITTEE ICS ORGANIZATIONAL POSITION AND MEMBERSHIP



Suggested Membership:

- Prince William Sound Regional Citizens Advisory Council
- Representatives or Community Emergency Coordinators from affected communities. These may include:
 - Chenega Bay
 - Cordova
 - Tatitlek
 - Valdez
 - Whittier

Private landowners and leaseholders

- Federally-recognized tribes, Native corporations, organizations and communities
- Special interest groups affected by the incident
 - * The Local On-Scene Coordinator is part of the Unified Command and the Incident Commander during an incident as long as there is an immediate threat to life, health and safety. The LOSC may also be part of the Unified Command during incidents which occur within the local jurisdictional authority and/or where significant local resources are committed to the response.

2440.1.1 – Regional Stakeholder committee Process

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

General Guidelines for the RSC:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Information Flow Process

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

The Unified Command will provide the RSC members and their representatives with:

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

Using their representatives, the RSC provides the Unified Command the following information obtained during daily meetings with their constituents:

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

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

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

Timeline of Activities

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

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

Responsibilities:

Regional Stakeholder Committee Members

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

RSC Representatives in Communities

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

RSC Coordinators - The coordinators are located at the emergency operations center or incident command post.

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

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

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

2440.2 – Environmental

[REFERENCES AND TOOLS](#)

Contact Information

- Alaska DCRA
- ARRT Members and Contact Information

2440.3 – Economic

[REFERENCES AND TOOLS](#)

Contact Information

- Alaska DCRA

2440.4 – Political (local, state, etc.) – TBD

2450 – Natural Resource Trustees

[REFERENCES AND TOOLS](#)

Contact Information

- ARRT Members and Contact Information

Natural resource agency emergency contacts are maintained on the ARRT website under “Members and Contact Information”

2460 – Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA)

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Background Information, General

- DOI: NRDAR Primer
- NOAA Office of Response and Restoration: Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDAR)

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

2500 – RESERVED

2600 – RESERVED

2700 – RESERVED

2800 – RESERVED

2900 – RESERVED FOR AREA/DISTRICT

3000 – OPERATIONS

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Agency Response Guides

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

3100 – OPERATIONS SECTION ORGANIZATION

The number and types of branches and divisions/groups are situation-dependent. For a major oil or hazardous substance release, the USCG has pre-designated branches and divisions/groups with formal tasking and objectives. Specific guidelines for these staff positions are included in The USCG Incident Management Handbook. The Alaska Incident Management System (AIMS) Guide for Oil and Hazardous Substance Response identifies the key functions within the Operations Section, but does not pre-designate branches, divisions, or groups. The nature and gravity of the incident will dictate the desired response structure to be established within the Operations Section.

3110 – Organization Options

The USCG Incident Management Handbook is an excellent reference for hazard-specific organization options for the Operations Section.

3120 – Considerations for Building the Operations Section- TBD

3200 – RECOVERY AND PROTECTION

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Agency Response Guides

- AIMS Guide, Appendix B
- ADEC STAR Manual
- Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Oil Spill Response in Alaska

Operations

- NOAA's Characteristics of Response Strategies
- Response System Planning Calculators
- Geographic Response Strategies (links by geographic zone)

OSRO/PRAC/Industry Response Procedures and Equipment and Industry Websites and References

- PRAC/OSRO Technical Manuals

3210 – Protection

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

3220 – On-Water Recovery

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

3230 – Shoreside Recovery

3230.1 – Shoreline Cleanup Options

Shoreline cleanup strategies are diverse and will depend on a number of factors including shoreline type, spilled oil properties, extent of contamination, prevailing weather conditions, tidal fluctuations, sea conditions, accessibility by shoreline cleanup crews and equipment, etc. The Unified Command, 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 address assessment techniques, evaluation of shoreline cleanup options, establishment of shoreline cleanup endpoints, and specific cleanup tactics are typically determined for each incident in a Shoreline Cleanup Plan. Refer to the WPG and 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.

3230.3 – Storage

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) Spill Tactics for Alaska Responders (STAR) Manual provides guidance for land and marine based storage options.

3240 – Disposal

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Planning

- Waste Management and Disposal Job Aid

The STAR Manual also provides additional information

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.

Note: Within PWS 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.

3240.1 – Waste Management and Temporary Storage Options

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

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

PROCEDURES FOR TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL:

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

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

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

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

5
6 On vessels used for decontamination purposes, all oily wash water should be segregated from other wastes
7 and stored on board the vessel for future transport to an identified disposal facility.

8
9 Oily water collected at boat cleaning stations should be segregated into the following four categories:

- 10
- 11 • Bilge waters
 - 12 • Bottom liquids from cargo compartments or holds
 - 13 • Oily deck and hull wash waters
 - 14 • Oily hold wash waters

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

20
21 All unidentified liquid wastes should be labeled as such, segregated, and handled according to hazardous
22 waste management standards (40 CFR 261) pending laboratory analysis for RCRA hazardous waste
23 characteristics.

24
25 **Solid Wastes:**

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

31
32 All dumpsters, shipping vans, or other means for storage of oily solid wastes must be lined with plastic
33 sheeting prior to use. To control free liquid accumulation within the containers, an inner lining of oil and
34 water absorbing fabric will be used. Additional granular sorbent material should be added as required to
35 eliminate free liquids. For responses where oily debris is extensive and likely to accumulate rapidly, debris
36 may need to be piled in vacant storage yards with a drainage system to collect any runoff, or in lined earth
37 pits.

38
39 Oily PVC waste materials should be bagged and tagged to show contents. These bags should be segregated
40 from other waste streams and transported to a storage area

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

Non-Oily Wastes:

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

WASTE HANDLING AND LABELING:

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

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

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

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

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

3240.2 – Disposal Options

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

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

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

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

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

OILY LIQUIDS:

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

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

Onshore Treatment Facilities:

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

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

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

Offshore Treatment Facilities:

The objective of any onboard treatment will be to reduce the water content of the liquid wastes or recovered product collected and transported by the vessel, thereby increasing the vessel's storage capacity.

It is reasonable to assume that some primary phase separation could take place in the vessels being loaded with oily wastewaters. The accumulated water could be extracted, treated and, after the appropriate permits are obtained, discharged overboard.

Treatment facilities to be considered include:

- Screw pumps (very suitable for low and highly viscous liquids)
- Centrifuges (operation not affected by vessel movement)
- Gravel filters (operation not significantly affected by vessel movement)
- Dissolved air flotation (DAF) unit (effective in removing low concentrations of oil, but its operation can be affected by vessel movement)

The performance of the onboard treatment facilities can be enhanced by the use of emulsion breakers and flocculation agents. Care should be exercised to ensure that they do not become a source of pollution. Unless the tanker or vessel is anchored in a sheltered area, treatment can be impacted by inclement weather.

In-State Resources for Waste Treatment and Recycling:

There are several facilities in the state that treat oily wastes or related materials. In general, however, operational or permit requirements limit the facilities' ability to handle recovered liquids.

Alaska Pollution Control is an oil recycling facility located in Palmer. The plant is currently accepting a variety of spilled and recycled refinery products, including lubricating oil, gasoline, diesel, and fuel oil. The products must be less than 1000 ppm total halogens and must not be hazardous waste by definition. Exact requirements must be verified prior to use of the facility, and the blended products must meet specifications

for heating value. The products are processed and sold for use as industrial fuel. The plant does not accept crude oil for operational reasons, but does accept 10,000 to 20,000 gallons of water per week from spills and tank clean-outs. The water is processed and discharged to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) under pre-treatment limits. Hydrocarbons recovered from the wastewater are processed in the same manner as the other products.

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

Other Commercial Oil Recovery Methods:

These technologies are not currently commercially available in Alaska, but they may be considered in the event of a spill. These methods include the following:

- Oil is heated to a temperature below its flash point and injected into sludge to dissolve the waxy and gelatinous deposits to facilitate their recovery.
- Gravity separation, chemicals, heat, lighter oils and solvents, and emulsion-breaking chemicals are used to thin heavier fractions.
- Coker units are used at refineries to dispose of certain types of sludge.
- Mixing different oil types to enable their processing may make variable angle mixers more efficient.
- A rotary vacuum filter, consisting of a horizontal drum with a filter media on its outer surface, is partially submerged and rotated in a tank containing sludge. A vacuum pulls liquid inward while retaining solids on the outside, which are then scraped off.
- A scroll-type centrifuge rotating at 75-100 rpm forces solids against an inner bowl and on to discharge. High-feed rate and durability make this a popular item at refineries. The effluent still requires treatment and the solids produced might not be pumpable. Neither heat nor chemicals may be necessary to optimize the performance of two-stage centrifuges. Generally, centrifuges are operated only for 1-3 weeks at a time of 40-60% rated capacity.
- Gravity-belt filters press sludge between two moving belts and force out oil and water. These filters rely on the application of costly high molecular-weight polymers to coagulate sludge. Changes in the sludge, including pH and H₂S emissions, can result in problems. This method, however, has been used for many years on biosludges in Europe.

NON-OILY LIQUIDS:

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

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

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

4
5 The sewage collected from remote areas may originate from non-flushing portable toilets that produce a
6 concentrated waste stream high in BOD, suspended solids, and deodorant chemicals. Domestic wastewater
7 treatment alternatives to municipal treatment facilities include:

- 8 • Physical-chemical package plants
- 9 • Extended aeration package plants
- 10 • Rotating biological contactor package plants

11
12 Packaged domestic wastewater treatment plants are recommended because they are portable and can be
13 mobilized quickly, if available. These treatment facilities require plan review, an ADEC wastewater permit,
14 and an EPA NPDES permit. A vessel with a USCG- approved Type II Marine Sanitation Device (MSD) does not
15 need an ADEC or EPA permit for discharges. (All vessels built after January 1980 are required to have a Type
16 II or Type III MSD).

17 18 *2. Short Term Management and Disposal Options for Solid Wastes:*

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

25 26 **HAZARDOUS OILY SOLID WASTES:**

27 RCRA hazardous solid wastes may be generated from oil spill response activities. Potential sources of RCRA
28 hazardous wastes are:

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

32
33 A hazardous waste storage area will be established if hazardous wastes are generated. If necessary, satellite
34 accumulation areas will also be established. Proper container storage and labeling practices will be followed.
35 Assigned personnel will monitor operations throughout the spill area to prevent improper waste disposal
36 and to minimize the creation of hazardous waste through “mixing” (the disposal of small quantities of
37 hazardous waste into solid waste containers, such as used oil tanks or boat washing slop tanks).

38
39 Hazardous waste management procedures include the following: ascertaining that response contractors are
40 aware of regulatory requirements, including handling practices; obtaining generator I.D. numbers; proper
41 labeling; storage; and monitoring of operational areas by personnel trained in hazardous waste
42 management.

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

NON-HAZARDOUS OILY SOLID WASTES:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4
5 Depending on the organic content of the sludge, aerobic or anaerobic sludge digestion may be feasible.
6 Heating the contents of the sludge digester will accelerate the rate of biological decomposition of the sludge
7 and reduce the residence time required for sludge stabilization. The water resulting from the sludge
8 dewatering operation may be returned to the wastewater treatment system ahead of the biological
9 oxidation process. The stabilized sludge may be suitable for land disposal at a permitted landfill site.

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

13
14 Separate trucks for onshore operations should be maintained for the transportation of non-oily solid wastes.
15 The non-oily waste material may be sent to an appropriate municipal landfill or municipal incinerator with
16 capacity to handle the wastes for disposal, if approved by local officials. Since most towns and cities have
17 municipal landfills, disposal will likely occur at local population centers. The RP should coordinate with
18 municipal officials.

19
20 The refuse produced by a large-scale oil spill cleanup operation may have a significant impact on the local
21 landfill. For example, the Exxon Valdez oil spill cleanup operations in Prince William Sound increased local
22 refuse disposal as much as 500%, with a corresponding increase in personnel and equipment at the local
23 landfill operations to meet the higher demand. In such situations, it is important to coordinate with the
24 community to assure that personnel and equipment requirements are met.

25 Disposal of wastes in solid waste sites must conform to the facilities' permit requirements.

26 27 *3. Long-Term Management and Disposal Options:* 28

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

31
32 **Remote Stockpile Burning:** Open burning may be a feasible method for large quantities of combustible oily
33 wastes that are stockpiled in remote areas, but this method generally requires weather suited for smoke
34 dispersal. Burn residue produced from open burning needs to be collected, tested for hazardous
35 characteristics, and properly transported to disposal sites. Open burn pits designed to facilitate efficient
36 removal of residues can facilitate a smoother cleanup operation.

37
38 Open burning in Alaska is regulated by ADEC, and before proceeding with an open burning operation,
39 written approval must be obtained from ADEC. Approval is contingent upon submission of an open burning
40 plan that addresses concerns outlined in the Alaska Air Quality Control Regulations (18 AAC 50). These

concerns include the following: air contaminants, location of sensitive population centers, weather considerations, visibility impacts, overall coordination, public information, and other project specifications. In addition, the plan for open burning must include an evaluation of feasible alternatives with a demonstration that open burning is the most feasible choice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- One or more medium-sized, modularized rotary kiln systems on the same site with good access by water and land.

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

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

Bioremediation:

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

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

- b. **Landfarming:** Some oil spill specialists in other parts of the country consider landfarming a feasible alternative to oily waste disposal. In Alaska, however, due to the low temperatures, short summers, high precipitation, and the scarcity of flat soily areas, further research must be done before the plausibility of this method can be determined. In landfarming, oily sludges are spread on a selected site and then combined with soil, moisture, and nutrients in the presence of oxygen to promote bacterial degradation of the hydrocarbon components. This requires an even application of flowing oily wastes. Smaller items, such as sand, pebbles, short seaweed (less than 6 inches long), sludges, and contaminated soils can also be processed this way. The most suitable sites are large fields with deep, tillable soil and a constant supply of water. Some sites might require the placement of a liner. The soil is prepared, the nutrients and wastes are applied, and then the field is tilled periodically. The soil pH must be controlled and the field must not have a greater than 1% or 2% grade.

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

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

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

WASTE DISPOSAL OPTIONS			
WASTE STREAM	PRIMARY OPTION	FIRST ALTERNATIVE	SECOND ALTERNATIVE
Fresh Oil (101)	Refining	Fuel Blending	In Situ Burning
Weathered Oil (102)	Fuel Blending	Land Treatment	Solidify & Landfill
Emulsions (103)	Fuel Blending	Land Treatment	Solidify & Landfill
Hydraulic Fluids (104)	Refining		
Oil Debris (105)	Incineration	Open Burning	Landfill
Oily PPE (106)	Incineration	Landfill	
Oily Sand/Gravel (107)	In-Situ Burning	Land Treatment	Landfill
Oily Sorbents (108)	Fuel Blending	Incineration	Landfill
Oily Wastewater (109)	Electrocoagulation Treatment		
Domestic Wastes (201)	Incineration	Landfill	
Non-Oily Debris (202)	Incineration	Landfill	
Pallets (203)	Recycle/Reuse	Open Burn	Landfill
Paperboard (204)	Recycle/Reuse	Open Burn	Landfill
Drums (206)	Recycle/Reuse	Landfill	
Hazardous Waters (301)	Special Handling, Storage, Treatment		

WASTE DISPOSAL CONTRACTORS		
Listed are some contractors who can provide disposal or waste management services. These are not the only available contractors, but represent the variety of services available.		
Facility Name	Contact Information	Comments
Recovered Products (gas, diesel, etc.)		
Alaska Soil Recycling www.anchsand.com	907-348-6700 2301 Spar Ave Anchorage, AK 99501	Soil burning facility

Petroleum Reclaiming Services Prsplant.net	253-383-4175 3003 Taylor Way Tacoma, WA 98421	Waste oil processor, also takes oily water
Clean Earth, Inc https://www.cleanearthinc.com/locations	206-285-5010 5955 W. Marginal Way SW Seattle, WA 98106	Full service haz-waste disposal contractor
Chemical Waste Management https://www.wmsolutions.com/locations/details/id/247	800-963-4776 17629 Cedar Springs Arlington, OR 97812	Full service has contractor. Landfills located in Oregon and California.
Foss Marine https://www.foss.com/marine-services/oil-field-services/	206-281-3800 450 Alaskan Way S, Suite 706 Seattle, WA 98104	Full service contractor.
Contaminated Soil		
Clean Earth, Inc https://www.cleanearthinc.com/locations	206-285-5010 5955 W. Marginal Way SW Seattle, WA 98106	Full service haz-waste disposal contractor
Chemical Waste Management https://www.wmsolutions.com/locations/details/id/247	800-963-4776 17629 Cedar Springs Arlington, OR 97812	Full service has contractor. Landfills located in Oregon and California.
Oily Contaminated Equipment/Materials & PPE		
Juneau Hazardous Waste City & Borough of Juneau	907-780-6691 5600 Tonsgard Court Juneau, AK 99801 www.Juneaurecycling.com	Non-hazardous disposal only
Chemical Waste Management https://www.wmsolutions.com/locations/details/id/247	800-963-4776 17629 Cedar Springs Arlington, OR 97812	Approved landfills.
Decontamination Solutions		

Chemical Waste Management https://www.wmsolutions.com/locations/details/id/247	800-963-4776 17629 Cedar Springs Arlington, OR 97812	Approved landfills.
Oily Sorbents		
Spent Chemicals		
Chemical Waste Management https://www.wmsolutions.com/locations/details/id/247	800-963-4776 17629 Cedar Springs Arlington, OR 97812	Full service.

3240.2 – Decanting Policy

With State approval, on-site decanting may be allowed. RP/PRPs are obligated to obtain authorization to decant water collected during removal operations. The form for gaining SOSC approval for decanting is linked on ADEC's Alaska Spill Response Permits Tool website under Waste Management permits.

3240.3 – Sample Waste Management Plan

The ADEC's STAR Manual provides a checklist for waste management.

3250 – Decontamination

The ADEC STAR Manual provides guidance for vessel decontamination and other tactics related to spill response.

3250.1 – Sample Decontamination Plan - TBD

3260 – Alternative Response Technologies

<u>REFERENCES AND TOOLS</u>
Statewide Agency Guidance and Policy: - Spill Tactics for Alaska Responders (STAR) Manual - Alaska RCP Alternative Response Technologies: - ARRT's <i>In-situ</i> Burning Guidelines Checklist - Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART) Protocols

Decisions regarding the use of *in situ* burning and/or dispersants or any other chemical response tactic in PWS Area will be made according to the guidelines presented in **the RCP**. Pre-approval for use of these tactics may exist for certain conditions and locations.

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 Regional Response Team (ARRT) representatives and consultation, when practicable, with the DOC and the DOI ARRT representatives. In addition, any dispersants used must be listed on the National Contingency Plan Product Schedule. *Always consult* the appropriate guidelines for dispersants and *in situ* burning before proceeding.

Dispersant guidelines for PWS 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 FOSC and SOSC to include local officials from PWS Area 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 communities should be involved in the decision-making process.

3260.1- Dispersants - TBD

3260.2 – ISB - TBD

3260.3 – Bioremediation - TBD

3260.4 – Surface Washing Agents - TBD

3260.5 – Alternative Response Technology References - TBD

3300 – EMERGENCY RESPONSE

3310 – Search and Rescue (SAR) –TBD

3310.1 – SAR Area Resources – TBD

3320 – Salvage/Source Control

Reference [Section 8300](#) of this document.

1 **3330 – Marine Fire Fighting**

2 Reference Section [8100 – Marine Fire Fighting](#) for guidance.

3 **3340 – HAZMAT**

4 Reference Section [7000 – Hazardous/Radiological Substances](#) for guidance on hazmat response.

5 **3350 – Emergency Medical Services (EMS)**

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

9 **3360 – Law Enforcement**

10 Reference Community Profiles for town and village law enforcement information.

11 **3370 – Disaster/Emergency Declarations**

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

17 State operations are affected when the governor finds that a disaster has occurred or that a disaster is
18 imminent or threatened and, by proclamation, declares a condition of disaster emergency. In such cases,
19 the State's spill response organization will fall under the State Emergency Coordination Center, Operations
20 Section. The Incident Commander of the disaster response is the State Area Commander appointed by the
21 Governor. As such, the State Area Commander would set priorities to make the best use of available
22 resources. Within these constraints, the SOSOC would command the spill component of the disaster response
23 to effect containment and cleanup.

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

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

41 Under the NRF, the President appoints a Principal Federal Official as the President's representative to
42 coordinate the overall delivery of federal assistance. Federal departments and agencies will provide

1 response assistance directly to the State, under the overall direction of the Principal Federal Official and
2 based on priorities identified by the State Coordinating Officer (SCO).

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

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

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

FIGURE 3-1: SPILLS RESULTING FROM NATURAL DISASTERS THAT DO NOT HAVE A PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATION

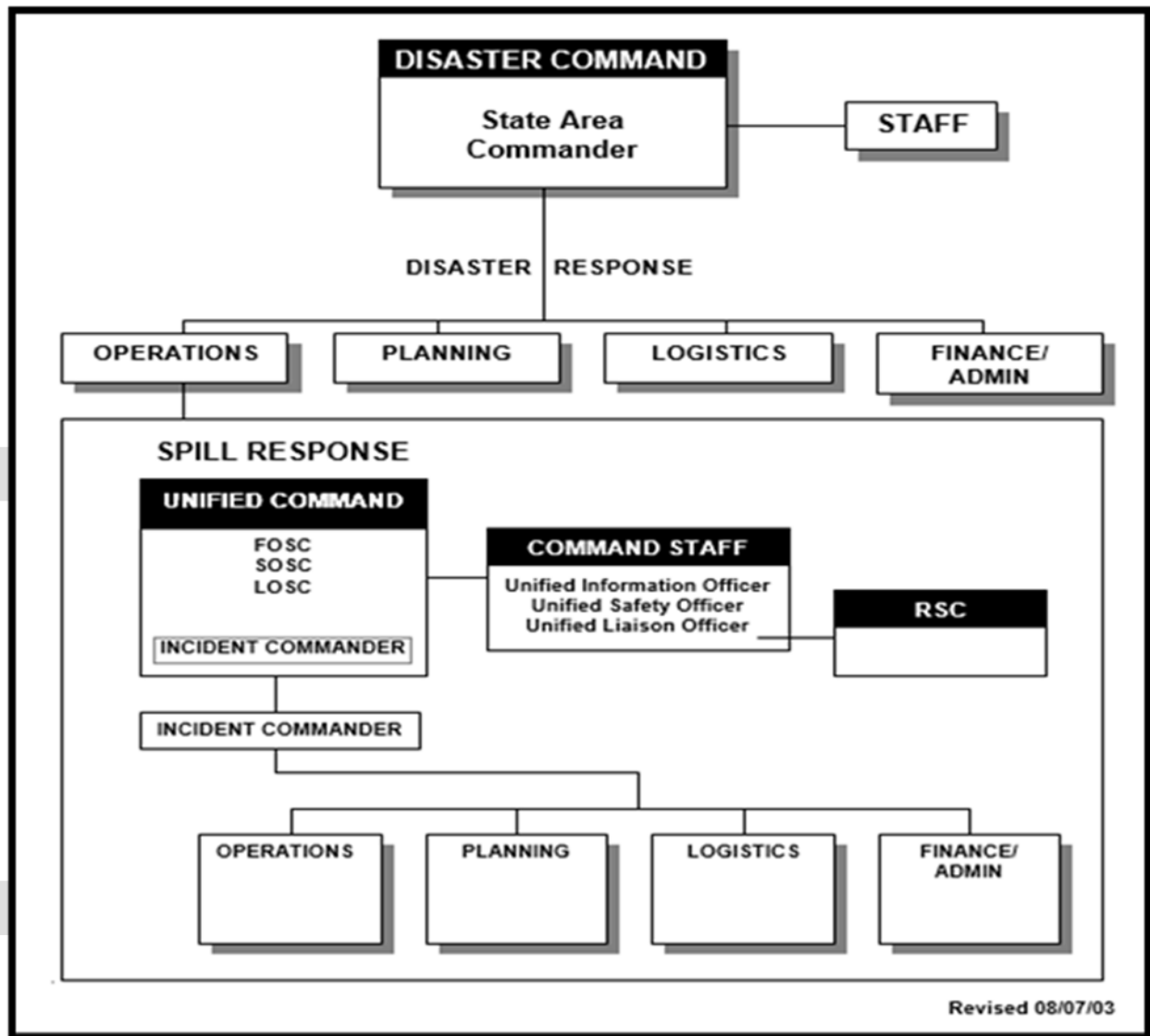
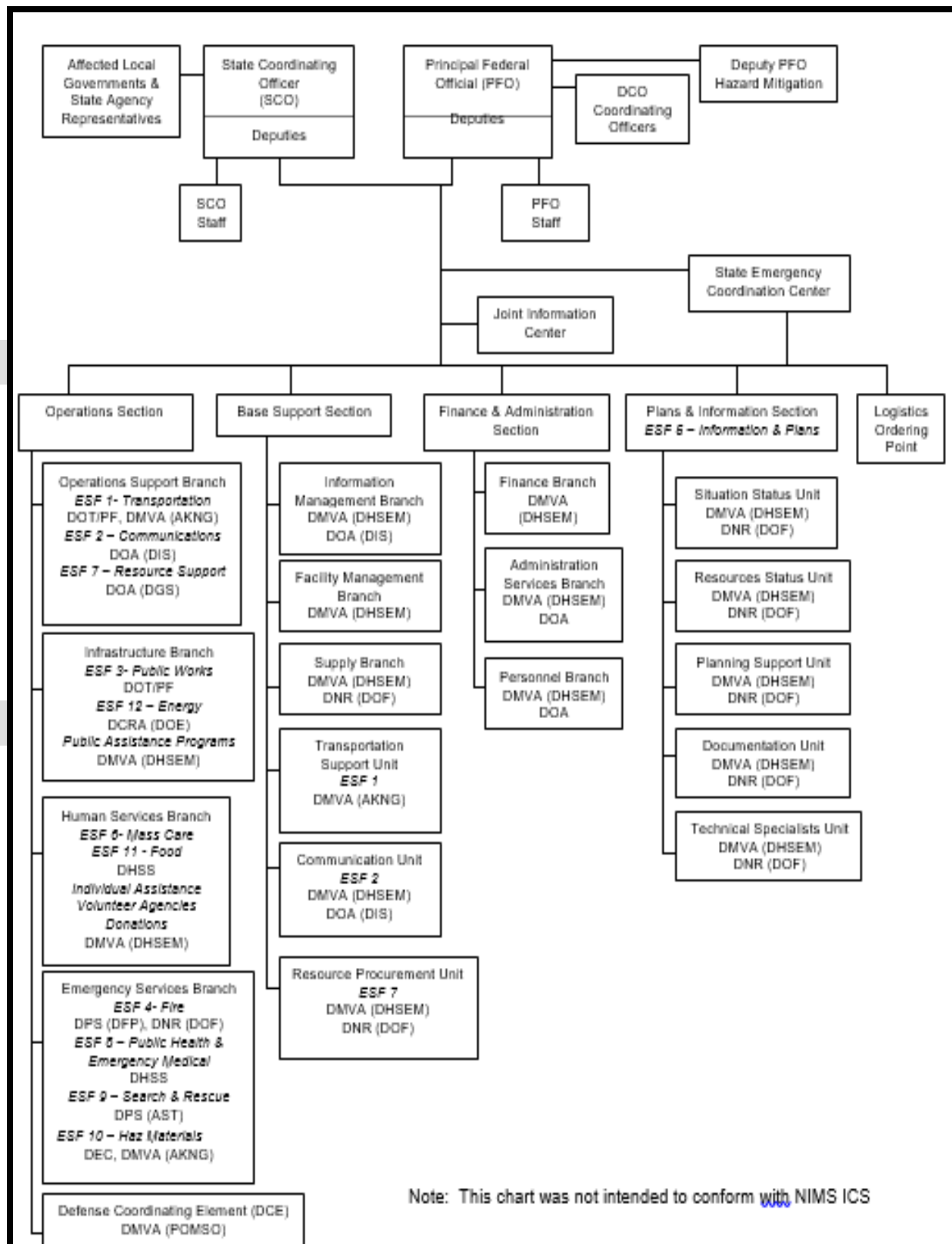


FIGURE 3-2: SPILLS RESULTING FROM NATURAL DISASTERS THAT HAVE A PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATION
 Fema.gov/disaster/declarations



1 **3400 – AIR OPERATIONS**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

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, Division of Statewide Aviation provides rural airport information, including a link to diagrams and aerial photos of selected airports.
- FAA Alaska Region website offers airport diagrams and aerial photographs.
- Alaska Supplement to the FAA Flight Information Publication
- Alaska DCRA Community Database
- NWS’s Alaska Aviation Weather Unit for enroute and on-scene aviation weather conditions

2 **3410 – Air Tactical**

3
4 The Air Operations Branch Director (AOBD) is primarily responsible for tactical operations of aircraft
5 Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) (and associated operators), and associated aircrews. This includes: 1)
6 providing aircraft and UAS assets, fuel and other supplies; 2) providing maintenance and repair of aircraft
7 and UAS; 3) keeping records of aircraft and UAS activity, and 4) providing enforcement of safety regulations.

8 **3410.1 – Aerial Surveillance**

9 Aerial surveillance can be used during pollution response to gather information about the size and nature of
10 an oil spill. Commercially provided UAS and/or rotary-wing (R/W) aircraft are highly maneuverable and well-
11 suited to surveillance in crowded or congested areas, such as ports and harbors. Information on the spill
12 may be gathered through visual observation of the spill or videography/photography by the UAS operator or
13 aircrew, or by a subject matter expert carried on board an aircraft.

14 Fixed-wing (F/W) aircraft are better suited to long-range or off-shore aerial surveillance. Information on the
15 spill may be gathered through visual observation, photography, or the aircraft may be configured with Side
16 Looking Airborne RADAR (SLAR) that can be used to detect and map oil spills.

17 Coast Guard air support may be requested via the Sector Command Center and may be coordinated by Air
18 Operations through District 17.

19 **3410.2 – Unmanned Aerial Systems**

20 Protocol for using Unmanned Aerial Systems during Oil Spill Response or Exercise is available via the
21 references and tools website.

22 The UAS protocols provide instructions on use of UASs during both spills and exercises, provide NIMS ICS
23 compliant guidance on IMT integration, compliance with air traffic control notifications, and several
24 checklists to ensure relevant and applicable aviation and wildlife laws are followed.

3410.3 – Aerial Dispersant Application

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

3410.4 – Procedures for Temporary Flight Restrictions

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

3410.5 – Permanent Area Restrictions

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

3420 – Air Support

3420.1 – Airports/Helibases

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

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

PUBLIC-USE AIRPORTS/LANDING STRIPS WITHIN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA				
LOCATION	RUNWAY LENGTH (FEET)	RUNWAY COMPOSITION ; LIGHTING	EMERGENCY FUEL	REMAKS; AIRPORT MANAGER PHONE
Chenega Bay	3,000	Gravel		Unattended; 262-7562
Chistochina	2,060	Turf-Gravel; Lights		Unattended; 822-3222
Chitina	2,850	Gravel		Unattended; 822-3222
Copper Center 2	2,200	Gravel		Unattended; 822-3222
Cordova (Muni)	1,800	Gravel		Unattended; 424-3202
Cordova (Merle K Smith)	7,500	Asphalt; Lights		Attended; 424-3202
Cordova (Strawberry Point)	1,600	Turf		Private airport; Unattended; 424-7161
Gulkana	5,001	Asphalt; Lights	100LL	Attended; 822-3222
Lake Louise (Evergreen Lodge)	5,000	Water (ice)		Private airport; attended; 822-3250
May Creek	2,700	Turf-Gravel		Unattended; 822-3222
McCarthy	3,500	Gravel		Unattended; 822-3222
McCarthy (Jakes Bar)	1,000	Gravel		Unattended; 822-7240
McCarthy (Swift Creek)	2,000	Turf		Private airport; unattended; 554-4414
Middleton Island	3,158	Gravel-Dirt		Unattended; 283-4526
Northway	5,100	Asphalt-Gravel; Lights	100LL MoGas B+,	Attended; 883-5128

Paxson	1,900	Turf-Gravel		Private airport; unattended; 822-3330
Tatitlek	3,701	Gravel; Lights		Unattended; 835-5658
Tazlina	1,200	Gravel		Unattended; 822-3222
Tazlina (Smoky Lake)	2,200	Water (ice)		Private airport; attended; 822-3061
Tetlin	3,300	Gravel		Private airport; unattended; 883-5128
Thompson Pass	2,530	Turf-Gravel		Unattended; 269-8503
Tok 2	2,035	Gravel		Private airport; unattended
Tok Junction	2,509	Asphalt; Lights	100LL A	Unattended; 883-5128
Valdez (Pioneer Field)	6,500	Asphalt; Lights	100LL B	Attended; 835-5658
Whittier	1,480	Gravel		Unattended; 783-2232

3420.2 – Helospots-TBD

3420.3 – List of Certified Helicopter/Aircraft Providers

AIRCRAFT COMPANIES AVAILABLE FOR TRANSPORTATION					
COMPANY		CONTACT	PHONE	LOCATION	AIRCRAFT /CAPABILITIES
Alaska Airlines		Reservations	800-252-7522	Anchorage	Daily service to Cordova
RAVN Alaska		Reservations	800-866-8394	Anchorage	Regular service to Cordova, Valdez https://www.ravnalaska.com/
AK Air Guard	National	Lt. Col. Graybeal	249-1105 249-1131	Anchorage	(8) C-130H; (4) C-130; (6) HH-60

AK Army National Guard	Col. Stigar Lt. Col. Kidrick Lt. Col. Williams	428-6631 428-6325 428-6310	Anchorage	(2) UH-60L; (8) C-23; (1) C-12
Dept. of Defense	ALCOM/3 rd Wing Command Post	552-3000	(ALCOM) Elmendorf AFB	C-130s, CH-47D, UH-60, UH- 1P, C-12
Maritime Helicopters	Dennis Busch, Quality Safety Manager Dave Jones, Director Bob Fell, CEO	907-452- 1197 835-4501 235-7771	Fairbanks/Valdez Homer	https://maritimehelicopters.com/
Cordova Service Closed Dec-Feb	Air Davis Erbey	907-424- 3289	Cordova (Eyak Lake)	Cessna 206, Beaver, Scout, Piper PA-12

3420.4 – Fuel/Maintenance Sources - TBD

3420.5 – Air Traffic Control Procedures - TBD

3500 – STAGING AREAS

3510 – Pre-Identified Staging Areas

Reference [Community Profiles](#) for pre-identified staging areas.

3520 – Security - TBD

1 **3600 – WILDLIFE**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Wildlife, Fish and Their Habitats

- Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Oil Spill Response in Alaska (WPG)
- Alaska Sensitive Areas Compendium

2 **3610 – Fish and Wildlife Points of Contact**

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

Contact	Phone
U.S. Department of the Interior-Environmental Office	907-271-5011
U.S. Department of Commerce-	907-586-7630 or 1-877-925-7773
Alaska Department of Fish and Game-Habitat Information	907-267-2342

5
6 **3620 – Wildlife Rehabilitation**

7 Reference the Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Alaska, compiled by the Alaska Regional Response Team,
8 Wildlife Protection Committee.

9 **3700 – RESERVED**

10
11 **3800 – RESERVED**

12
13 **3900 – RESERVED FOR AREA/DISTRICT**

1 **4000 – PLANNING**

2

REFERENCES AND TOOLS
Agency Response Guides • AIMS Guide, Appendix B, Planning Section; Appendix D IMT Meeting Guidelines • USCG IMH, Chapter 8, Planning Section

3 **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

4 Planning Section function and staff positions can be found in the National Incident Management System
5 (NIMS) Guidance. The subsections below (4200-4600) provide a brief overview of the Units within the
6 Planning Section.

7 **4110 – Planning Cycle**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS
Agency Response Guides: • USCG IMH • AIMS Guide ICS Resources: • USCG Operational Planning Ps • FEMA Planning Cycle

8

9 **4200 – SITUATION - TBD**

10

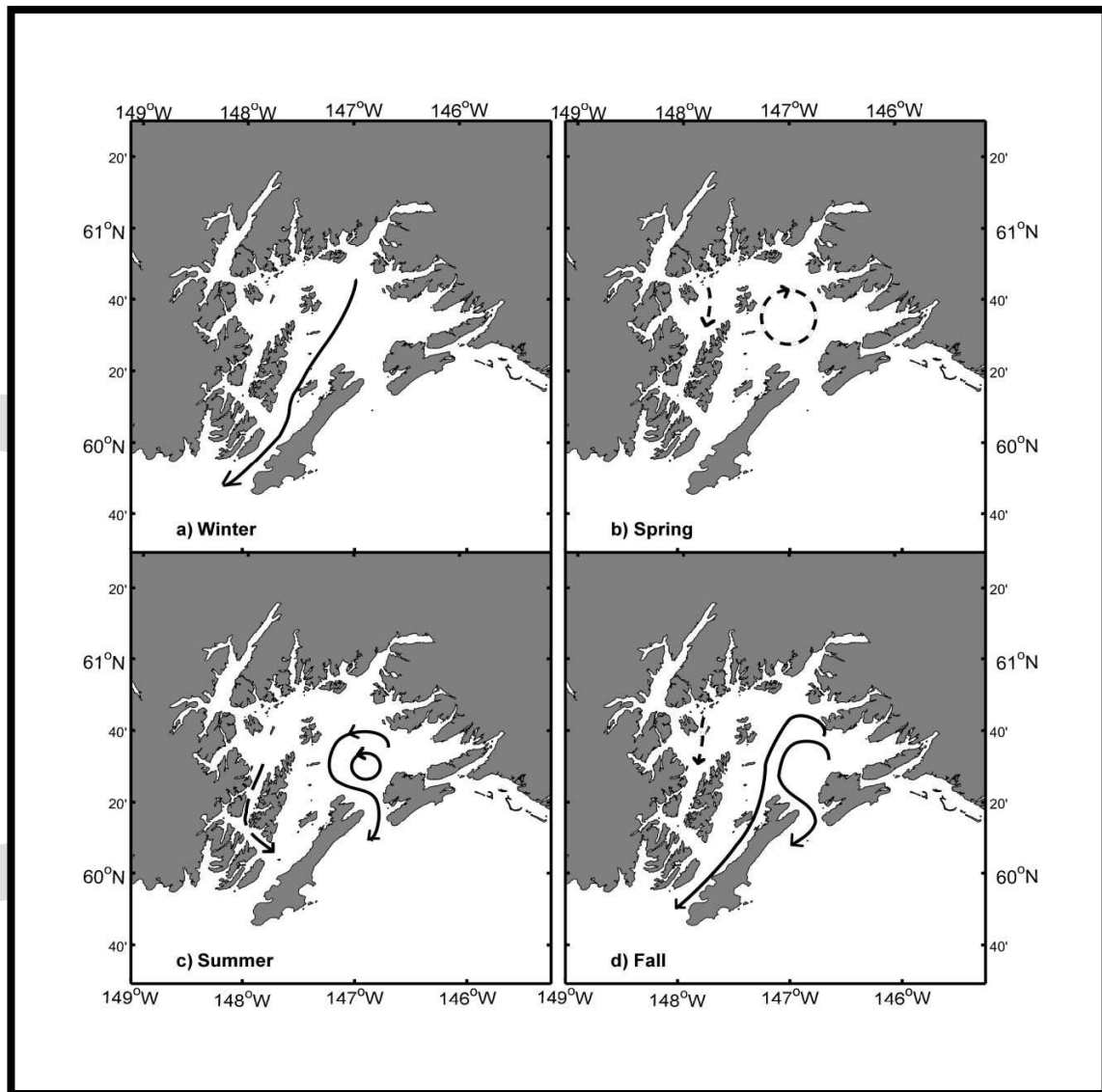
1 **4210 – Chart/Map of Area**

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

2 **4220 – Weather/Tides/Currents**

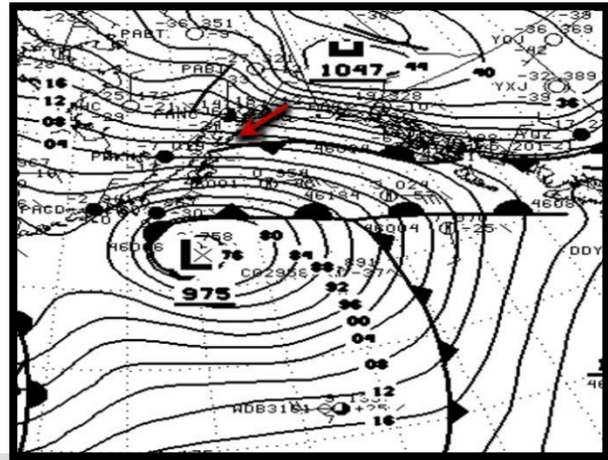
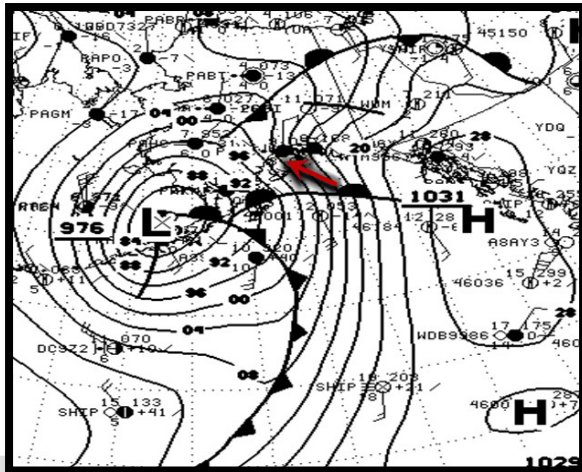
<u>REFERENCES AND TOOLS</u>	
Weather, Rivers, Tides, and Ice	
Data Source	Description
NWS SPOT	Weather forecast for incidents and events Anchorage: 907-266-5167 Fairbanks: 907-458-3800 or contact the Incident Meteorologist at 907-790-6824.
NWS AHPS Monitor, NWS River Ice Stream Gauge	River Conditions
NWS Ice Desk	Sea Ice Conditions
NOAA's Tides and Currents	Tidal Conditions
NOAA's NCEI Arctic Action Team	NOAA's NCEI – Satellite and Information Service, including: • NCEI Oceans and Sea Ice • NCEI Weather and Climate • NCEI Geophysics and Bathymetry

The National Weather Service (NWS), which is part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), can provide current and forecast weather for the marine environment. The following are sections on average weather patterns as found in the PWS area.

FIGURE 4-1: NET SURFACE CURRENTS – GULF OF ALASKA

The arrows indicate flow direction or circulation paths by season: (a) Winter; (b) Spring; (c) Summer; and (d) Fall. The dashed lines indicate weak flow. Wind forcing can disrupt the circulation and, at times, even reverse it. But these diagrams provide a general reference for surface flows averaged over a season. Source: Musgrave, D.L., M.J. Halverson, and W.S. Pegau, Seasonal Surface Circulation, Temperature, and Salinity in Prince William Sound, Alaska, *Cont. Shelf Res.*, **53**, 20-29, 2013

FIGURE 4-2: PWS SEASONAL WINDS



1 Southeast Wind (Fall)

27

2 Southeast Wind is most common for PWS
3 anytime of the year. The most common time for
4 strong SE wind is late August through mid-
5 October. Above is the typical surface analysis
6 associated with strong SE wind in PWS.

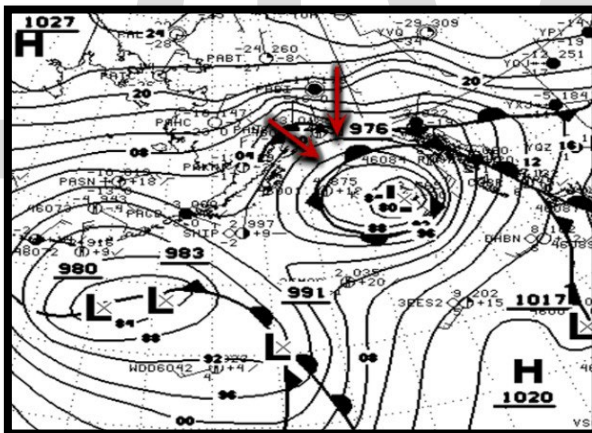
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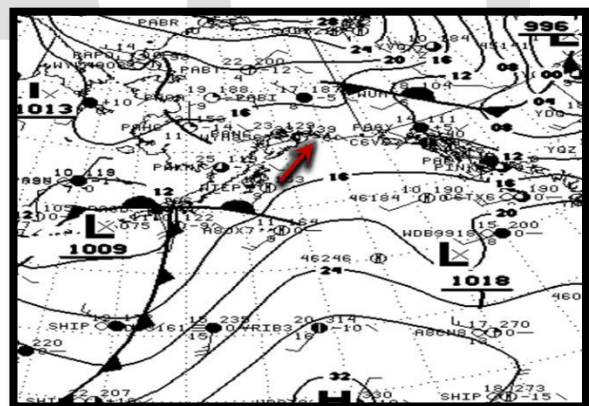
34

Northeast Wind (Winter)

Northeast winds are most common in the winter,
but are not exclusive to that season. Northeast
winds tend to be more localized than southeast
winds and the strongest winds often are not
observed in the main part of the sound. Above is
the typical Surface Analysis for NE wind in PWS.



35



36

Southwest and light winds (Summer)

Southwest winds are most common in the
summer months in Prince William Sound, and are
rare in the winter. The above Surface Analysis is
typical for a light wind or SW wind regime for
PWS.

North and Northwest Wind (Winter)

37

North and Northwest wind are most common in
PWS during the late winter to early spring. Above
is the typical surface analysis associated with this
scenario. These winds are highly channeled and
gusty. Typically these winds are also accompanied
by super structure icing for vessels.

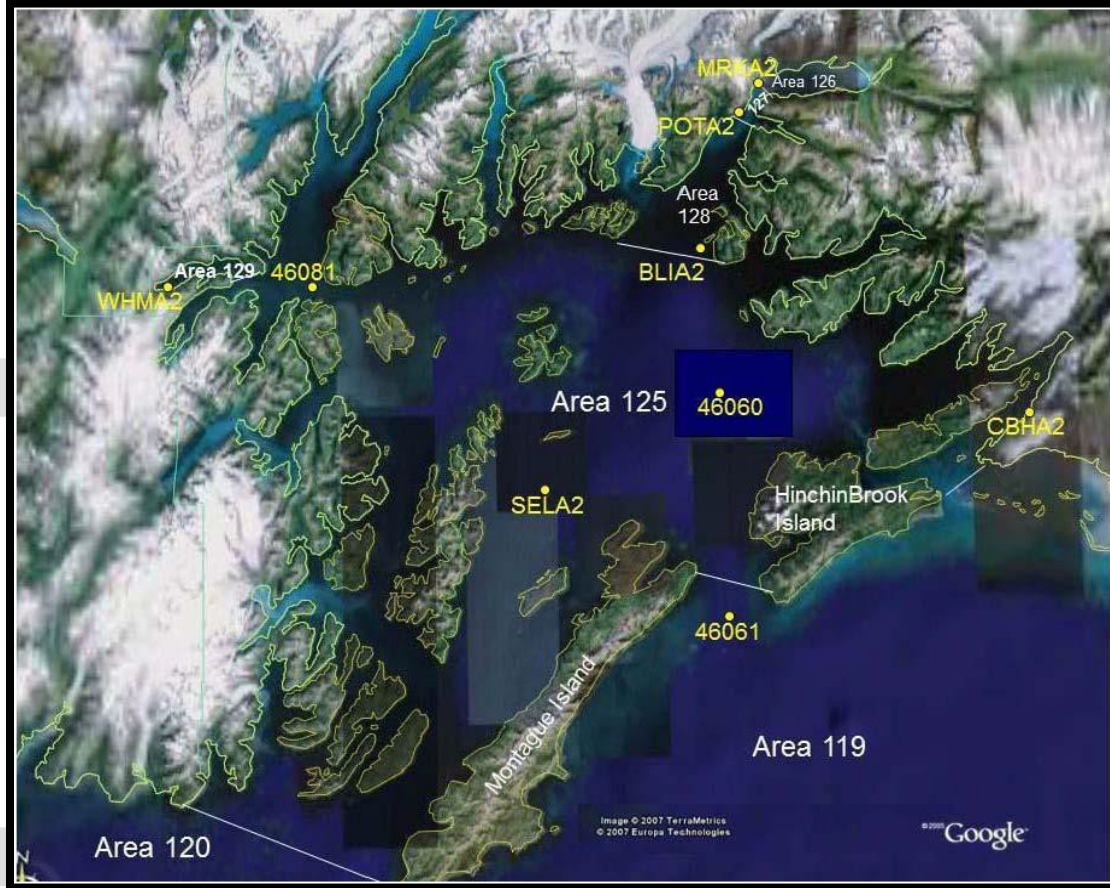
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40

41

FIGURE 4-3: WEATHER STATIONS



There are significant challenges for forecasting weather regimes in PWS. Even from weather system to weather system, though they look similar, there can be large differences in what is reported at any one station compared to another in any particular part of PWS. One of the reasons for this is that while the east-west distance of PWS that opens into the Gulf of AK (including islands) is only about 100 miles, the number of islands and fjords increase the actual coastline length to over 3,750 miles. BLIA2, POTA2 & MRKA2 stations are all in Port Valdez, Valdez Narrows and Valdez Arm and the southwest portion of PWS does not have any weather observation stations. PWS is characterized with two distinctly different orientations: (1) eastern PWS, dominated by east northeast to west to southwest oriented bays and channels; and (2) western PWS, dominated by north northeast to south southwest-oriented bays and channels. The major geographical features surrounding PWS also play a role in defining its weather patterns. The Chugach Mountains border PWS on the east, west, and north, while Montague & Hinchinbrook Islands buffer winds, weather, and waves from the Gulf of AK to the south. As a result, PWS has generally less severe weather than the adjacent North Gulf Coast waters, especially in the summer, for example, when it can go many days on end with light winds and low seas. Source: NOAA

4230 – Situation Unit Displays - TBD

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 and
- USCG IMH

4240 – On-Scene Command and Control (OSC2)

Per the USCG Incident Management Handbook, “[t]he Incident Commander (IC), whether acting as a single IC or as part of a Unified Command (UC), is responsible for providing direction and guidance to the Incident Management Team (IMT). The IC/UC analyzes the overall requirements of the incident and determines the most appropriate direction for the IMT to follow during the response. This is accomplished by identifying incident functions, setting priorities, identifying limitations and constraints, developing response objectives, identifying Critical Information Requirements and their time criticality, making key decisions, determining IMT operating procedures, assigning work (tasks) to primary staff within the IMT, and assessing progress.”

4250 – Required Operational Reports

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

ICS Resources

- FEMA EMI ICS Resource Center
- USCG IMH

Incidents resulting in the activation of an IMT require detailed information transfer. Reference Section 4800 for additional required Correspondence, Permits, Consultation and Reports that might be necessary during or after an incident.

4250.1 – Form 209- Incident Status Summary

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

ICS Resources

- FEMA EMI ICS Resource Center

Access the ICS Form 209 at the FEMA EMI Resource Center website.

4250.2 – Pollution Reports (POLREPs)

POLREPs are prepared for pollution events of significance/potential significance and whenever the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund has been opened. Reports are sent from the FOSC to the USCG Seventeenth District, EPA, and ADEC to provide an overview on spill response efforts. [A POLREP template can be found on the CG Portal.](#)

4250.3 – Situation Reports (SITREPS)

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

4250.4 – After Action Report

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

4250.5 – Federal On-Scene Coordinator’s Report

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

4300 – RESOURCES

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Agency Response Guides

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

Logistics

- Job aid Volunteers

Per the USCG Incident Management Handbook, “[t]he Resource Unit Leader (RESL) is responsible for maintaining the status of all assigned tactical resources and personnel at an incident. This is achieved by overseeing the check-in of all tactical resources and personnel, and using a status system that indicates the current location and status of all these resources.”

4310 – Resource Management Procedures

4310.1 – Check-in Procedures

Per the USCG Incident Management Handbook, “[c]heck-in/Status Recorders (SCKNs) work for the RESL to check-in incident personnel at check-in locations and ensure that all resources assigned to an incident are accounted for. Check-in is the process whereby resources first report to incident response. Check-in locations include: Incident Command Post (Resources Unit), Incident Base, Camps, Staging Areas, Helibases, Helispots, or Division/Group Supervisors (for direct tactical assignments).”

4320 – Volunteers

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

The possible use of volunteers is recognized in 40 CFR 300 (the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan [NCP]), part 185 (c) as follows: Area Contingency Plans (ACPs) shall establish procedures to allow for well-organized, worthwhile, and safe use of volunteers, including compliance with

300.150 regarding worker health and safety. ACPs should provide for the direction of volunteers by the on-scene coordinator, remedial project manager, or by other federal, state, or local officials knowledgeable in contingency operations and capable of providing leadership. ACPs also should identify specific areas in which volunteers can be used, such as beach surveillance, logistical support, or bird and wildlife treatment. The definitions section of the NCP includes “volunteer” as follows: **Volunteer** means any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency that has authority to accept volunteer services (examples: Reference 16 U.S.C. 742f(c)). A volunteer is subject to the provisions of the authorizing statute and the NCP.

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

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

Local volunteers can play an important role in oil spill response, and this is especially true in the Prince William Sound Area, where there is a wealth of local knowledge pertaining to wildlife populations, currents, tides and other environmental phenomena. During a spill emergency, it is likely that large numbers of local community members will arrive on scene, eager to participate in response activities.

A volunteer coordination plan is necessary to effectively manage and direct volunteer activities such as recruitment, training, communications and referral. This plan addresses such issues for all “unaffiliated” volunteers, or volunteers who are not already affiliated with a response organization. Affiliated volunteers should work through their respective agencies.

This plan has been modeled after the Volunteer Action Plan developed for Kenai Peninsula Borough with funding from Arco Marine, Inc. This plan is designed to deal only with volunteer coordination activities during an actual spill response.

Organization and Activation: A Volunteer Manager may be appointed by the Incident Commander to manage all aspects of the volunteer program, including communications, recruitment, training and referral. The Volunteer Manager will report directly to the Logistics Section Chief.

The Volunteer Manager will operate a Volunteer Referral Center (VRC), which will refer volunteers to appropriate ICS units or activities where they can apply their skills and interests. The VRC will provide initial screening, skill and training identification, and orientation. Additional screening, training and supervision will be provided by the ICS unit to which the volunteer is referred.

The facility selected to serve as the VRC may be co-located with the Command Center, or may be located nearby in a school, church, recreation center, community building, or other such facility. The facility should provide easy public access, enough room for reception and training areas, and some communication capabilities. The VRC should have basic office equipment, such as computers, telephones, fax machines, copiers, and office supplies.

Insurance and Liability: There are currently no state or borough provision for insurance/liability/worker's compensation coverage for volunteers in an emergency response. In most cases, volunteers will be working for the Responsible Party (RP) or lead agency in charge of spill response. The VRC will act only as a referral agency and will not directly supervise the volunteers, with the exception of those volunteers working in the VRC. Effective screening, training, and supervision will help to limit liability when assigning volunteers.

Training, Screening and Skill Identification: As potential volunteers contact the referral center, they will be screened and referred to ICS units based on their skills, training and certification, and availability. During response and recovery activities, response agencies or the RP may contact the Volunteer Referral Center and submit requests for volunteers.

Training, screening and skill identification will be accomplished by using the following:

- A training module that covers basic orientation to the PWS Contingency Plan, ICS organizations and functions (both general section divisions and specific unit tasks), and basic safety and communications procedures.
- A database that identifies volunteers' completed training, additional skills and certifications (HAZWOPER, wildlife hazing, etc.), and individual preferences and availability.

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

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

The Pacific States/British Columbia Task Force for Oil Spills has developed a document entitled **Planning Guidelines for Convergent Volunteer Management** information is located within the Job Aid: Volunteers on Reference and Tools.

4320.1 – Assistance Options

During response and recovery operations, the following process will be used to identify needs, recruit, and place volunteers:

- Designate Volunteer Manager and establish VRC as soon as Incident Command is mounted.
- Establish and publicize toll-free phone number.
- Distribute volunteer request forms to ICS Section Chiefs (through Command Center).
- In cooperation with Public Information Officer, distribute volunteer information to local newspaper and radio.
- As volunteers contact the VRC, screen and refer them to agencies/organizations/ICS units based upon their skills, training and availability.

The Volunteer Request Form (below) should be copied and distributed to responders via the Command Center as early as possible. Responding agencies, contractors, organizations, or ICS unit leaders will use these forms to identify volunteer needs.

Convergent volunteers (volunteers arriving at the VRC or on-scene) will be directed to the VRC and asked to fill out a Volunteer Registration Form (below).

1 **4320.2 – Assignment-TBD**

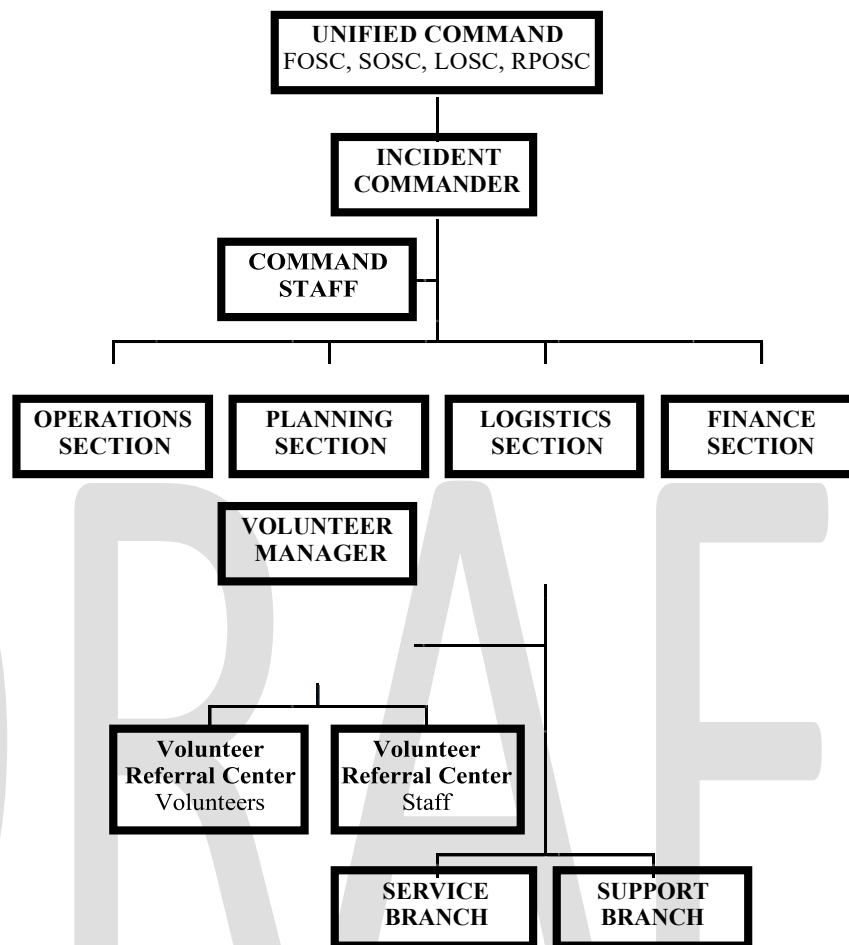
2 **4320.3 – Coordination**

3 **The Volunteer Manager** is responsible for the implementation and management of the Volunteer
4 Coordination Plan. It is the Volunteer Manager’s responsibility to recognize and anticipate the potential
5 role of volunteers in a spill response, to coordinate needs and available resources, and to manage the VRC
6 in recruitment, identification, training, and placement of volunteers during a response.

7 All volunteer referral center staff and volunteers will report to the Volunteer Manager, who reports to the
8 Logistics Section Chief (Reference diagram below).

DRAFT

FIGURE 4-4: VOLUNTEERS AND THE INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM



The Volunteer Manager's duties may include the following:

- Serve as a liaison with the IC and Unified Command via the Logistics Section Chief to coordinate volunteer needs.
- Serve as the principal contact for all volunteers and all units/agencies needing volunteers.
- Establish and manage the VRC to include registration, orientation, placement, recruitment, training, and referrals.
- Establish a communication system, including a toll-free phone number, fax lines and fax machines, phones, and a link to the Command Center.
- Coordinate with the Public Information Officer (or Joint Information Center) to provide notification to the media regarding types of volunteer jobs available and procedures for volunteering.
- Provide safety training as necessary for all volunteers to ensure they are properly trained and equipped and in compliance with federal, state and local safety regulations.
- Coordinate with response agencies and the Responsible Party to provide additional volunteers as needed and to coordinate referrals.
- Maintain record keeping of volunteers, training and certification, hours worked, and their assigned activities.
- Provide volunteer recognition.

Volunteer Referral Center

1. Facility: the VRC should provide:

- Easy public access
- Room for training and orientation
- Basic communications capabilities and office equipment:
 - Telephones
 - 2-3 phone lines, one of which is toll free incoming only
 - Fax machine and 2 dedicated fax lines (ingoing & outgoing)
 - Communication link to Command Center
 - Access to news & information releases to media and local government in order to advertise volunteer needs and toll free number
 - Computers and printers
 - Copier
 - Maps, flip charts, bulletin boards, pens, tape, markers
 - Paper, pens, pencils, stapler and other general office supplies

Establishment

In setting up the VRC, the Volunteer Manager should consider the following:

- Arrange space to allow for foot traffic and to maximize wall space.
- Face tables and chairs so that information can be viewed easily.
- Allow enough space, pens, clipboards, etc. so that volunteers can fill out registration materials.
- Clearly identify the reception desk/area.
- Provide seating.
- Post signs directing potential volunteers to the building/room.
- In the event of a large spill response where sufficient staffing is available at the VRC and volunteer needs are extensive, set up stations for each major class of work, such as:
 - Administrative
 - Communications
 - Shoreline Operations
 - On-Water Operations
 - Wildlife Recovery/Rehabilitation
 - Repair/Construction
 - Logistical Support
- Assign early volunteers to staff the Referral Center and to be couriers to bring information about volunteer needs from the Command Center to the VRC.
- Set aside time and space for training and orientation.
- Set up an information bulletin board. This area may serve as an informal information and referral area.

Early volunteers should be used to supplement staffing of the VRC. Staffing needs at the VRC will include:

- Receptionist: answers questions, phones, gives out forms & directions
- Data Entry Clerk: enter personnel information into database
- File Clerk: files, copies, sends & receives faxes
- Intake and Referral Personnel: conducts initial screening, matches volunteers with needs
- Communications: compiles updates of volunteer needs, maintains bulletin board
- Training: coordinates/conducts general training & orientation for all volunteers
- Facility Support: maintains equipment, cleanliness, order
- Transportation: assist with transportation as needed
- Courier: serves as go-between for VRC and command center

It is essential that all volunteers are routed through the VRC. Volunteers arriving on-scene who have not first checked in at the VRC must be referred to the VRC for assignment.

It is important to track volunteers, recognize, and reward their efforts. The following are suggestions for volunteer identification, record keeping and recognition:

- Develop and maintain a database of current interested volunteers and skills using appropriate computer software.
- Develop and distribute an after-action newsletter or report to all volunteers who participated in a spill response.
- Issue identification badges to all volunteers as they are assigned to specific jobs.
- Ensure that all volunteers register at the VRC before placement in a job. Encourage unit leaders or agency personnel to document volunteer hours worked.

If a Responsible Party directs the spill response, volunteer coordination may proceed according to the RP's approved contingency plan. This plan has been designed to facilitate volunteer coordination and promote positive community involvement during all phases of a spill response. If vessel or facility operators in the area have not developed individual volunteer management plans, they are encouraged to incorporate this plan by reference into their state-approved C-plans.

4320.4 – Training

Training will be provided to all volunteers assigned to jobs during a response. If, in the future, a pre-emergency volunteer coordination program is implemented in the PWS Area, volunteers may receive ongoing training and be added to a permanent volunteer roster. This process would facilitate initial activation of trained volunteers.

Training sessions for volunteers should include:

- Basic orientation to this Prince William Sound Area Plan and the Regional Contingency Plan
- ICS structure, organization, and general and specific job requirements
- Site-specific hazards
- Environmental and cultural concerns related to the response
- Safety and security procedures
- Proper attire and safety equipment
- Safety training (Reference below)
- Liability
- Limitations on non-professionals

Training may also be provided for bird and wildlife rescue and treatment, shoreline cleanup, food distribution, check-in procedures and other response activities.

The initial volunteer training (conducted at the VRC) may be supplemented by additional position-specific training provided once the volunteer is assigned to a job.

Safety training for volunteers should address the following policies and procedures:

- Worker's compensation
- Drug and alcohol policies
- Firearms
- Equipment use
- Limitations for non-professionals
- HAZWOPER

- 1 • General safety procedures (buddy system, safe lifting, etc.)
- 2 • Evacuation procedures
- 3 • Potential hazards of work environment
- 4 • First Aid
- 5 • Accident Reporting Procedures

DRAFT

VOLUNTEER REQUEST FORM

Date/time: _____

Requesting organization/agency/unit: _____

Name of contact: _____ Phone: _____ Fax: _____

VOLUNTEER NEEDS: Total Number of Volunteers Needed: _____

Job Title/Description: _____

Duties	Experience/Skills	Training Provided?

Equipment/Special Clothing Needs: _____

Brief Description of Training to be Provided: _____

Job Location: _____ Date/time volunteers needed: _____

Please check if available: _____ Restrooms _____ Parking

_____ Safety Equipment _____ Telephone _____ Transportation to Work Site

Volunteer(s) should report to the following person for additional training/instruction:

Name: _____ Phone: _____ Location: _____

~~~~~

**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:***Follow up date & time:* \_\_\_\_\_ *Follow up action:* \_\_\_\_\_*Position(s) filled* \_\_\_\_\_*Volunteer name(s):* \_\_\_\_\_

## **VOLUNTEER REGISTRATION FORM**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone (day): \_\_\_\_\_ (eve.) \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Present employer: \_\_\_\_\_ Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

Are you currently affiliated with any response organization/volunteer group? Please name:

**Are you certified in any of the following?**      Certification Type/Agency      Expiration Date

Bird Rescue/Wildlife Hazing/Rehab: \_\_\_\_\_

Hazmat/Hazwoper: \_\_\_\_\_

First Aid/CPR: \_\_\_\_\_

USCG licenses: \_\_\_\_\_

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Placement Preference: \_\_\_\_\_ Bird or Wildlife Rescue/Rehab \_\_\_\_\_ Shoreline/Beach Cleanup

\_\_\_\_\_ Administrative/Clerical \_\_\_\_\_ Basic Needs/Logistics \_\_\_\_\_ On-Water operations

\_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

Emergency Contact - Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone (day/eve): \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_

**Waiver:** Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

~~~~~

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Training completed. _____ Date completed _____ Initials _____

Placed: _____ Date: _____ by: _____

4330 – Alternate Planning Criteria

Vessel Response Plans (VRP) are mandated by federal law and are long-standing requirements for tank vessels carrying oil as primary cargo or non-tank vessels 400 gross tons or above carrying oil as fuel and/or secondary cargo. VRPs are required to cover all U.S. Captain of the Port zones in which the vessel will transit, operate or make port calls. In remote areas where typical response resources are not available, or the available commercial resources do not meet the national planning criteria, the vessel owner or operator may request that the USCG accept Alternative Planning Criteria (APC). APCs are not required, as they are voluntary alternatives to the national planning standards.

The intention of an APC is to identify and address resource and capability gaps until private industry response resources are sufficiently built up to meet the national planning standards. Some APCs incorporate prevention measures, such as vessel monitoring, to mitigate gaps between the response resources provided in the APC and the national planning criteria. The USCG considers APC prevention measures to be a temporary, perhaps even long-term alternative, but not a replacement for the national planning criteria. As such, the goal of any APC is continued progress toward improved response capabilities. Operational experience has shown that prevention-based approaches reduce incidents and incident-severity, but cannot be relied upon 100% of the time. Consequently, the growth of actual response capability is a critical facet of APCs and the APC process.

VRPs and APCs are approved by the Office of Marine Environmental Response at USCG Headquarters; however, the Prince William Sound Area committee plays a key role in advising the USCG prior to plan approval. The Prince William Sound Area committee *should* include members from the maritime response community including salvage and marine firefighting, oil spill removal organizations and current APC plan administrators. These subject matter experts provide valuable experience and local area knowledge that will identify preferred alternatives, limitations and constraints, and will inform future alternative proposals submitted for USCG approval.

4400 – DOCUMENTATION

Per the USCG Incident Management Handbook, the Documentation Unit Leader (DOCL) is responsible for the maintenance of accurate, real-time incident documentation. Organization of this documentation is critical to post incident analysis. Examples of incident documentation include IAP(s), incident reports, communication logs, injury claims, and situation status reports. Keep in mind that some of the documents may originate in other sections of the Incident Management Team. The DOCL should ensure each section is maintaining and providing appropriate documents. The DOCL will be the source for duplication and copying services for the Incident Management Team. The Documentation Unit will store incident files for legal, analytical, and historical purposes.

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

Additional documentation and data management requirements shall vary by incident. ADEC, in conjunction with the Department of Law, shall establish the documentation and data management requirements for each incident. Attention shall be paid to cost recovery requirements. Each participating agency shall be provided written instructions by ADEC for documentation requirements in excess of minimums.

1 **4410 – Services Provided-TBD**

2 **4420 – Administrative File Organization-TBD**

3 **4500 – DEMOBILIZATION UNIT**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Planning

- Demobilization plan – Sample plan template

4 **4600 – ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Agency Response Guides

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

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

5 The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) will
6 work closely with the Environmental Unit but does not typically fill the ENVL position. The ENVL should be
7 from a public environmental or natural resource management agency to ensure compliance with applicable
8 laws, regulations, and ordinances

9 **4610 – Geographic Response Strategies**

10 Pre-identified GRS, useful as a basis to initiate response operations, are intended to be flexible for
11 modification to prevailing conditions. GRSs often contain information about fish and wildlife resources and
12 historic properties. Additional GRS may be available from industry through their contingency plans, ADEC
13 posts the contingency plans for ADEC-regulated facilities on their website.

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Planning

- Geographic Response Strategies
- GRS are available online on ADEC’s website and are organized by geographic zone.
- Tundra Treatment Guidelines may provide techniques for mitigating impacts to tundra

14 Reference [Section 9740](#) of this document for Geographic Response Strategies.

15 **4620 – Fish & Wildlife Protection Strategies**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Wildlife, Fish and Their Habitats

- Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Oil Spill Responses in Alaska
- Alaska Sensitive Area Compendium

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

to generate recommendations to incorporate into response plans. Wildlife agencies contact information is available in the WPG. The WPG provide spill responders with tools and background information to address wildlife concerns during a spill response in Alaska. The Alaska Sensitive Areas Compendium is intended for use by the OSCs during the initial phase of an incident to assist in identifying sensitive biological and cultural resources, services, and users in 10 Alaska geographic zones.

4630 - Potential Places of Refuge

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Planning:

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

Reference [Section 9750](#) of this document for Potential Places of Refuge.

4640 – Sensitive Areas

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

National and Statewide Policy

- Alaska RCP

Statewide Agency Guidance and Policy

- Wildlife Protection Guidelines
- Alaska Implementation Guidelines for the Protection of Historic Properties

Planning

- Dispersant Use Guidelines
- In Situ Burning Guidelines

Wildlife, Fish, and Their Habitats

- NOAA Arctic ERMA
- Alaska Sensitive Area Compendium

This section is intended for use by the On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) during the initial phase of a spill event to assist in ascertaining the location and presence of spill-sensitive biological and cultural resources, services, and users in this area. This information is specific to this area. No attempt has been made to duplicate information contained in easily accessible existing documents. This section, therefore, must be used in conjunction with the referenced materials and informational contacts identified herein. More detailed and current information should be available from on-scene resource experts when they become engaged in the response. This information is geared toward early response. If appropriate, natural resources trustees may be conducting natural resource damage assessment (NRDA) activities in conjunction with response activities. Information regarding NRDA activities should be directed to the natural resources trustees or to their appointed NRDA Liaison.

Often, the most detailed, up-to-date biological and resource use information will come from people who live and work in the impacted area. Residents from the local community are often knowledgeable sources for information related to local oceanographic or weather conditions that may be beneficial during a response.

The Alaska Regional Response Team (ARRT) has adopted several documents (see the *Alaska Federal/State Contingency Plan for Response to Oil & Hazardous Substance Discharges/Releases [RCP]*) that address

1 decision making to help protect sensitive areas and resources. These documents can be found on the
2 ADEC reference and tools page.

3 In addition, Federal OSCs in Alaska are working in cooperation with the U.S. Department of the Interior
4 and the National Marine Fisheries Service to ensure response activities conducted meet Endangered
5 Species Act requirements, in accordance with the 2001 *Inter-Agency Memorandum of Agreement*
6 *Regarding Oil Spill Planning and Response Activities Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act's*
7 *National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan*

8 In addition, the *RCP* includes *Shoreline Cleanup and Assessment Guidelines*, which provide helpful
9 information on cleanup options by shoreline type.

10 The Area Contingency Plan contains site-specific Geographic Response Strategies (GRSs) for use by
11 responders in protecting key sensitive areas. In addition, Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) maps have
12 been produced that illustrate selected sensitive resources and shoreline types. These GRSs and ESIs can
13 be found on ERMA.

14 This section and the guidelines in the *RCP* are also intended for use by facility/vessel operators in
15 developing industry oil spill prevention and contingency plans. For an operator's facility or area of
16 operation, industry contingency plans describe: (a) environmentally sensitive areas and areas of public
17 concern; (b) how sensitive areas would be prioritized during a spill event; and (c) response strategies to
18 protect sensitive areas at risk. The information in industry plans should be consistent with the area
19 contingency plan.

20 The definition of sensitive resources and their geographic locations requires use of field observations and
21 data available from published and non-published materials or through additional field work. Identifying
22 relative priorities among resources and resource uses takes considerable coordination and discussion
23 among resource management agencies. With the limited time and funds available for area contingency
24 plan development, not all the detailed information about every possible resource at risk is included. Future
25 updates to this document will continue to add information relevant to response activities.

26 The Prince William Sound Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) maps provide a concise summary of coastal
27 resources that are at risk if an oil spill occurs. At-risk resources include biological resources (i.e., birds, fish,
28 and marine mammals), sensitive shorelines (i.e., marshes and tidal flats), and human-use resources (i.e.,
29 mariculture facilities and parks). ESI maps can assist planners and responders in identifying vulnerable
30 locations, establishing protection priorities, and developing cleanup strategies. The PWS ESI maps were
31 created by NOAA working with state and federal government agencies and industry. The ESI maps are
32 available online at the Area Plan References and Tools page. In addition, a substantial effort to develop
33 and refine a sensitive areas database has been undertaken by Alyeska Pipeline Service Company (Alyeska).
34 This information has undergone extensive federal and state agency review and is incorporated, by
35 reference, into this section (with the permission of Alyeska). The Alyeska information is available on a data
36 disk, termed the Graphical Resource Database, as part of the Prince William Sound Tanker Oil Discharge
37 Prevention and Contingency Plan, Part 3, Supplemental Information Document (SID) #3, Section 2, and is
38 not duplicated herein. An online version also exists, but is password protected. The GRD is not publicly
39 available and Alyeska permissions are required for this information.

40 Suggestions, comments, and more current information are requested contact either:

1 Scientific Support Coordinator
2 NOAA Emergency Response Division
3 49000 Army Guard Road
4 G Wing, Rm 216
5 JBER, Alaska 99505
6
7 mobile: (907) 529-9157
8 email: catherine.berg@noaa.gov

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Habitat Division
333 Raspberry Road

Anchorage, Alaska 99518
(907) 267-2805
(907) 267-2342
email: jeanette.alas@alaska.gov

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2 **4640.1 - Information Sources**

3

Agency	Resources	Point of contact
Fish and wildlife and habitat resources		
Alaska Department of Fish and Game	Fish, shellfish, birds, terrestrial mammals, marine mammals	Division of Habitat Anchorage 907-267-2342
U.S. Department of the Interior	Migratory birds, sea otters, endangered species, anadromous fish in freshwater, bald eagles, wetlands	Office of Environmental Policy & Compliance Anchorage 907-786-3834
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Marine Fisheries Service	Species protected by the Endangered Species Act and Marine Mammal Protection Act including sea lions, seals, whales, and listed anadromous fish in marine waters	Protected Resources Division Anchorage 907-586-7630 or 907-586-7285
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Marine Fisheries Service	Essential Fish Habitat (EFH), federal fisheries, Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (HAPC)	Protected Resources Division Anchorage 907-586-7630 or 907-586-7285
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA	Effects of oil on fisheries resources, hydrocarbon chemistry, dispersants	Alaska Fisheries Science Center Ted Stevens Marine Research Institute. TSMRI, Auke Bay Laboratory 907-789-6000 or 907-789-6030
U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service https://www.fs.usda.gov/chugach/	National forest lands	Chugach National Forest Anchorage 907-743-9500
University of Alaska Uaa.aknp@alaska.edu	Rare and endangered plants	Alaska Center for Conservation Science Natural Heritage Program Anchorage

https://accs.uaa.alaska.edu/		, 907-786-6378
Cultural and archaeological sites		
Alaska Department of Natural Resources http://dnr.alaska.gov/commis/pic/dnrdirectory.htm	Historic sites, archaeological sites, national register sites	Alaska Office of History and Archaeology Anchorage 907-269-8721
U.S. Department of the Interior	Archaeological/historical sites in park and wildlife refuge system units, public lands, Native allotments/trust lands, sunken vessels	Office of Environmental Policy & Compliance Anchorage 907-786-3834
U.S. Department of Agriculture	Archaeological/historical sites on national forest lands	Chugach National Forest Anchorage 907-743-9500
Chugach Alaska Corporation https://www.chugach.com/	Archaeological/historical sites on native corporation lands	907-563-8866
Shoreline types		
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	Shoreline types, environmental sensitivity index maps	Scientific Support Coordinator Anchorage 907-529-9157 or 907-428-4143
Land ownership and classifications/designations		
Alaska Department of Natural Resources	State lands, state parks and recreation areas, state forests, tidelands	Division of Mining, Land, and Water Anchorage 907-269-8400
Alaska Department of Fish and Game	State game refuges, state critical habitats	Division of Habitat Anchorage 907-267-2342

U.S. Department of the Interior	National parks and preserves, national historic sites, national monuments, national wildlife refuges, public lands, national recreation areas, wild and scenic rivers, wilderness areas, Native trust lands	Office of Environmental Policy & Compliance, Anchorage 907-786-3834
U.S. Department of Agriculture	National forests, national monuments, wild and scenic rivers, wilderness areas, research natural areas	Chugach National Forest Anchorage 907-743-9500
U.S. Department of Defense	Military installations and reservations	Alaska Command Anchorage 907-552-3944

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Agency	Resources	Point of contact
Local governments: –Cordova –Valdez –Whittier Chugach Alaska Corporation	Municipal and private lands, and rights-of-way Coastal program special areas, plans, policies	For the current local government contact information, go to b. Resources Section, part one community profiles For the current tribal contact information, go to b. Resources Section, part three information directory, native organizations and federally recognized tribes
Commercial harvest		
Alaska Department of Fish and Game Adfg.license@alaska.gov	Fishing permits, seasons	Commercial Fisheries Division Anchorage 907-465-2376
Alaska Department of Natural Resources	Tideland leases	Division of Mining, Land, and Water Anchorage 907-269-8400
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation	Seafood processing	Division of Environmental Health Juneau 907-269-7644
U.S. Department of Commerce National Marine Fisheries Service	Fishing permits, seasons	Sustainable Fisheries Division Juneau 907-586-7465
Subsistence, personal, and sport uses		
Alaska Department of Fish and Game	Subsistence and personal uses statewide and navigable waters, sport hunting and fishing	Sport Fish Division Anchorage 907-267-2502
U.S. Department of the Interior	Subsistence uses on Federal lands and reserved waters; subsistence uses of: sea otters and migratory birds	Office of Environmental Policy & Compliance, Anchorage 907-786-3834

U.S. Department of Commerce	Subsistence use of: whales, porpoises, seals, sea lions	Protected Resources Division Juneau 907-586-7235 907-465-2500
Recreation and tourism uses		
Agency	Resources	Point of contact
Alaska Department of Natural Resources	State parks and recreation areas, anchorages, boat launches, campgrounds, State public lands	Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation Anchorage -907-269-8400
Alaska Department of Fish and Game	Sport hunting and fishing	Division of Habitat Anchorage 907-267-2342
Travel Alaska Travelalaska.com Alaskatvia.org	Seasonal events and activities, travel, outdoor activities, local visitor bureaus, tourismindustries	Alaska Travel Industry Association 907-929-2842
U.S. Department of the Interior	Recreation uses in park and wildlife refuge system units and Federal public lands	Office of Environmental Policy & Compliance, Anchorage 907-786-3834
U.S. Department of Agriculture	Campgrounds, cabins, recreation areas, trails, within the national forest system	Chugach National Forest Anchorage 907-743-9500
Water intake and use facilities		
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation	Public drinking water wells, treatment, and storage, fish processing facilities	Division of Water Anchorage 907-465-5180
Alaska Department of Fish and Game	Hatcheries, ocean net pens and release sites, aquaculture	Division of Habitat Anchorage 907-267-2342
Alaska Department of Natural Resources	Tidelands leases, aquaculture sites, private logging camps and log transfer facilities	Division of Mining, Land, and Water -Juneau 907-465-3400

U.S. Coast Guard	Marinas and docks, mooring buoys	Sector Anchorage 907-271-6700

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4640.2 - Areas of Environmental Concern

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Wildlife, Fish and Their Habitats

- Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Oil Spill Responses in Alaska
- Alaska Sensitive Area Compendium

The following relative priority listing was developed by the Sensitive Areas Work Group, with representatives from state and federal agencies and the private sector. The list identifies priorities for resources by designations of major, moderate, and lesser concern. Resources are not prioritized within each designation. These designations are for consideration in initial spill response activities, they are not applicable to extended cleanup activities. This prioritization scheme must be used in conjunction with spill-specific information (e.g., size and location of spill, type of product, trajectory) to determine the actual protection priorities for that discharge. Specific guidance to On-Scene Coordinators for protecting cultural resources is contained in the *RCP*.

The following criteria were developed as a tool to establish levels of concern. These criteria are not listed in a priority order.

CRITERIA FOR RELATIVE PRIORITY RATING:

- Human economic disruption – economic/social value; human food source disruption
- Mortality – wildlife, fish, other organisms (how many potentially killed in relation to abundance)
- Animal displacement and sensitivity to displacement
- Aesthetic degradation
- Habitat availability and rarity
- Sublethal effects, including sensitivity to physical or toxic effects of oil or hazardous substances, and long-term effects to habitat, species, or both
- Threatened and endangered species, and/or other legal designation
- Persistent concentration of oil or hazardous substances
- Reproduction rate or re-colonizing potential
- Relative importance to ecosystem
- Potential for physical contact with spill–pathway of oil or hazardous substances
- Resource sensitivity to response countermeasures

AREAS OF MAJOR CONCERN:

- Threatened or Endangered and Protected Species Habitat
 - Steller's Eider Wintering Areas
 - Steller Sea Lion Rookeries, Haulouts, and Critical Habitat
 - Humpback and Fin Whale Foraging Areas
- Shoreline Geomorphology – Coastal Habitat Types:
 - Marshes
 - Eelgrass Beds
 - Sheltered Tidal Flats
 - Sheltered Rocky Shores
- Identified sand lance habitat

- Sea Otter Concentration Areas (> 20)
- Harbor Seal Haulout Areas (> 10)
- Large Seabird Colonies (> 5,000)
- Seabird Feeding Concentration Areas
- Pigeon Guillemot Nesting and Immediate Nearshore Feeding Areas
- Waterfowl and Shorebird Spring, Fall, or Winter Concentration Areas
- Eagle Nest Sites
- Anadromous Fish Streams:
 - > 25,000 pink or chum spawners
 - 5,000 coho salmon
 - 1,000 sockeye spawners
- Intertidal Salmon Spawning Areas
- Large Freshwater Fish Systems
- Herring Spawning Area
- Land Management Designations
 - Federal:
 - Wilderness
 - Wild and Scenic Rivers
 - National Natural Landmarks
 - State:
 - Refuges
 - Sanctuaries
 - Critical Habitat Areas
- Cultural Resources/Archaeological Sites:
 - National Historic Landmarks
 - Burial Sites
 - National Register Eligible Village Sites
 - Intertidal Sites
- High Use Subsistence Harvest Areas
- High Use Commercial Areas (including, but not limited to, setnet sites, aquaculture sites, hatcheries, etc.)
- High Use Recreational Areas
- Mexico DPS Humpback Whale Critical Habitat

AREAS OF MODERATE CONCERN:

- Species of Concern Habitat (Possible Threatened or Endangered)
- Shoreline Geomorphology – Coastal Habitat Types:
 - Gravel Beaches
 - Mixed Sand & Gravel Beaches
 - Exposed Tidal Flats
 - RIPRAP
- Coarse Grained Sand Beaches
- Sea Otter General Distribution Areas (< 20)
- Foraging/Transit Habitat for Minke Whales, Killer Whales, Dall's Porpoise, and Harbor Porpoise
- Harbor Seal Haulouts (5-10)
- Seabird Colonies (1,000 – 5,000)

- Waterfowl and Shorebird Nesting or Molting Concentration Areas
- Anadromous Fish Streams:
 - 500 – 25,000 pink or chum spawners
 - 1,000 – 5,000 coho spawners
 - 50 – 1,000 sockeye spawners
- Moderately Sized Freshwater Fish Systems
- Clam Beds
- Bear Spring Concentration Areas
- Sitka Deer Coastal Feeding Concentration Areas
- Caribou Migration Routes
- Other Subsistence Harvest Areas
- Other Commercial Harvest Areas
- Other Recreational Use Areas
- Land Management Designations
 - Federal:
 - National Parks
 - National Wildlife Refuges
 - Research Natural Areas
 - Native Allotments
 - State:
 - State Parks
- Cultural Resources/Archaeological Sites
 - National Register Eligible Sites (Other Than Village Sites)
 - Sites Adjacent To Shorelines

AREAS OF LESSER CONCERN:

- Coastal Geomorphology – Coastal Habitat Types:
 - Fine-grained Sand Beaches
 - Exposed Wave-cut Platforms
 - Exposed Rocky Shores
- Harbor Seal Haulouts (< 5)
- Seabird Colonies (< 1,000)
- Raptor Feeding Areas
- Waterfowl and Shorebird General Distribution Areas
- Bear Fall Concentration Areas
- Anadromous Fish Streams:
 - < 1,000 coho spawners
 - < 500 pink or chum spawners
 - < 50 sockeye spawners
- General Freshwater Fish Habitat
- Land Management Designations
 - Federal:
 - Public Lands
 - National Forests
 - National Preserves
 - State:
 - General Public Lands

NOTE: Chinook salmon occur in relatively small numbers in association with sockeye salmon, therefore, prioritization is based on the number of sockeye spawners.

AREAS OF LOCAL CONCERN:

Some areas within the Prince William Sound area warrant special attention due to the presence of highly productive wildlife habitat, the ability to sustain a large part of a villages' subsistence needs, the occurrence of unusual historical sites or large mineral deposits, recreation, energy development, hazardous areas, or the presence of important fisheries. These have been identified as Areas Meriting Special Attention, Important Use Areas, Special Use Areas, or Sensitive Areas through the City of Cordova, Coastal Management Program, Eyak Lake AMSA Cooperative Management Plan (Cordova), Valdez Coastal Management Program, or Whittier Coastal Management Plan. They are summarized below.

<i>DESIGNATED AREA</i>	<i>REASONS FOR DESIGNATION</i>	<i>LAND OWNERSHIP/ VILLAGES TO CONTACT</i>
1. Eyak Lake	Important watershed area. Concern for protection of water quality. Presence of a variety of aquatic plants. Site provides habitat and breeding grounds for wildlife, birds (proximity to major bird migration routes) and fish. Area used for commercial, sport and subsistence fishing. Area used for recreational and scenic purposes.	Eyak Corporation, State
2. Keystone Canyon	Area used for recreational, scenic and transportation purposes. Historical value.	State
3. Mineral Creek Canyon	Site is an aquifer recharge area. Presence of historic sites. Area used for recreational and scenic purposes.	State
4. Robe Lake	System supports salmon, char and Dolly Varden; provides spawning and rearing habitat. Area provides habitat for waterfowl and marsh nesting birds as well as feeding grounds for brown/grizzly bears, moose and small mammals. Robe Lake is also a high recreational use area for Valdez residents.	State
5. Shotgun Cove/Emerald Bay Subdivision	Human use (harbor). Unique and vulnerable geologic and topographic features. Offers recreational opportunities.	(Tidelands) State (Upland areas) Chugach Alaska Corporation, City of Whittier, Federal, U.S. Forest Service, State

6. Valdez Duck Flats/Mineral Creek Islands	Highly productive biological area. Provides habitat for a variety of waterfowl, small mammals and marine mammals. Site is an important feeding area for migrating waterbirds during spring and fall.	City of Valdez, private, State
7. Whittier Port and Harbor	Port development. Offers recreational opportunities.	State (Public lands) Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Alaska Railroad, City of Whittier, U.S. Department of the Army Chugach Alaska Corporation (Native corporate lands)

4640.3 - Resource Sensitivity

The following sensitivity tables were developed by the State and Federal Natural Resources Trustees with legislative responsibility for management and protection of these resources. This includes the following agencies: National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and Alaska Department of Natural Resources. This information is a summary derived from recent field studies, research reports, long-term monitoring, stakeholder input, and local knowledge. Periods and/or conditions when resources are of varying levels of concern (low, medium, high) with respect to effects from an oil spill are noted in the following tables. Susceptibility for each group of animals is year-round unless otherwise noted in the Seasonal Sensitivity row that is added for the appropriate animal groups.

SHORELINE GEOMORPHOLOGY

Category	Low	Medium	High
Coastal habitat types	Fine-grained sand beaches Exposed wave-cut platforms Exposed rocky shores	Gravel beaches Mixed sand & gravel beaches Exposed tidal flats Coarse grained sand beaches Rip rap structures	Marshes Eelgrass beds Sheltered tidal flats Sheltered rocky shores
	Exposed rocky cliffs & banks Bedrock shores & ledges, rocky shoals	Sand beaches & bars Mixed sand &	Sheltered scarps in bedrock Vegetated steep sloping bluffs

Lake and river habitat types	Eroding scarps/banks in unconsolidated sediment Exposed man-made structures	gravel beaches/bars Gravel beaches/bars Gently sloping banks Exposed flats Riprap	Sheltered man-made structures Vegetated low banks Sheltered sand & mud & muddy substrates Marshes
Upland habitat types	To be developed	To be developed	To be developed

THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES

Category	Low	Medium	High
Endangered species			Whales: fin., western north pacific gray, north pacific right, sperm Pinnipeds: steller sea lion (western dps) Birds: short-tailed albatross Reptiles: leatherback sea turtle
Threatened species			Birds: steller's eider Whales: Mexico DPS Humpback
Species of concern		Birds: harlequin duck, black scoter, barrow's goldeneye, yellow-billed loon, pelagic cormorant, northern goshawk, marbled murrelet, kittlitz's murrelet, peregrine falcon, olive-sided flycatcher Mammals: north american lynx, montague tundra vole, harbor seal Plants: <i>draba yukonensis</i>	

SEA OTTERS

CATEGORY	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
ABUNDANCE		< 20	> 20
HUMAN HARVEST	Year-round		

Sea Otter Critical Life Periods													
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
Present nearshore													

Pupping												

HARBOR SEALS

Category	Low	Medium	High
Abundance (on haulouts)	< 5	5 - 10	> 10
Human harvest	June 1 – Aug 31	Sept 1 - Sept 30	Oct 1 - May 31

Harbor Seal Critical Life Periods												
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Pupping												
Molting												
On Haul outs												

STELLER SEA LIONS

Category	Low	Medium	High
Abundance (On Haulouts)	< 15	15 - 30	> 30
Human Harvest		April 1 - May 31	Sept 1 - March 31

Steller Sea Lion Critical Life Periods												
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Pupping												
Molting												
On Rookeries												
On Haulouts												

WHALES and PORPOISES

CATEGORY	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Abundance	< 10	10 - 50	> 50
Seasonal Susceptibility	Oct 1 - May 1	Aug 1 - Sept 30	May 1 - July 31
Human Harvest	Sept 1 - June 1		

Whales and Porpoises Critical Life Periods												
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Present near shore												
Calving				?				?				

BEARS

(Brown and Black)

Category	Low	Medium	High
Seasonal Susceptibility ^{1,2}	Nov 1 - April 30	May 1 - June 30 Sept 1 - Oct 31	July 1 - Aug 30
Commercial Value	Nov 1 - May 31 July 1 - Aug 31	June 1 - June 30	Sept 1 - Oct 31

Human Harvest	Nov 1 - April 15		April 15 - Oct 31

1. Bear densities and susceptibility to oil impacts increases through spring as more individuals emerge from dens and move to coastal areas.
2. Bear densities and susceptibility to oil impacts decreases through the summer depending upon the availability of fish in lower reaches of streams.

Bear Critical Life Periods												
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Denning												
Feeding in coastal areas												
Feeding along salmon streams												

SITKA BLACK-TAILED DEER

CATEGORY	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
SEASONAL SUSCEPTIBILITY	May 1 - Nov 15		Nov 15 - April 30
HUMAN HARVEST	Jan 1 - July 31		Aug 1 - Dec 31

Sitka Black-Tailed Deer Critical Life Periods												
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Fawning Period												
Foraging along coast												

CARIBOU

CATEGORY	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
SEASONAL SUSCEPTIBILITY	Nov 1 - Feb 28 June 1 - July 31		Mar 1 - May 31 Aug 1 - Oct 31
HUMAN HARVEST	April 1 - Aug 10 Sept 20 - Dec 31		Jan 1 - Mar 31 Aug 10 - Sept 20

Caribou Critical Life Periods												
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Migrations												
Calving												
Wintering Concentrations												

LOONS AND GREBES

CATEGORY	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
ABUNDANCE	< 10	10-100	> 100
SEASONAL SUSCEPTIBILITY	May 16 - Aug 14	April 15 - May 15 Aug 15 - Oct 31	Nov 1 - April 14

Loon and Grebe Critical Life Periods												
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Spring Migrations												
Fall Migrations												
Wintering Concentrations												

WATERFOWL

(Ducks and geese)

<i>CATEGORY</i>	<i>LOW</i>	<i>MEDIUM</i>	<i>HIGH</i>
ABUNDANCE	< 100	100 - 1,000	> 1,000
SEASONAL SUSCEPTIBILITY	Nov 1 - Jan 31 ⁵	Feb 1 - April 14 May 16 - Aug 14	April 15 - May 15 Aug 15 - Oct 31
SPECIES DIVERSITY	1 - 3	4 - 6	> 6
HUMAN HARVEST	June 1 - Aug 31	Dec 1 - Dec 31	Jan 1 - May 31 Sept 1 - Nov 30

5. In Areas of Local Concern, (e.g., Valdez Duck Flats) where waterfowl concentrate during the winter, their susceptibility would be high.

Waterfowl Critical Life Periods												
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Spring Migration												
Nesting/Rearing												
Fall Migration												
Winter Concentrations												

MIGRATING SHOREBIRDS

(Sandpipers, surfbirds, dunlins, and plovers)

<i>CATEGORY</i>	<i>LOW</i>	<i>MEDIUM</i>	<i>HIGH</i>
ABUNDANCE	< 100	100 - 1,000	> 1,000
SEASONAL SUSCEPTIBILITY	Nov 1 - Jan 31 May 16 - Aug 14	Feb 1 - April 14	April 15 - May 15 Aug 15 - Oct 31
SPECIES DIVERSITY	1	2-4	> 4

Shorebirds Critical Life Periods												
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Spring Migration												
Fall Migration												

COLONIAL SEABIRDS

(Cormorants, Murres, Auklets, Puffins, Kittiwakes, Gulls, and Terns)

<i>CATEGORY</i>	<i>LOW</i>	<i>MEDIUM</i>	<i>HIGH</i>
ABUNDANCE	< 1000	1000 - 5000	> 5000
SEASONAL SUSCEPTIBILITY ⁷	Oct 1 - Jan 31	Feb 1 - March 31	April 1 - Sept 30

SPECIES DIVERSITY	1 – 3	4 – 6	> 6
HUMAN HARVEST ^o	June 1 - April 19		April 20 - May 31

7. Some species such as the common murre become more abundant in winter months.

8. Seabird eggs utilized by Native communities.

Seabirds Critical Life Periods												
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
On Colonies												
Feeding near colonies												

OTHER SEABIRDS

(Pigeon guillemots, Murrelets, and others)

CATEGORY	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
ABUNDANCE	< 10	10-20	> 20
SEASONAL SUSCEPTIBILITY	Nov 1 - Jan 31	Feb 1 - March 31	April 1 - Oct 31
SPECIES DIVERSITY	1	2-3	>3

Seabirds Critical Life Periods												
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
On Colonies												
Feeding near colonies												

RAPTORS

(Generally Bald eagles)

CATEGORY	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
ABUNDANCE	< 1 nest/3 coastal miles	1 nest/1 to 3 coastal miles	> 1 nest/coastal mile

Raptors (generally eagles) Critical Life Periods												
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Nesting/Rearing												
Present near coast												

HERRING (including capelin/hooligan)

CATEGORY	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
ABUNDANCE (Biomass in Tons)	< 500	500 - 5,000	> 5,000
SEASONAL SUSCEPTIBILITY	Oct 1 - Feb 28	March 1 - March 31	April 1 - Sept 30

HUMAN HARVEST	Jan 1 - Feb 28	June 1 - Dec 31	March 1 - May 31

Herring Critical Life Periods

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Spawning												
Present nearshore												

SALMON (including hatchery fish)

CATEGORY	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
ABUNDANCE	< 500 spawners (pink & chum) < 50 spawners (sockeye) < 1,000 (coho) spawners	500 - 25,000 (pink & chum) 50 - 1,000 (sockeye) 1,000 - 5,000 (coho)	> 25,000 (pink & chum) > 1,000 (sockeye) > 5,000 (coho)
SEASONAL SUSCEPTIBILITY	Dec 1 - Jan 31	Feb 1 - April 30 Nov 1 - Nov 30	May 1 - Oct 31
SPECIES DIVERSITY	2 or less	3 - 4	4 and greater
HUMAN HARVEST		Oct 10 - May 15	May 15 - Oct 10

Salmon (including hatchery fish) Critical Life Periods

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Adults nearshore												
Spawning in streams												
Spawning intertidally												
Eggs/young development												
Smolt outmigration												
Adults return - interior												

FRESHWATER FISH SPECIES

GRAYLING

CATEGORY	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
ABUNDANCE	<50,000	50,000-100,000	>100,000
SEASONAL SUSCEPTIBILITY	Nov 1 - March 31	June 1 - Oct 31	April 1 - May 31
HUMAN HARVEST	Nov 1 - March 31	Oct 1 - Oct 31	April 1 - Sept 30

Grayling Critical Life Periods

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Adults Near Shore												
Spawning in Streams												
Eggs/young Development												

DOLLY VARDEN

<i>CATEGORY</i>	<i>LOW</i>	<i>MEDIUM</i>	<i>HIGH</i>
Abundance	<20	20 – 50	>50
Seasonal Susceptibility	Dec 1 - Feb 28	June 1 - Aug 31	March 1 - May 31 Sept 1 - Nov 30
Human Harvest	Jan 1 - Feb 28	June 1 - Aug 31 Nov 1 - Dec 31	March 1 - May 31 Sept 1 - Oct 31

Dolly Varden Critical Life Periods

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Adults Near Shore												
Spawning in Streams												
Eggs/young Development												

CUTTHROAT TROUT

<i>CATEGORY</i>	<i>LOW</i>	<i>MEDIUM</i>	<i>HIGH</i>
Abundance	<20	20 - 50	>50
Seasonal Susceptibility	Dec 1 - Feb 28	June 1 - Aug 31	March 1 - May 31 Sept 1 - Nov 30
Human Harvest	Jan 1 - Feb 28	June 1 - Aug 31 Nov 1 - Dec 31	March 1 - May 30 Sept 1 - Oct 31

Cutthroat Trout Critical Life Periods

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Adults Near Shore												
Spawning in Streams												
Eggs/young Development												

RAINBOW/STEELHEAD TROUT

<i>CATEGORY</i>	<i>LOW</i>	<i>MEDIUM</i>	<i>HIGH</i>
Abundance	< 500	500 - 2,000	> 2,000
Seasonal Susceptibility	Oct 16 - Nov 30	Dec 1 - Feb 28	March 1 - Oct 15
Human Harvest	Oct 16 - Nov 30	Dec 1 - Feb 28	March 1 - Oct 15

Rainbow/Steelhead Trout Critical Life Periods

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Adults Near Shore												
Spawning in Streams												
Eggs/young Development												

LAKE TROUT

<i>CATEGORY</i>	<i>LOW</i>	<i>MEDIUM</i>	<i>HIGH</i>
Abundance	< 3,000	3,000 - 6,000	> 6,000

Seasonal Susceptibility	May 1 - May 31 Nov 1 - Nov 30	Dec 1 - April 30 June 1 - Aug 31	Sept 1 - Oct 31
Human Harvest	Oct 1 - Nov 30	Dec 1 - May 31 July 1 - Aug 31	June 1 - June 30 Sept 1 - Sept 30

Lake Trout Critical Life Periods												
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Adults Near Shore												
Spawning in Streams												
Eggs/young Development												

CLAMS and OTHER MARINE INVERTEBRATES (CHITONS)

CATEGORY	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
HUMAN HARVEST		June 1 - Aug 31	Sept 1 - May 31

Clams and Other Marine Invertebrates (Chitons) Critical Life Periods												
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Spawning												
Planktonic Larvae												

LAND MANAGEMENT DESIGNATIONS

Category	Low	Medium	High
Federal Lands	Public Lands National Forests Preserves	National Parks Wildlife Refuges	Wild & Scenic Rivers Green Island Research Natural Area Copper River Delta National Natural Landmarks Wilderness Areas
State Lands	Public Lands ¹	State Parks	Critical Habitats Refuges

1. Includes submerged lands out to 3 miles, and historic bays and inlets

CULTURAL RESOURCES/ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

<i>CATEGORY</i>	<i>LOW</i>	<i>MEDIUM</i>	<i>HIGH</i>
Cultural And Archaeological Sites	Cultural Resources that do not meet National Register criteria	National Register sites (excluding village sites adjacent to shorelines)	National Historical Landmarks sites Burial sites National Register eligible village sites Intertidal sites

4640.4 - Biological and Human Use Resources

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Wildlife, Fish, and Their Habitats

- NOAA Environmental Sensitivity (ESI) Maps
- Alaska Sensitive Area Compendium

INTRODUCTION: The background information contained in this section is a mixture of references to readily available documents, knowledgeable contacts, and data not readily available elsewhere. Industry-generated references that have had agency input and review are incorporated by reference.

For coastal information, see the Prince William Sound Tanker Oil Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan (Tanker Plan) (November 2012) by the Prince William Sound Response Planning Group, and Part 3, Supplemental Information Document (SID) #3, Section 2, which contain background information and data descriptions, including:

1. Salmon and other Anadromous Fish
2. Pacific Herring
3. Halibut and Groundfish
4. Crabs and Shrimp
5. Other Intertidal/Subtidal Invertebrates (Mussels, Clams, Oysters)
6. Birds (Waterfowl, Shorebirds, Seabirds, Raptors)
7. Marine Mammals (Cetaceans, Pinnipeds, Sea Otters)
8. Terrestrial Mammals
9. Threatened and Endangered Species
10. Commercial Fisheries
11. Sport Fisheries
12. Human Use of Wildlife Resources
13. Subsistence Utilization of Fish and Wildlife Resources

The Tanker Plan's automated Graphical Resource Database (November 2004) currently consists of the following data layers:

--Aerial Photo Locations	--Geographic Response Strategies
--Aquaculture Sites	--Salmon Collection & Release Sites
--Commercial Fishing Areas-Salmon	--Communities
--Community Sensitive Sites	--Bald Eagle Nest Sites

1	--Equipment Storage Sites	--Harbor Seal Sites
2	--Historic Harbor Seal Sites	--Harbor Seal Areas
3	--Herring Spawning Areas	-- Hatchery Sites
4	--Marine Features	--Marsh Shoreline
5	--Recreation/Tourism Areas	--Research Areas
6	--Salmon Streams--all	--Salmon Index Streams
7	--Sea Lion Sites	--Sea Otter Concentration Areas
8	--Seabird Colonies	--Sheltered Tidal Flats
9	--Small Boat Harbors	--Subsistence Areas
10	--Waterfowl Concentration Areas	--Whales
11	--Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team	-- Land Features
12	--Eelgrass Bed Locations	--Valdez Marine Terminal
13	--Port Valdez Sensitive Area Tactical Guide	--NOAA Charts
14	--200 Foot Topographic Contours	--Wide Rivers and Lakes
15	--Narrow Rivers	--Land
16	--Tidal Flats	--Chugach National Forest Shoreline
17	--Shoreline	

The Prince William Sound Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) maps provide a concise summary of coastal resources that are at risk if an oil spill occurs. At-risk resources include sensitive shorelines, biological resources, and human-use resources as listed below:

- Shoreline Habitats
 - Exposed rocky shores
 - Exposed wave-cut platforms in bedrock
 - Fine- to medium-grained sand beaches
 - Mixed sand and gravel beaches
 - Gravel beaches
 - Riprap
 - Exposed tidal flats
 - Sheltered rocky shores
 - Sheltered rocky rubble slopes
 - Sheltered tidal flats
 - Salt- and brackish-water marshes
- Sensitive Biological Resources
 - Threatened and Endangered species
 - Birds
 - Diving birds
 - Gulls and terns
 - Alcid and pelagic birds
 - Raptors
 - Shorebirds
 - Waterfowl

- Nesting sites
 - Fish
 - Anadromous streams
 - Invertebrates
 - Marine Mammals
 - Pinnipeds
 - Whales
 - Sea Otters
- Human Use Features
 - Airports
 - Aquaculture sites
 - Hatcheries
 - Marinas and anchorages

The Graphical Resource Database also covers the Copper River Delta and coastal resources from the eastern Kenai Peninsula coast to Shelikof Strait, including Kodiak. The GRD is proprietary software and requires permissions and registration with Alyeska Pipeline Service Company.

See the [Environmental Atlas of the Trans Alaska Pipeline System](#) (May 2013, by Alyeska Pipeline Service Company (Alyeska Atlas). The Environmental Atlas, normally accessible by APSC employees and registered users electronically, also has a hard copy version consisting of 25 maps covering the length of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) and brief narratives about mammals, birds and fish found along the TAPS corridor. Each map has an overlay with the following types of information identified:

1. Recreation Sites/Areas
2. Scenic Areas
3. Special Areas
4. Subsistence Use Areas
5. Wildlife Areas (bears, bison, caribou, sheep, fox, wolf, grouse, moose, otter, raptor, swan, waterfowl, whale)
6. Fish Hatchery
7. Fish Stream (Anadromous, Non-anadromous, Overwinter)
8. Site, Den or Nest
9. Direction of View, Migration, Movement or Distribution
10. Oil Spill Containment Site

4640.4.1 - Habitat Types

Shoreline habitats have been defined and ranked according to Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) standards produced by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in *Environmental Sensitivity Index Guidelines* (October 1997). Seasonal ESI maps in poster and atlas formats have been produced for the area, as shown on the following index map. These maps are available on the internet at:

1. Benthic Habitats - Oil vulnerability is lower in benthic (near bottom) areas than in the intertidal zone since contamination by floating slicks is unlikely. Sensitivity is derived from the species which use the habitat. Benthic habitats have not been traditionally classed by ESI rankings, but are treated more like living resources which vary with season and location. Benthic habitats include: submerged aquatic vegetation beds, large beds of kelp, worm reefs, and coral reefs.

2. Essential Fish Habitat

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) is the federal law that governs U.S. marine fisheries management. The Magnuson-Stevens Act mandated the identification

of Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for managed species as well as measures to conserve and enhance the habitat necessary to fish to carry out their life cycles. The Magnuson-Stevens Act encourages cooperation among NMFS, the Council, fishing participants, Federal and state agencies, and others to conserve and enhance EFH. The Magnuson-Stevens Act defines EFH as "those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding or growth to maturity" (16 U.S.C. 1802(10)). NMFS further interprets EFH in the guidelines under 50 CFR 600 Subparts J and K.

Descriptions and Identification

Essential Fish Habitat in Alaska is identified in Fishery Management Plans developed by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council and approved by the Secretary of Commerce. EFH descriptions are comprised of text and maps. (If there are differences between the descriptions of EFH in text and maps, the textual description is ultimately determinative of the limits of EFH.) In Prince William Sound, EFH is designated for all five species of Pacific salmon and several species of groundfish, flatfish, rockfish, skates, and octopus.

Descriptions

EFH text descriptions are the legal definition for EFH and serve as the "basis" for effect determinations. EFH text describes the physical and biological environment and the location of EFH for each species by life history stage, if known. Species profiles for Prince William Sound and habitat assessment reports within the Fishery Management Plans provide information about each species, including any known habitat associations, reproductive traits, predator prey relationships, and species-specific literature citations.

- [Amendment 105 to the FMP for Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska](#)
- [Amendment 13 to the FMP for the Salmon Fisheries in the EEZ Off Alaska](#)

Maps

EFH maps complement EFH text descriptions and spatially depict the area of EFH for each life stage of fish managed under a [Fishery Management Plan](#) within the Prince William Sound, Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands, and the Arctic.

- [Alaska EFH Mapper](#): ArcGIS Web Application with spatial data and maps of EFH for species managed by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council in [Alaska's federal fishery management plans](#). Identify Alaska EFH by species life history stage with several tools accessed through the icons at the bottom of the page.
 - [Alaska EFH Species Shapefiles](#)
- [Habitat Conservation Area Maps](#)
- [National EFH Mapper](#): Data about areas where steps have been taken to minimize the impact that fisheries have on EFH by geographic area of interest.
- [Pacific Salmon Freshwater EFH in Alaska](#): Alaska Department of Fish & Game Anadromous Fish Waters Catalog.

Habitat Areas of Particular Concern

Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (HAPCs) are smaller habitat areas within EFH that meet at least two of the four considerations: 1) The importance of the ecological function provided by the habitat; 2) The extent to which the habitat is sensitive to human-induced environmental degradation; 3) Whether, and to what extent, development activities are, or will be, stressing the habitat type; 4) The rarity of the habitat type.

Rarity is a mandatory criterion of all Council HAPC proposals. There are no HAPC designated within Prince William Sound.

- [HAPC Process Document](#): Habitat Areas of Particular Concern with Essential Fish Habitat (PDF, 11 pages)
- North Pacific Fishery Management [Council HAPC information](#)
- [HAPC site locations and area maps](#) (PDF, 1 page)

3. Shoreline Habitats - Habitats (estuarine, large lacustrine and riverine) ranked from least (#1) to most (#10) sensitive (see the following table) are described below:

ESI #1--Exposed impermeable vertical substrates: exposure to high wave energy or tidal currents on a regular basis, strong wave-reflection patterns common, substrate is impermeable with no potential for subsurface penetration, slope of intertidal zone is 30 degrees or greater, attached organisms are hardy and accustomed to high hydraulic impacts.

ESI #2--Exposed impermeable substrates, non-vertical: exposure to high wave energy or tidal currents on a regular basis, strong wave-reflection patterns regular, substrate is impermeable with no potential for subsurface penetration over most of intertidal zone, slope of intertidal zone is less than 30 degrees, there can be accumulated but mobile sediments at the base of cliff, attached organisms are hardy and accustomed to high hydraulic impacts.

ESI #3--Semi-permeable substrate: substrate is semi-permeable with oil penetration less than 10 cm, sediments are sorted and compacted, slope is less than 5 degrees, sediment and potential for rapid burial mobility is low, surface sediments are subject to regular reworking by waves, there are relatively low densities of infauna.

ESI #4--Medium permeability substrate: substrate is permeable with oil penetration up to 25 cm, slope is 5 to 15 degrees, rate of sediment mobility is high with accumulation of up to 20 cm of sediments in a single tidal cycle, sediments are soft with low trafficability, low densities of infauna.

ESI #5--Medium to high permeability substrate: substrate of medium to high permeability which allows oil penetration up to 50 cm, spatial variations in distribution of grain sizes with finer ones at high tide line and coarser ones in the storm berm and at toe of beach, 20 percent is gravel, slope between 8 and 15 degrees, sediment mobility is high during storms, sediments are soft with low trafficability, low populations infauna and epifauna except at lowest intertidal levels.

ESI #6--High permeability substrates: substrate is highly permeable with oil penetration up to 100 cm, slope is 10 to 20 degrees, rapid burial and erosion of shallow oil can occur during storms, high annual variability in degree of exposure and frequency of wave mobilization, sediments have lowest trafficability of all beaches, natural replenishment rate is the lowest of all beaches, low populations of infauna and epifauna except at lowest intertidal levels.

ESI #7--Exposed flat permeable substrate: flat (less than 3 degrees) accumulations of sediment, highly permeable substrate dominated by sand, sediments are well saturated so oil penetration is limited, exposure to wave or tidal-current energy is evidenced in ripples or scour marks or sand ridges, width can vary from a few meters to one kilometer, sediments are soft with low trafficability, high infaunal densities.

ESI #8--Sheltered impermeable substrate: sheltered from wave energy and strong tidal currents, substrate of bedrock or rocky rubble, variable in oil permeability, slope greater than 15 degrees with a narrow intertidal zone, high coverage of attached algae and organisms.

ESI #9--Sheltered flat semi-permeable substrate: sheltered from wave energy and strong tidal currents, substrate is flat (less than 3 degrees) and dominated by mud, sediments are water-saturated so permeability is low, width varies from a few meters to one kilometer, sediments are soft with low trafficability, infaunal densities are high.

ESI #10--Vegetated wetlands: marshes and swamps with various types of emergent herbaceous grasses and woody vegetation over flat mud to sand substrate—highly organic mud is common.

Alaska ShoreZone Coastal Habitat Mapping. An on-going coastal habitat mapping effort is producing an online database, digital maps, and color aerial imagery and videos of the coastline in the area. This geo-referenced data set collected at low tide includes coastal geomorphology and biological habitat for some intertidal and shallow subtidal areas.

Responders have access to several useful tools through the ShoreZone web portal. Low altitude video and high resolution still photos are available with longitude and latitude and presented spatially on base maps (basic maps, topos, and satellite images). Also, habitat maps can be generated online for attributes such as Oil Residency Index, ESI, and sensitive biota (e.g., eelgrass).

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, Alaska Regional Office hosts the Alaska ShoreZone web portal.

The Nature Conservancy, an Alaska ShoreZone partner, also hosts an informative online website which has links to ShoreZone information.

Upland Habitats - At this time, no uplands or wetlands classifications directly related to sensitivity to oil spills has been identified. A general wetlands classification has been developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Wetlands Inventory, in Anchorage. Considerable mapping of wetlands has been completed, some of which are available in a Geographic Information System database. Updated map data is being placed on the National Wetlands Inventory Internet web site.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>.

ESI HABITAT RANKING

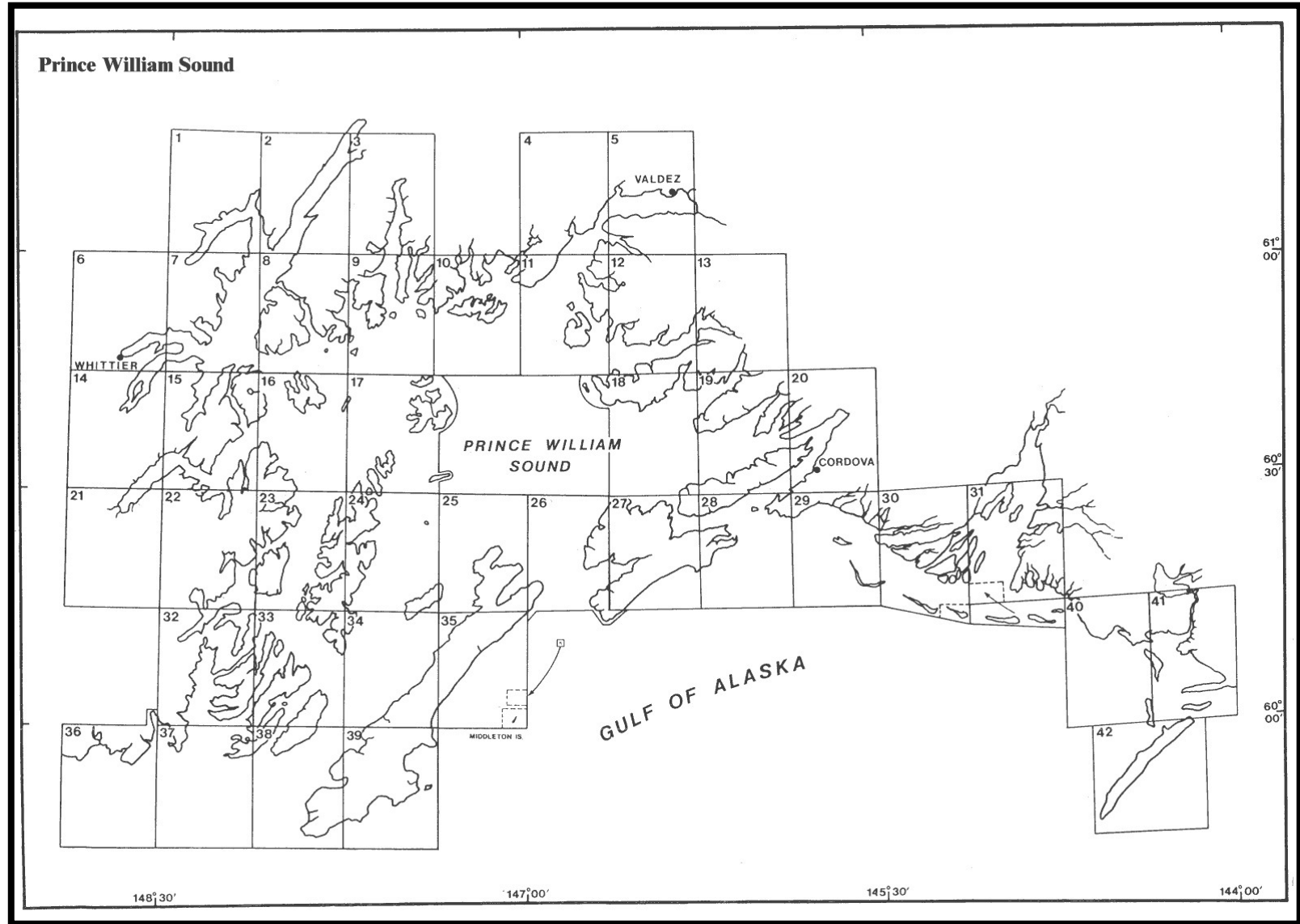
<i>ESI No.</i>	<i>Estuarine (Marine)</i>	<i>Lacustrine (Lake)</i>	<i>Riverine (Large Rivers)</i>
1 A	Exposed rocky cliffs	Exposed rocky cliffs	Exposed rocky banks
1 B	Exposed sea walls	Exposed sea walls	Exposed sea walls
2	Exposed wave-cut platforms	Shelving bedrock shores	Rocky shoals; bedrock ledges
3	Fine- to medium-grained sand beaches	Eroding scarps in unconsolidated sediments	Exposed, eroding banks in unconsolidated sediments
4	Coarse-grained sand beaches	Sand beaches	Sandy bars and gently sloping banks
5	Mixed sand and gravel beaches	Mixed sand and gravel beaches	Mixed sand and gravel bars and gently sloping banks
6 A	Gravel beaches	Gravel beaches	Gravel bars and gently sloping banks
6 B	Riprap	Riprap	Riprap
7	Exposed tidal flats	Exposed flats	Not present

8 A	Sheltered rocky shores	Sheltered scarps in bedrock	Vegetated, steeply sloping bluffs
8 B	Sheltered sea walls	Sheltered sea walls	Sheltered sea walls
9	Sheltered tidal flats	Sheltered vegetated low banks	Vegetated low banks
10 A	Saltwater marshes		
10 B		Freshwater marshes	Freshwater marshes
10 C		Freshwater swamps	Freshwater swamps

- 1 "Environmental Sensitivity Index Guidelines" (October 1995) NOAA Technical Memorandum NOS ORCA
- 2 92

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FIGURE 4-5: ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY INDEX MAP ATLAS INDEX



4640.4.2 - Biological Resources

1. Threatened and Endangered Species

Federally listed threatened and endangered species are protected under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). If response strategies are proposed in locations where migratory birds and/or marine mammals listed as threatened and/or endangered are (or may be) present, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator will need to immediately consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service (as appropriate) regarding the proposed strategies, in accordance with the Endangered Species Act Memorandum of Understanding. The northern right whale, humpback whale, blue whale, and short-tailed albatross are also on the State of Alaska's endangered species list. The following species^a and critical habitat occur in this area:

Endangered Species Act of 1973 Protected Species and Critical Habitat			
Listed species	Population	Latin Name	Status
Fin whale*		<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Endangered
Humpback whale*	Mexico DPS	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Threatened
North Pacific right whale*		<i>Eubalaena japonica</i>	Endangered
North Pacific gray whale*	Western population	<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>	Endangered
Sperm whale*		<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Endangered
Steller sea lion*	Western population	<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>	Endangered
Leatherback sea turtle*		<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Endangered
Short-tailed albatross**		<i>Diomedea albatrus</i>	Endangered
Steller's eider**		<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	Threatened
Designated Critical Habitat			
Species Group	General Reference Area		
Whales*	Humpback Whales Critical Habitat Area Mexico DPS Humpback whales and NP Right whales have critical habitat. NP Right whale critical habitat does not occur in PWS. Link here: Humpback Whale Critical Habitat Maps and GIS Data NOAA Fisheries		
Steller's eider**	No critical habitat has been designated for the above referenced birds in PWS.		
Steller sea lion*	Most of PWS and around Middleton Island and Cape St. Elias (50 CFR Part 226.12)		

^a In its definition of species, the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, includes the traditional biological species concept of the biological sciences and "any subspecies of fish or wildlife or plants, and any distinct

population segment of any species of vertebrate fish or wildlife which interbreeds when mature” (16 U.S.C. 1532). The National Marine Fisheries Service uses the term *evolutionarily significant unit* as synonymous with *distinct population segment* and lists Pacific salmon accordingly. For the purposes of section 7 consultations, these are all “species.”

Pacific Salmon*	No critical habitat has been designated for salmon species in Alaskan waters.

* Managed by the National Marine Fisheries Service

** Managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The bald and golden eagles, though not on the endangered species list, are protected (including their nests and nest trees) under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 USC § 668 *et seq.*) and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 USC § 703 *et seq.*). Spill response activities that could affect these species should be coordinated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

While the National Marine Fisheries Service has determined the Eastern North Pacific gray whale is no longer a threatened or endangered species, monitoring of the species has continued since the 1994 delisting. In addition, the critically endangered Western Pacific gray whale may be present offshore of Prince William Sound.

The eastern distinct population segment (DPS) of Steller sea lions was removed from the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife by NOAA in 2013. The Steller sea lions in Prince William Sound are part of the endangered western DPS. This population overlaps with the western DPS in the Prince William Sound Region; however, this area is west of the longitudinal separation of the two populations, and is considered habitat for the western DPS of Steller sea lions, which is listed as endangered.

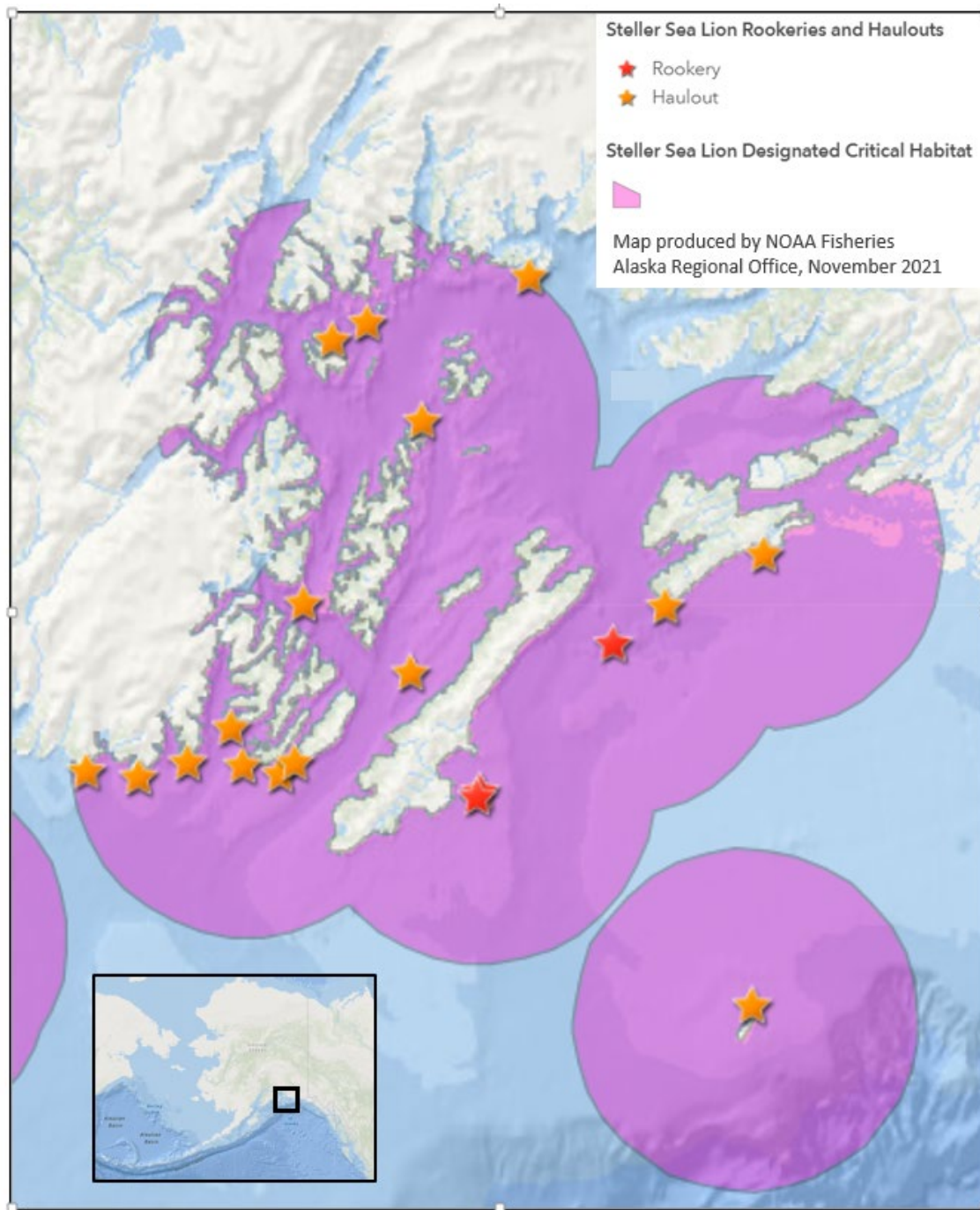
In 2016, the humpback whale, which had been listed as endangered at a species level, was designated as 14 separate DPSs worldwide, four of which were listed as threatened or endangered. In Prince William Sound, one humpback whale DPS, the Mexico DPS, is listed as threatened. Additionally, critical habitat was designated for humpback whales in 2021, including designation of most of Prince Williams Sound as critical habitat for Mexico DPS humpback whales.

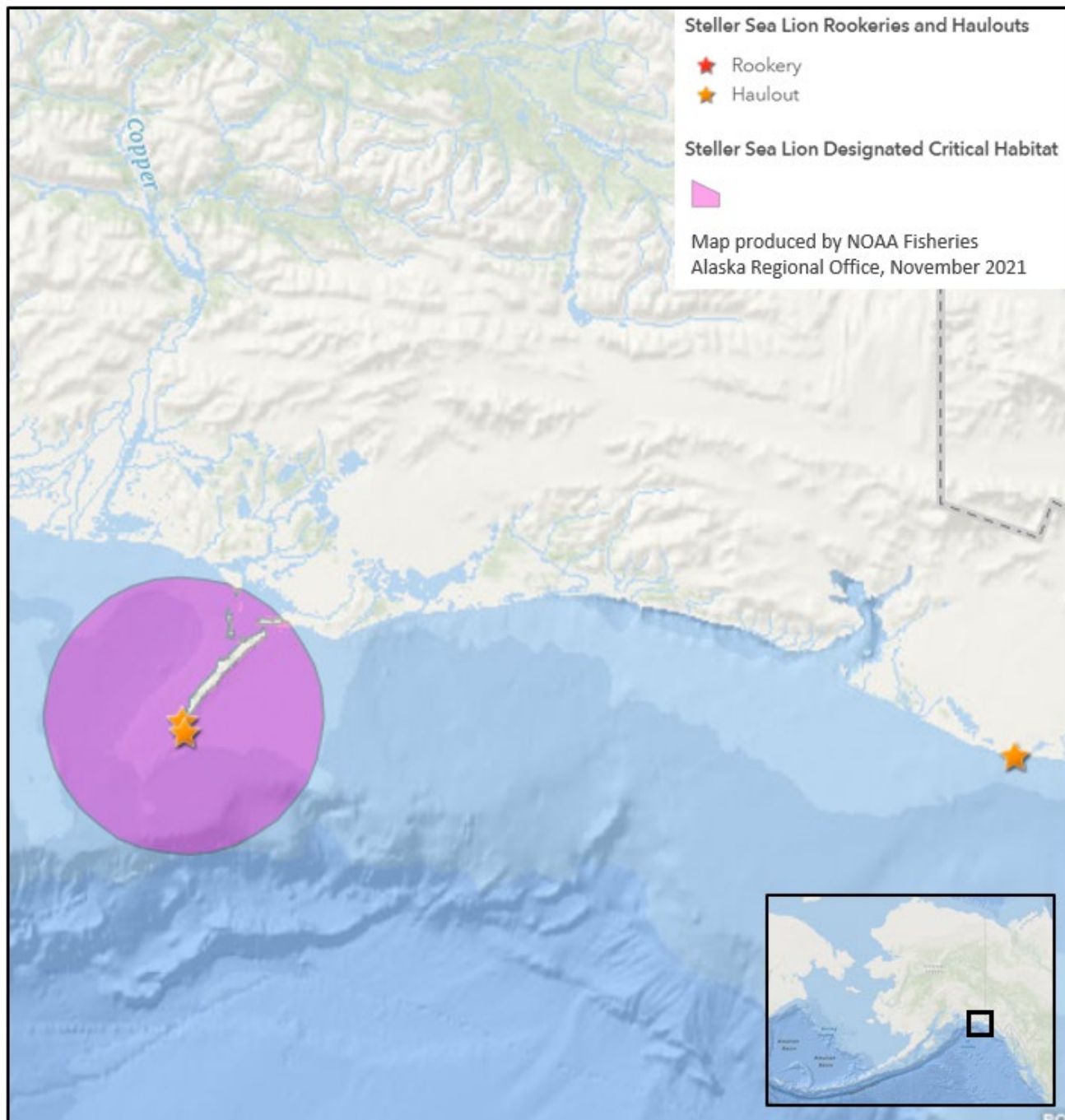
All marine mammals, whether or not they are on the endangered species list, are protected by the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972. Any spill response activities, which could affect marine mammals, should be coordinated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service, as appropriate.

FIGURE 4-6: STELLER SEA LION CRITICAL HABITAT IN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND

(Source: National Marine Fisheries Service)

DRAFT





2. Fish and Wildlife

Fish: The Prince William Sound area is rich in biological resources. In addition to supporting a sizeable commercial fishing industry, the area is utilized by subsistence users, hunters and sport fishermen. Many islands in the Sound provide habitat for freshwater fish and provide anadromous spawning habitat. The National Marine Fisheries Service has classified all waters of Prince William Sound as essential fish habitat for: walleye pollock, Pacific cod, yellowfin sole, rock sole, flathead sole, arrowtooth flounder, sablefish, sculpin spp., pink salmon, chum salmon, Chinook salmon, and sockeye salmon. For more information on fisheries and to access fisheries data, see the Alaska Department of Fish & Game's e-library website.

Fin Fish

The waters of the Prince William Sound area are among the most productive in the world. Major freshwater systems of the region include the Copper River, Resurrection River, Bering River, and Eshamy River. Many of the nearshore waters along the Tatitlek Narrows have been designated as sensitive biological resources for fish. Most of the flowing waters and many of the lakes support populations of anadromous or resident species of fish. Lagoons and estuarine areas are important rearing and overwintering areas for anadromous fish. River deltas are particularly important areas for fish throughout the year. Shallow lakes, oxbows, and seasonally flooded wetlands connected to streams or rivers may support fish during the summer but may freeze to the bottom in winter. If the depth of the water exceeds that of the seasonal ice thickness, fish may be found in a particular waterbody year-round. Deep lakes and rivers, and spring-fed stream systems serve as overwintering areas for fish in the Prince William Sound area.

Arctic Grayling spawn in May and June, typically in unsilted rapid-runoff streams and lake inlets and outlets; fry emerge by early June. Grayling commonly overwinter in deep, large rivers or lakes, or in smaller streams if adequate water quality and flow exists throughout the winter. No indigenous stocks of Arctic grayling occur in the Prince William Sound Management Area. ADF&G stocked 8 lakes with Arctic grayling along the Copper River Highway between Cordova and the Million Dollar Bridge since 1984 and in Thompson Lake near Valdez. Thompson Lake is the only site in Prince William Sound that Arctic grayling are presently being stocked.

Arctic Char/Dolly Varden are widely distributed throughout the Prince William Sound area. Fish return to freshwater spawning and overwintering areas from July through December. Char spawn from August through November; fry emerge in April and May. Dolly Varden spawn from September to October and may live to 18 years. Most Dolly Varden live under 10 years. Char typically overwinter in lakes. The Robe River drainage is the assumed main overwintering site for various spawning stocks in the Valdez Arm. Migration of anadromous char from overwintering areas to marine feeding areas occurs from April to June. Important areas for Arctic char/Dolly Varden include Montague Island, Round Island, Controller Bay, Knight Island, Martin River Slough, Jackpot Bay, Cochrane Bay, Hawkins Island, Long Bay, Bering River and Resurrection River drainage. Montague and Knight Islands support rearing Dolly Varden. Eyak River provides important habitat for Dolly Varden.

Rainbow/Steelhead Trout occur in the Prince William Sound area. Rainbow trout (resident) are found in Copper River, on Round Island, and in Robe Lake. Steelhead (anadromous) are found in the Copper River Delta. Rainbow trout generally spawn during May and June, and fry emerge a few weeks to four months later. Steelhead spawn between mid-April to June, and fry emerge during mid-summer. Steelhead do not

necessarily die after spawning. Many of these salmonids will move slowly back to the ocean where, after at least one year, they may return to freshwater to spawn again.

Eulachon return in small numbers to Prince William Sound glacial streams to spawn. Eulachon are broadcast spawners, spawning in April or May. Females lay between 17,000-60,000 eggs. Most die after spawning. Spawning eulachon provide a feeding feast for bears, eagles, killer whales, beluga whales, seals, sea lions, gulls, and humans. Fish are used by the Tlingit for oil and food. There are less than 6 eulachon spawning systems in Prince William Sound Management Area (PWSMA), including the Copper and Martin rivers, and Alaganik and Ibeck sloughs.

Cutthroat Trout inhabit coastal areas from Prince William Sound south. PWS is the most northern and western extreme range for this species, making the Sound population small in size and distribution. They spawn in late April to early June, females producing from 750-1,200 eggs per pound of body weight. Many occur in streams, lakes, bogs, ponds and at sea. Life span varies depending on area, with lake residents living to 19 years, stream residents to 5 years, and sea-run to 10 years. Cutthroat trout are very sensitive to environmental change, pollution and introduced species. Rainbow trout often hybridize with cutthroat trout when they occur in the same area. Hawkins Island has an important spawning stream for cutthroat trout. Jackpot Bay supports several species of anadromous fish including cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden, and sockeye salmon. Controller Bay supports cutthroat trout. The highest population of cutthroat trout in western Prince William Sound occurs in the Eshamy Bay system. Cutthroat trout rearing occurs on Knight Island. Eshamy Creek drainage and Green Island Creek were closed by emergency order No. 2-CT- 6-02-92 in 1992 during the spawning season. A similar order was released in 1993. The Natural Resources Damage Assessment program collected information following the Exxon Valdez oil spill, which indicated that cutthroat trout in the oil-impacted area had reduced survival and growth.

Chinook, coho, sockeye, pink, and chum salmon occur within the Prince William Sound area. Adult salmon are present in freshwater from mid-March through early October, depending on the species of salmon and the stream system. Salmon eggs incubate in the stream gravels over the winter; fry emerge from stream gravels from mid-March through early June. Chinook, sockeye, and coho fry remain in fresh water from one to four years before migrating to sea. Chum and pink salmon fry migrate to the sea shortly after emerging from the gravel. In 1990, Alaska outlawed the farming of salmon to protect native stocks from hybridization, pollution, disease and competition for food. Attachment two of this document provides average salmon escapement or average peak index counts for salmon streams in the Prince William Sound area.

Pink Salmon occur in over 200 streams in the Prince William Sound area that produce natural runs of pink salmon. Four hatcheries produce pink salmon for the PWSMA. Important wild pink salmon spawning streams are located in the Port Gravina area, while Sahlin Lagoon provides rearing habitat. Pink salmon utilize Montague Island. Nellie Martin River and Knight Island are major spawning areas for pink salmon. Pink salmon spawn in the intertidal areas of most anadromous streams in the Sound, including the Cape Suckling area. The Copper River drainage supports pink salmon.

Sockeye Salmon- Sockeye salmon are found in select streams in the Prince William Sound area. In systems with lakes, juveniles usually spend one to three years in fresh water before migrating to the ocean in the spring as smolts. Sockeye salmon return to their natal stream to spawn after spending one to four years

1 in the ocean. In mid-July to early October, sockeye run to Eshamy Lake to spawn, and they are present in
2 the Eshamy Bay system in large numbers. Sockeye spawn in the Campbell River and associated systems
3 leading into Controller Bay. Knight Island provides spawning and rearing habitat for sockeye salmon.
4 Jackpot Bay also contains sockeye salmon. While in fresh water, juvenile sockeye salmon feed mainly upon
5 zooplankton (such as ostracods, cladocerans, and copepods), benthic amphipods, and insects.

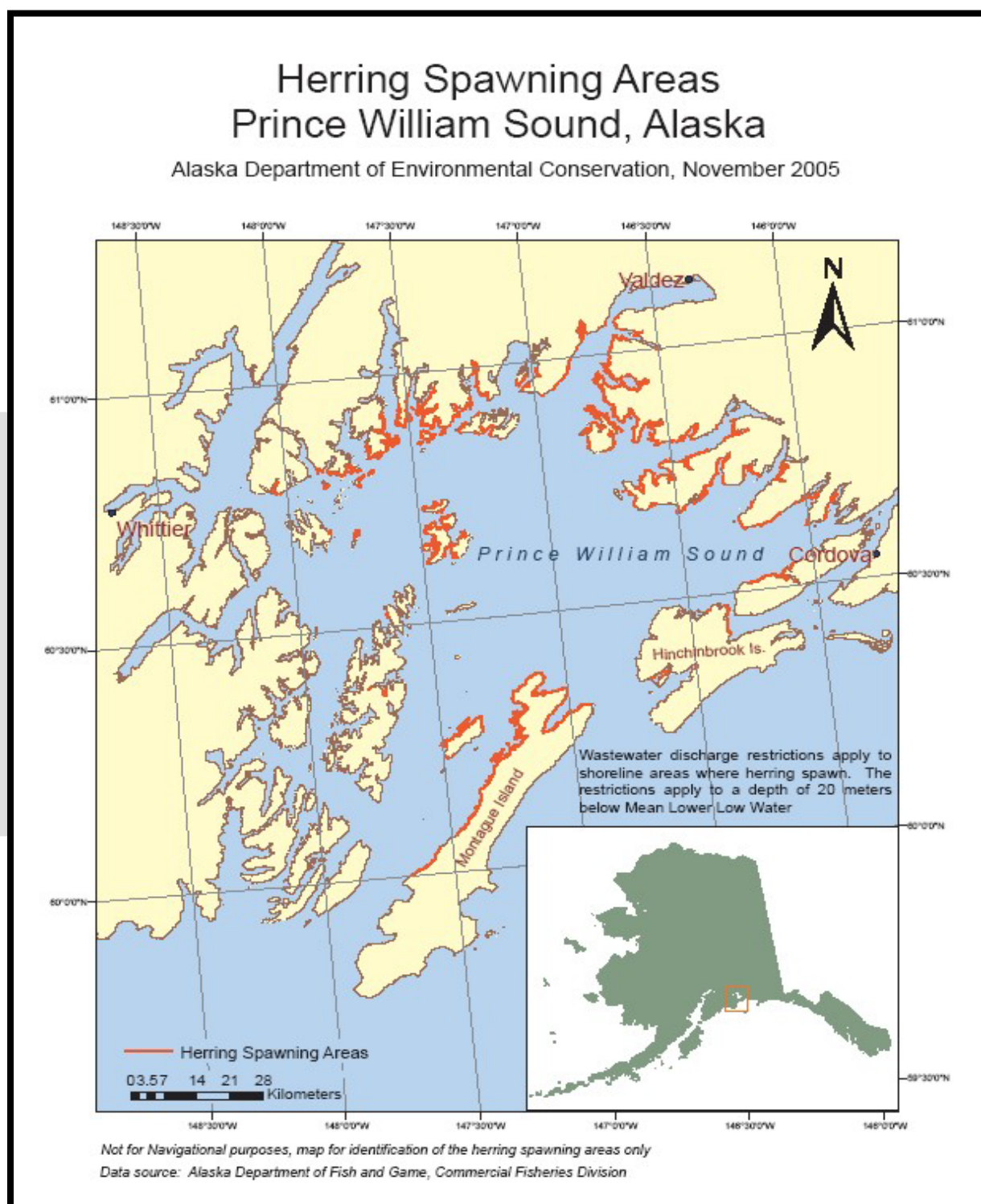
6
7 Sockeye salmon continue to feed upon zooplankton (such as copepods, euphausiids, ostracods, and
8 crustacean larvae) in the ocean, but also prey upon larval and small adult fishes (such as sand lance), and
9 occasionally squid. Aboriginal people considered sockeye salmon to be an important food source and
10 either ate them fresh or dried them for winter use. Sockeye salmon support one of the most important
11 commercial fisheries on the Pacific coast of North America, are increasingly sought after in recreational
12 fisheries, and remain an important mainstay of many subsistence users. The Copper River is world
13 renowned for the production of Copper River sockeye (red) salmon and this river is a major commercial
14 fishery. Historically the major recreational fisheries in PWS for sockeye have occurred at Eshamy, Cordova,
15 Valdez, and Coghill. Sockeye fisheries at Coghill and Eshamy have rebuilding from several years of poor
16 returns.

17
18 Chum salmon are present through PWS and fry feed on small insects in streams and estuaries before
19 forming into schools in salt water where their diet usually consists of zooplankton. Chum do not have a
20 period of freshwater residence after emergence of the fry as do chinook, coho, and sockeye salmon. They
21 are similar to pink salmon in this respect, except that chum fry do not move out into the ocean in the
22 spring as quickly as pink fry. Significant chum salmon systems include Montague Island, Nellie Martin
23 River, and Controller Bay. Sport fishers generally capture chum salmon incidental to fishing for other
24 Pacific salmon in either fresh or salt water. Statewide sport harvest usually totals fewer than 25,000
25 chums. After entering fresh water, chums are most often prepared as a smoked product. In the last few
26 years an average of 11 million chum salmon, worth over \$32 million, have been caught in Alaska. Most
27 chum are caught by purse seines and drift gillnets, but fishwheels and set gillnets harvest a portion of the
28 catch. In many areas they have been harvested incidental to the catch of pink salmon. The development
29 of markets for fresh and frozen chum in Japan and northern Europe has increased their demand, especially
30 in the last decade. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has built several hatcheries primarily for
31 chum salmon products. In recent years the chum salmon returning to Wally Norenberg hatchery on Esther
32 Island have been targeted by sport anglers.

33
34 Chinook Salmon is Alaska's state fish and is one of the most important sport and commercial fish native
35 to the Pacific coast of North America. It is the largest of all Pacific salmon, with weights of individual fish
36 commonly exceeding 30 pounds. Unlike other salmon species, Chinook salmon rear in inshore marine
37 waters and are, therefore, available to commercial and sport fishers all year. This also makes them
38 vulnerable to inshore marine pollutants year round. Juvenile Chinook in fresh water feed on plankton,
39 then later eat insects. In the ocean, they eat a variety of organisms including herring, pilchard, sandlance,
40 squid, and crustaceans. Catches of Chinook salmon in Southeast Alaska are regulated by quotas set under
41 the Pacific Salmon Treaty. Major waterways in the Copper River area contributing to the fisheries include
42 Martin River, Eyak River, Mountain Slough, and Strawberry Channel. Areas closed to sport Chinook fishing
43 include: Eccles Creek, Eyak Lake, Clear Creek upriver of the Carbon Mountain Bridge, and Hartney Creek
44 (all near Cordova); all freshwater drainages of Valdez Arm except for a portion of Robe River and Solomon
45 Gulch Creek; and all waters within 300 feet of a weir or fish ladder (Hoffman and Miller 2000). There is a
46 major commercial and sport fishery for Chinook salmon in the Copper River Valley.

1
2 Coho Salmon are extremely adaptable and occur in nearly all accessible bodies of fresh water-from large
3 transboundary watersheds to small tributaries throughout PWS. Coho salmon enter spawning streams
4 from July to November, usually during periods of high runoff. Run timing has evolved to reflect the
5 requirements of specific stocks. The coho salmon is a premier sport fish and is taken in fresh and salt water
6 from July to September. The streams in the Cape Suckling and Copper River Delta areas contain coho
7 salmon. Nellie Martin River is a major spawning area for coho. Spawning and rearing of coho occurs on
8 Knight Island, and in the Campbell River and associated systems leading into Controller Bay. Areas closed
9 to sport coho fishing include: Eccles Creek, Eyak Lake, Clear Creek upriver of the Carbon Mountain Bridge,
10 and Hartney Creek (all near Cordova); all freshwater drainages of Valdez Arm except for a portion of Robe
11 River and Solomon Gulch Creek; and all waters within 300 feet of a weir or fish ladder.

12
13 Pacific Herring are critically important in the PWS food web as many seabirds, fish and marine mammals
14 rely on them as prey. Wide distribution of herring occurs from 50 to 100 meter depths and they aggregate
15 in large schools for spawning in April in nearshore subtidal and intertidal areas. Herring biomass has
16 ranged from 20,000 to well over 100,000 tons in the Sound. Spawning of Pacific herring occurs from late
17 April to mid-June. A major spawning area for herring extends from Stockdale Harbor around to Rocky Bay.
18 Spawning also occurs in Sheep Bay, north side of Story Island, west side of Naked Island, and Hells Hole in
19 Port Gravina. Spawning occurs in intertidal and subtidal areas. Kelp or eelgrass is typically the preferred
20 spawning substrates. Rearing juvenile herring are found at the mouth of St. Matthew's Bay in Sheep and
21 Simpson bays and at Knowles Head. At Jackpot and Whale bays, major juvenile herring nurseries occur. A
22 rich supply of nutrients at the Hinchinbrook Entrance supports spawning in May. The Tatitlek Narrows
23 support a major Pacific herring spawning area in the southern half of the Narrows, down into the mouth of
24 Port Fidalgo. Pacific herring spawn on the north side of Fairmount Island. Overwintering grounds link
25 Montague and Green Islands and are also found in Zaikof Bay and off Montague Point. Port Gravina holds
26 a major over-wintering population.

FIGURE 4-7: HERRING SPAWNING AREAS

3 Capelin are infrequently harvested, but are nevertheless important forage fish for higher trophic
 4 predators such as seabirds and marine mammals because of their high oil content. Capelin spawn on sandy
 5 to small gravel beaches. They typically spawn from May through July, but they are inconsistent in

1 timing, location, and numbers from year to year. Capelin are infrequently repeat spawners. Much of their
2 life history in the Prince William Sound area is unknown, but they are known to spawn at the Hinchinbrook
3 Entrance and their larvae is known to increase in Chenega Bay in August.

4
5 Pacific Halibut are found throughout the PWS area and are important for commercial, sport, and
6 subsistence fishing. They spawn in deep water from 600 to 1,500 feet from November to January. The
7 fertilized eggs hatch in about 15 days. Older halibut spend winters in the deep water along the continental
8 shelf. In summer, adult halibut move to shallow coastal waters with depths from 90 to 900 feet. Halibut
9 are able to eat a large variety of fishes (cod, turbot, pollock) plus some invertebrates such as crab and
10 shrimp. Sometimes halibut leave the ocean bottom to feed on pelagic fish such as sand lance and herring.
11 Halibut and their fisheries are managed under an international treaty, the Halibut Convention of 1982 and
12 the 1979 Protocol. The International Pacific Halibut Commission was formed to assure the optimal
13 sustained yield of North Pacific halibut resources. In waters of the United States, halibut are governed
14 under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act and the responsibility for
15 allocation of the catch quota among fisheries falls to the North Pacific Fishery Management Council.

16
17 Lingcod typically inhabit nearshore rocky reefs from 30 to 330 feet in depth. Lingcod is an increasingly
18 popular recreational fish.

19
20 Groundfish. The following species are found throughout Prince William Sound: arrowtooth flounder,
21 flathead sole, Pacific cod, rock sole, sculpin, walleye pollock, and yellowfin sole. Pollock spawn in
22 Hinchinbrook Entrance in April and May and their larvae may be susceptible to oil contamination at that
23 time. Cod spawn in late winter or early spring and due to their abundance, they are extremely important
24 to the ocean's food web. Yellowfin sole juveniles stay in the nearshore area for 3 to 5 years.

25
26 Other Forage Fish. Numerous species of fish inhabit the nearshore areas and these populations are often
27 dominated by sand lance and rainbow smelt which might comprise 40% of the nearshore fish by number.
28 Sand lance is one of the most important forage fish in the Prince William Sound area. Rainbow smelt is
29 also an important subsistence food where communities harvest up to several thousand pounds per
30 community.

31 32 SHELLFISH

33 Dungeness Crabs are found from the intertidal region to a depth of 230 m. Dungeness crabs are most
34 common on sand or muddy-sand bottoms in the subtidal region, and are often found in or near eelgrass
35 beds. However, they can also be found on a number of other substrata including various mixtures of silt,
36 sand, pebble, cobble, and shell. Juvenile Dungeness crabs are found in similar habitats to adults, but they
37 generally occupy shallower depths than adults. Juvenile crabs can be very abundant in the intertidal zone,
38 but also occur in shallow subtidal areas. Survival of young crabs is greatest in habitats such as intertidal
39 zones and eelgrass beds, where they can gain refuge from predators.

40
41 King Crab. Three species of king crab are located in PWS: red, blue, and brown. Red king crab larvae
42 generally exhibit a diel movement being most abundant in the upper water column during the day and
43 deeper at night. Young of the year crab occur at depths of 50 m or less. They are solitary and need high

1 relief habitat or coarse substrate such as boulders, cobble, shell hash, and living substrates such as
2 bryozoans and stalked ascidians. Between the ages of two and four years, there is a decreasing reliance
3 on habitat and a tendency for the crab to form pods consisting of thousands of crabs. Podding generally
4 continues until four years of age (about 6.5 cm), when the crab move to deeper water and join adults in
5 the spring migration to shallow water for spawning. Adult red king crabs occur to a depth of 365 m;
6 preferred habitat for reproduction is water less than 90 m. Red king crabs are sparsely distributed
7 throughout Prince William Sound with historic concentrations occurring in eastern Prince William Sound
8 and Hinchinbrook Entrance. Blue king crabs are located in the Port Wells-Harriman Fjord area with small
9 isolated populations associated with glacial fjords in western Prince William Sound. Brown king crabs
10 occur at depths of 300-800 meters and are found in central and western PWS. They move into waters of
11 less than 10 fathoms from about mid-February to June 1 to mate and molt.

12
13 Tanner Crab larvae are strong swimmers and perform diel vertical migrations in the water column (down
14 at night). They usually stay near the depth of the chlorophyll maximum during the day. The length of time
15 larvae take to develop is unknown, although it has been estimated at only 12 to 14 days. After settling to
16 the bottom, Tanner crabs are widely distributed at depths up to 473 m. Females are known to form high
17 density mating aggregations consisting of hundreds of crabs per mound. The mounds likely form in the
18 same general location each year, but the location of the mounds is largely undocumented. Important
19 rearing habitat occurs around the north end of Montague and the north end of Green Island as well as
20 south between Montague and Green islands.

21
22 Weathervane scallops occur in the PWS area. Weathervane scallops are found on sand, gravel, and rock
23 bottoms from 50-200 m. Generally, weathervane scallops are sexually mature at age 3 or 4 and are of
24 commercially harvestable size at 6 to 8 years. Scallops are found in beds (areas of abundant numbers),
25 and are dioecious, having separate sexes. Spawning occurs in June and July where the spermatozoa and
26 ova are released into the water. In approximately one month hatching occurs and the larvae drift with the
27 tides and currents. After two or three weeks the larvae will have gained shell weight, settled to the
28 bottom, and attached to seaweed. Within four to eight weeks after settling, the juvenile will develop the
29 ability to swim for locomotion. At this time, the juvenile scallop is approximately 3/8 of an inch in diameter
30 and will take on the adult form. Scallops may live to age 18 and they feed by filtering microscopic plankton
31 from the water. They have been commercially harvested throughout Alaska on a sporadic basis due to
32 overharvesting scallop beds.

33
34 Shrimp. Pandalid shrimp (northern pink shrimp, humpy/flexed shrimp, spot shrimp/prawn, coonstripe
35 shrimp, and sidestripe/giant red shrimp) are distributed throughout most major bays and certain
36 nearshore and offshore areas in PWS. Spots and coonstripes are generally associated with rock piles, coral,
37 and debris-covered bottoms, whereas pinks, sidestripes, and humpies typically occur over muddy bottom.
38 Pink shrimp occur over the widest depth range (10-800 fathoms) while humpies and coonstripes usually
39 inhabit shallower waters (3-200 fathoms). Spot shrimp seem to be caught in the greatest concentrations
40 around 60 fathoms, but range from 2 to 250 fathoms. Sidestripes are typically found from 25 to 350
41 fathoms, but most concentrations occur in waters deeper than 40 fathoms. Most shrimp migrate
42 seasonally from deep to shallow waters. Pandalid shrimp will eat a wide variety of items such as worms,
43 diatoms, detritus (dead organic material), algae, and various invertebrates. Shrimp are an important part
44 of the ocean food chain and are often the diet of large predator fish such as Pacific cod, walleye pollock,
45 flounders, and salmon. Fisheries for shrimp have occurred in the Prince William Sound area with limited
46 harvest occurring in western PWS. Pink shrimp generally comprise more than 80 percent of trawl landings.

Spot shrimp are the primary species caught in Prince William Sound and the waters of Southeast Alaska. There are both a sport fishery and a commercial fishery for shrimp in PWS. During the 1999 Board of Fisheries Meeting, the Board reduced the number of pots allowed to no more than 5 pots per person with a maximum of 5 per vessel and defined the season from April 15 to September 15 to help reduce harvest of egg-bearing females. Since 2001, a permit is required to harvest shrimp in Prince William Sound.

Razor clams live in surf-swept and somewhat protected sand beaches of the open ocean throughout PWS. They are found from approximately 4 feet above the mean low water level down to depths of 30 fathoms. Razor clams subsist on minute plants and animal life (plankton) filtered from the surrounding seawater. Razor clam concentrations are found in the Copper River Delta/Controller Bay area. Commercial harvest of razor clams in Prince William Sound has occurred since 1916 in the Cordova area. Annual production levels have fluctuated greatly reaching approximately 600,000 pounds in Cordova. The 1964 earthquake adversely affected razor clam populations in the Cordova area.

Pacific Little Neck Clams are commercially harvested throughout Prince William Sound.

Blue mussels are found throughout the Prince William Sound area and are densely packed around Port Gavina, LaTouche Island's Sleepy Bay, and Evans Island's Shelter Bay.

Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)

In 1996, Congress added new habitat provisions to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the federal law that governs U.S. marine fisheries management. Under the Magnuson-Stevens Act, each fishery management plan must describe and identify EFH, and identify other actions to encourage the conservation and enhancement of EFH.

Federal agencies must consult with the National Marine Fisheries Service on any action they authorize, fund, or undertake that may adversely affect EFH, and the National Marine Fisheries Service must provide conservation recommendations to the federal and state agencies regarding any action that would adversely affect EFH.

EFH maps complement EFH text descriptions and spatially depict the area of EFH for each life stage of fish managed under a Fishery Management Plan within the Prince William Sound, Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands, and the Arctic.

- Alaska EFH Mapper: ArcGIS Web Application with spatial data and maps of EFH for species managed by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council in Alaska's federal fishery management plans. Identify Alaska EFH by species life history stage with several tools accessed through the icons at the bottom of the page.

- Alaska EFH Species Shapefiles
- Habitat Conservation Area Maps
- National EFH Mapper: Data about areas where steps have been taken to minimize the impact that fisheries have on EFH by geographic area of interest.

Reference information for EFH in the area, as identified by the National Marine Fisheries Service, can be found on their interactive mapping website NOAA Fisheries.

Birds

Important Bird Habitats/Communities

Important Bird Area (IBA). The marine waters of Prince William Sound have been designated as a globally significant Important Bird Area by Audubon, as the U.S. Partner for BirdLife International. Important Bird Areas, or IBAs, are sites that provide essential habitat for one or more species of birds, including sites for breeding, wintering, and/or migrating birds. PWS is an IBA for the following species: Kittlitz's murrelet, pelagic cormorant, black scoter, marbled murrelet, Barrow's goldeneye, and harlequin duck.

More than 220 species of birds are found in the Prince William Sound region. Large numbers of waterfowl, seabirds, and shorebirds are found in Prince William Sound and the Copper River Delta during spring and fall migrations, with populations peaking during April and May. During spring bird migrations, some species concentrate in flocks of thousands, others in flocks of hundreds of thousands. Many birds also breed in the region during the summer and overwinter in sheltered areas.

The more common water bird species for the region include common loon, yellow-billed loon, red-throated loon, double-crested cormorant, pelagic cormorant, great blue heron, Canada goose, green-winged teal, Barrow's goldeneye, northern fulmar, harlequin duck, long-tailed duck, white-winged scoter, surf scoter, black scoter, common merganser, red-breasted merganser, black-legged kittiwake, gulls, common murre, thick-billed murre, pigeon guillemot, marbled murrelet, Kittlitz's murrelet, ancient murrelet, horned puffin, and tufted puffin. A complete list of birds vulnerable to oiling impacts in the PWS area can be found in the Wildlife Protection Guidelines, Appendix 2 Species of Concern by Area: Migratory Birds.

Surfbirds. Tens of thousands of surfbirds are attracted to the herring roe in Rocky Bay from early March to mid-April. North Montague Island is also a migratory stopover for post-breeding surfbirds, rock sandpiper, and black turnstones numbering in the thousands. Seventy percent of the world's surfbird populations use Montague Island as their staging area as they prepare to migrate to inland alpine tundra.

Waterfowl. One third of the southwestern Sound harlequin duck population is found along Green and Channel islands. The eastern Sound population of harlequin duck is concentrated in Olsen Bay, Hell's Hole, and Sheep Bay. Harlequin ducks nest around Constantine Harbor. Wintering areas for harlequin duck and scoters include Harriman Fjord and Barry Arm. Eshamy Bay supports harlequin ducks wintering in the nearshore marine zone and they nest and brood on fast moving streams in the area. Harlequin ducks molt and winter in the Tatitlek Narrows. An important waterfowl migratory stopover has been designated on Patton Bay. Both Heather and Columbia bays have been identified as an important resource area for waterfowl.

Seabirds. The North Pacific Pelagic Seabird Database (NPPSD) provides comprehensive geographic data on the pelagic distribution of seabirds in Alaska and the North Pacific. The current version of the NPPSD contains 335 unique taxa and include 4-letter codes, common names, ITIS taxonomic serial number, and NODC taxonomic code for marine birds and mammals observed on surveys in the NPPSD dataset. This list is provided to further the goal of standardizing pelagic seabird data. Researchers are encouraged to use

1 this list for marine bird and mammal surveys in the North Pacific. This dataset is managed by the USGS
2 Alaska Science Center.

3
4 The North Pacific Seabird Data Portal provides access to the North Pacific Seabird Colony Register, an
5 automated database that contains the distribution of breeding seabirds and the relative size of all the
6 colonies in Alaska. Download requests can be submitted online and colony data can be downloaded
7 directly to a computer. The downloaded colony data provides information on a colony's location, species
8 composition, and estimated numbers of breeding seabirds at that colony. The North Pacific Seabird Colony
9 Register is maintained by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Migratory Bird Management, in
10 Anchorage.

11
12 In the southwest portion of Prince William Sound, almost two-thirds of the pigeon guillemot population
13 resides with colonies on Evans Island. Tufted puffins have a large colony at Point Elrington and horned
14 puffin, Arctic tern, black-legged kittiwake, pelagic and red-faced cormorant, common murre, and
15 glaucous-winged gull also have colonies at Point Elrington. Glaucous-winged gulls are attracted to the
16 herring roe in Rocky Bay in large numbers. The highest nesting densities of pigeon guillemot (1/4 of
17 colonies nesting) in the Sound occur on Naked Island. One of the primary locations for marbled murrelet
18 in the Sound is on Naked Island. Large congregations of seabirds including double-breasted and pelagic
19 cormorant, glaucous-winged gull, pigeon guillemot, and tufted and horned puffin occur on the west side
20 of Hinchinbrook Island in May.

21
22 Kittlitz's murrelet numbers have dropped dramatically over the last decade throughout Prince William
23 Sound. The Kittlitz's murrelet population, found almost exclusively in Alaska, feeds and nests throughout
24 PWS, but primarily occurs in glaciated fjords. Fjords with high concentrations are Harriman and College
25 fjords and Glacier and Heather bays, with smaller numbers in Blackstone Bay and Port Nellie Juan. Marbled
26 murrelets also nest and feed throughout PWS, particularly in areas with large old-growth trees. A smaller
27 portion of the PWS marbled murrelet population nest on the ground in cliff crevices. Large numbers of
28 tufted puffins, horned puffins and pigeon guillemot have been counted in this area. Marbled murrelets
29 are known to nest at the north end of Green Island and there is a high density in foraging areas near Needle
30 and Seal islands.

31
32 Glaucous-winged gull, mew gull, black-legged kittiwake, and Arctic tern occur and breed in PWS. Skilled
33 birdwatchers can also spot the Aleutian tern and the Caspian tern. Parasitic jaegers often pursue gulls,
34 terns, and kittiwakes making them disgorge their catch.

35
36 Every June, black-legged kittiwake are found at Knowles Head. Boswell Rocks and Pinnacle Rocks host
37 major kittiwake colonies. There are documented seabird colonies in 12 areas of Harriman Fjord and Barry
38 Arm. Species within the colonies include pigeon guillemot, black-legged kittiwake, black oystercatcher,
39 Arctic tern, and mew and glaucous-winged gull. Arctic terns and glaucous-winged gulls are present at
40 Unakwik Reef. Arctic tern and glaucous-winged gulls breed on Danger Island. Porpoise Rocks contain large
41 colonies of black-legged kittiwakes as well as common murre and tufted puffin and smaller colonies of
42 glaucous-winged gull and horned puffin. Arctic tern, tufted puffin, and pigeon guillemot all nest around
43 Constantine Harbor.

Areas identified as important for seabirds include Surprise Inlet, Patton Bay, and Serpentine Cove. The major seabird species on Patton Bay in descending order of abundance: tufted puffin, fork-tailed storm-petrel, black-legged kittiwake, Leach's storm petrel, glaucous-winged gull, three species of cormorant, pigeon guillemot, common murre, parakeet auklet, and horned puffin.

Shorebirds-The Sound's shorelines provide a varied assortment of invertebrates for shorebirds to feed on. Common shorebirds include the black oystercatcher, black turnstone, fork-tailed storm-petrel, surfbird, semipalmated plover, greater yellowlegs, spotted sandpiper, wandering tattler, common snipe, and least sandpiper. Black turnstones are attracted to the herring roe in Rocky Bay. More information can be found in Appendix 5 of the Alaska Shorebird Conservation Plan (2008) which identifies important areas for PWS.

Black oystercatchers with their brilliant 3-inch long bills, bright orange eyes, and pale pink legs are common around Growler Island. Biologists estimate the world population at a mere 10,000 of which about 1,000 may live in Prince William Sound, occupying gradually sloping rocky spits left by the Pleistocene glaciers. Here, the black oystercatchers slowly stalk the tides in and out feeding on blue mussels and other invertebrates while nearby their young are hidden in the tall beach grasses from predators like bald eagles, ravens, and river otters. Black oystercatchers feed on urchins, crabs, and mussels in the Unakwik area. High densities of breeding black oystercatchers occur on Green, Little Green, and Channel islands and hundreds of black oystercatchers over-winter on Green Island, Stockdale Harbor, and Port Chalmers. Two Moon Bay in Port Fidalgo, Bligh Island, and Sheep Bay are considered prime habitat for oystercatchers. Black oystercatchers breed on Danger Island, and the shores of Prince of Wales Passages are considered important habitat. They are known to nest around Constantine Harbor.

Middleton Island supports about 700 breeding birds. PWS is home to at least 500 breeding black oystercatchers with the largest concentrations in Harriman Fjord and along the coasts of Montague and Green Islands. The above areas alone comprise between 45-72% of the estimated global population.

PWS supports black oystercatchers in winter, principally in Constantine Harbor on Hinchinbrook Island, and around Green Island east to the northern portion of Montague Island including Zaikof Bay and Port Chalmers.

Additional information can be found in the Black Oystercatcher Conservation Action Plan (2007).

Orca Inlet is a staging ground for hundreds of thousands of birds including dunlin, western sandpiper, least sandpiper, and dowitcher as they travel to their breeding grounds. In early May, the tidal flats of the Copper River Delta come alive with the activity of hundreds of thousands of shorebirds. As many as 5 million shorebirds rest and feed on the Copper River Delta during spring migration.

Passerines The upland mosaic of PWS habitats provide nesting, resting, and feeding areas for a variety of birds including the rufous hummingbird, belted kingfisher, violet-green swallow, tree swallow, Steller's jay, black-billed magpie, common raven, northwestern crow, chestnut-backed chickadee, brown creeper, dipper, winter wren, varied thrush, hermit thrush, Swainson's thrush, golden-crowned kinglet, orange-crowned warbler, yellow warbler, Wilson's warbler, pine grosbeak, common redpoll, pine siskin, savannah sparrow, dark-eyed junco, golden-crowned sparrow, fox sparrow, Lincoln's sparrow, and song sparrow. Northwestern crows nest in the spruce copses around Growler Island and feed in the adjacent intertidal zones where one can watch them rolling over or shoving rocks aside with their bills as they seek worms and other invertebrates.

Raptors known to inhabit Prince William Sound include bald eagles and Peale's peregrine falcon. The breeding population of raptors in Prince William Sound is placed at 2,256 out of a North American population estimated between 71,000 - 96,000. Feeding habits of the bald eagle include preying on a wide variety of fish captured during flight. They also feed on carrion. Bald eagles concentrate at freshwater inlets of Eshamy Bay for the spawning sockeye salmon returning. There are approximately 1,638 eagle nests in the Prince William Sound area. Although Alaskan bald and golden eagles are not on the endangered species list, they are fully protected (including their nests and nest trees) under the Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940 and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918. Spill response activities that could affect these species should be coordinated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Marine Mammals: . Marine mammals found in the PWS Area include humpback whale, killer whale, Dall's porpoise, harbor porpoise, Steller sea lion, northern fur seal, Pacific white-sided dolphin, harbor seal, fin whale, minke whale, gray whale, sperm whale, and sea otter. The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 protects all marine mammals. Any spill response activities, that may affect marine mammals, should be coordinated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service. Several species of endangered baleen whales migrate through the area and stop to feed in the Sound in the spring and summer. Large Steller sea lion rookeries are located on Seal Rocks and Wooded Island, and major haulouts are found on Pt. Elrington, the Needle, and Cape St. Elias. Several harbor seal haulouts are scattered throughout the Sound and near the mouth of the Copper River. Dense concentrations of marine organisms occur in the Sound, including all five species of Pacific salmon, herring, crab, shrimp, clams, mussels and a variety of intertidal organisms, which attract the population of marine mammals. Local kelp and eelgrass beds are critical components of the marine ecosystem supporting marine mammals.

Killer Whales. Killer whales are commonly observed throughout Prince William Sound and inhabit both near-shore and mid-Strait areas with some preference for the southwestern section of the Sound. Approximately 300 individuals have been documented in this region. Sightings have been made throughout the year with peak occurrence between April and September. Two ecotypes exist in the area—resident pods (i.e., fish eaters) and transient groups (i.e., marine mammals eaters). Specifically, resident killer whales follow and feed on salmon through Montague Strait and into areas within the Sound. Around Green Island transient killer whales have been reported to forage regularly on harbor seals. Transient killer whales also hunt harbor seals in Icy Bay and are known to hunt Dall's porpoises and harbor porpoises in the Knight Island Passage area. Attacks by transient killer whales on sea lions at the Needle have also been reported. Attacks by this top predator on marine mammals can occur throughout the Sound. In addition to the resident killer whale pods of PWS, two resident killer whale pods well-known from Southeast Alaska have been documented in the Sound. Superpods consisting of both PWS residents and Southeast Alaska residents have been observed in both July and August. All life processes occur in this area (e.g., feeding, mating, calving).

Humpback Whales. Prince William Sound represents a major feeding ground for the North Pacific humpback whale with site fidelity by whales documented for this regions. Peak numbers of humpback whales occur in PWS between early summer and late fall. Sightings, however, have been reported every month of the year. This species occupies both near-shore and mid-channel habitats. Humpback whales feed regularly in the Green Island area in July and August in groups of up to 30 individuals. Humpback whales also forage in the Southwest Passage and Knight Island Passage; the Knight Island Passage area represents a major migration corridor for humpbacks during the summer. Feeding bouts have also been reported in the Hinchinbrook Entrance area in July and August.

1
2 Gray Whales are not regularly found in Prince William Sound. They are alone among baleen whales in
3 feeding predominantly on infaunal invertebrates. Gray whales are the only baleen whales that are mainly
4 bottom feeders. They apparently feed by lying on their sides and sucking up sediment from the sea floor.
5 The estimated daily consumption of an adult gray whale is about 2,600 pounds (1,200 kg). In the
6 approximately five months spent in Alaska waters, one whale eats about 396,000 pounds (180,000 kg) of
7 amphipod crustaceans. In 1948 the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling banned all
8 hunting of gray whales except by aboriginal people and by contracting governments when the meat and
9 products are for aboriginal use. Eastern North Pacific gray whales have recovered slightly and their world
10 population is now estimated at about 21,000. Western North Pacific gray whales are thought to number
11 approximately 135 individuals and may rarely occur in the waters offshore of Prince William Sound.

12
13 Dall's Porpoise. Dall's porpoise are found throughout Prince William Sound primarily in mid-channel areas
14 and occasionally in near-shore habitats. Year-round occurrence has been documented with seasonal
15 peaks in spring and summer.

16
17 Harbor Porpoise. Harbor porpoise are also known to inhabit the waters of Prince William Sound. This
18 species prefers near-shore habitats and has been documented during every month of the year in this
19 region.

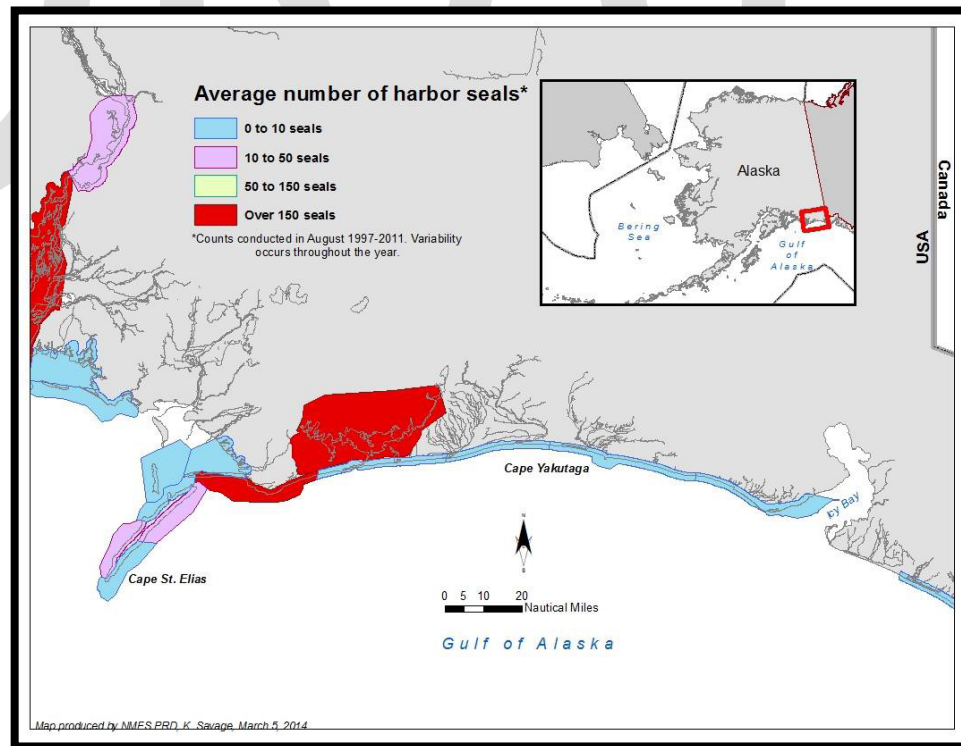
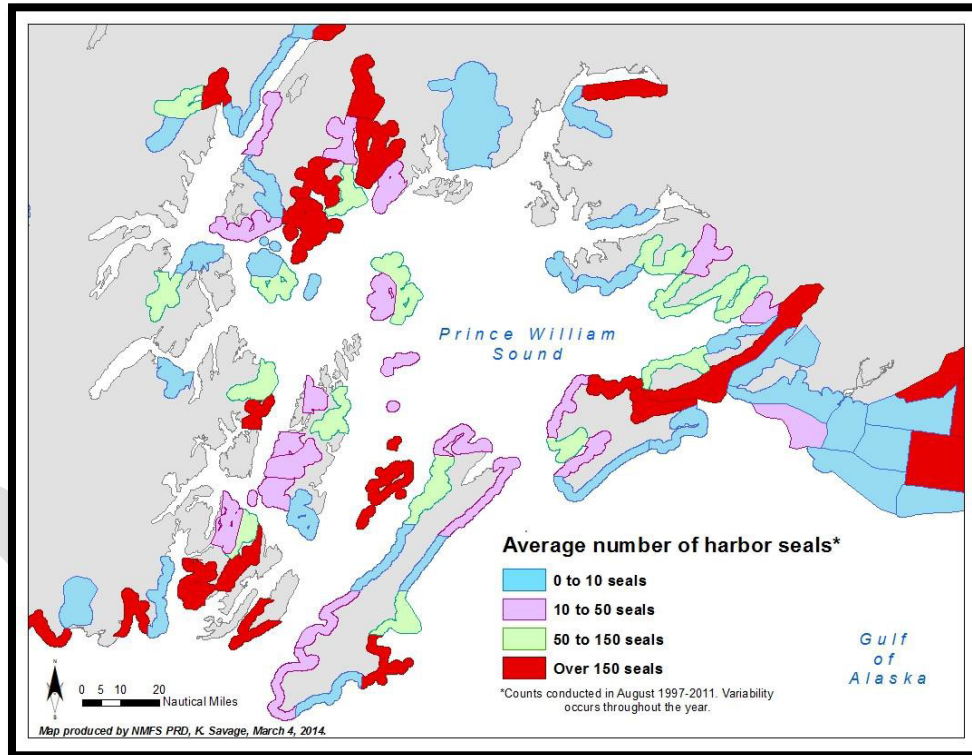
20
21 Harbor Seals are found in nearshore waters throughout the Prince William Sound region. An estimated
22 12,300 inhabit the Sound and Copper River Delta (including Kayak Island) during their molting season in
23 August. Harbor seals tend to aggregate in estuaries and protected waters, where they exhibit strong site
24 fidelity. Habitats used for haulouts include cobble and sand beaches, tidal mud flats, sand bars, offshore
25 rocks and reefs, and ice (frozen heads of bays and on floating ice in fjords). Harbor seals enter lakes and
26 rivers on a seasonal basis most likely in search of prey. Known seal haulouts occur throughout the Prince
27 William Sound area. Major haulout locations include: Fairmount Island, Applegate Rocks, Schooner Rocks,
28 Icy Bay, Port Chalmers, Canoe Passage near Hawkins Island, Iktua Rocks, Danger Island, Agnes Island, Barry
29 Arm, Surprise Inlet, Nuchek, Little Smith Island, Big Smith Island, the northwest tip of Evans Island, the
30 southwestern tip of LaTouche, Olsen Bay, Gravina Rocks, Gravina Island, Stockdale Harbor, Strawberry
31 Channel, Egg Island Channel, islands around the Copper River entrance into the Gulf of Alaska, Rocky Bay,
32 Controller Bay, Kayak Island, Green and Little Green islands, Seal and Channel islands. Other haulouts
33 include: off Lone Island, Story Island, and Perry Island.

34
35 Haulouts are used for pupping, molting, and resting, and may be used year-round; peak haulout use occurs
36 during June through early October. Pupping occurs between late May and early July; most pups are born
37 during the first three weeks of June and require about 3 weeks to wean. Molting occurs from late July to
38 mid-September. Portions of the marine waters of Port Etches have been designated as a sensitive
39 biological resource for harbor seals. Ice calved from tidewater glaciers also provide resting areas for seals,
40 with aggregations mapped near the Harriman, Surprise, Meares, Tiger, Nellie Juan, Yale, Blackstone,
41 Harvard, Barry, and Chenega glaciers. Surprise Inlet and Barry Arm are an important biological resource
42 for seals. Columbia Bay has one of the highest harbor seal densities in the Sound with over 700 seals
43 counted on the ice. Ice in the bay provides floating platforms for resting during pupping in early summer
44 and molting in late summer through early fall. The Copper River, as it enters the Sound, provides a wealth
45 of resources for harbor seals which aggregate there in large numbers, particularly at peak abundance in

- 1 August. The few dozen haulouts in this region are estimated to host almost 7,000 individuals during the
- 2 August molting season (see map below).

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FIGURE 4-8: HARBOR SEALS IN THE PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA
(Source: National Marine Fisheries Service)



Sea Otters are estimated at 10,000 to 12,000 individuals occupying Prince William Sound with 90% of the world population residing in the near shore, coastal waters of Alaska. Sea otters were heavily impacted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill (EVOS). In 2010, the EVOS Trustee Council listed this species as “recovering”. Food items preferred by the sea otters include crustaceans and mollusks, but they also eat fish and octopus. Sea otters often use stones to help crack shells of food items and frequently roll to clean their fur in the water. This is necessary to keep thermoregulation at an optimum since sea otters lack an insulating layer of fat (blubber) and they rely solely on their fur for insulation. Sea otters require ¼ of their weight in food per day. The northwest coast of Montague Island provides excellent habitat for sea otters. High sea otter concentrations are found in Port Gravina, Sheep Bay, Simpson Bay, and around Surprise Glacier. Sea otter pup near the northeast end of Evans Island, and overwinter on the west side of LaTouche Island. Orca Inlet has high sea otter densities. The nearshore waters and shoreline of Port Etches have been designated as concentration areas for sea otters. A high concentration of sea otters has been documented in Barry Arm. The Chugach National Forest has documented large numbers of sea otters around Wooden Island. Strong populations of forage fish and invertebrates in Tatitlek Narrows support large populations of sea otters. High concentrations of sea otters are also found in the Bligh and Busby islands. Sea otters utilize the shallow exposed waters in the lower half of Unakwik Inlet where greater benthic biomass exists. Eshamy Bay provides protected sea otter pupping areas and has been designated as a concentration area for sea otters.

Steller Sea Lion. Steller Sea Lions within Prince William Sound are primarily from the endangered Western Distinct Population Segment (WDPS). The WDPS was listed as endangered by the Endangered Species Act in 1997. During May through August, territorial breeding behavior occurs on the rookeries. Pupping occurs from late May to early July; most pups are born during June. Steller sea lions use the Needle, Point Elrington, Glacier Island, Perry Island, and the Pleiades Islands as year-round haulouts. Steller Sea Lion rookeries in Prince William Sound are Seal Rocks, Wooded Island, and the Chiswell Islands. The National Marine Fisheries Service has designated these rookeries as critical habitat for this endangered species. Patton Bay and the surrounding islands provide Steller sea lions with access to dense concentrations of forage fish. Fish Island has been used as a haulout of Steller sea lions since the 1970s. A major haulout located at Kayak Island in the Gulf of Alaska has approximately 144 individuals. See map below for further Steller sea lion critical habitat delineations.

Terrestrial Mammals: Several species of large terrestrial mammals are abundant throughout the Prince William Sound area. Brown and black bear, moose, Sitka black-tailed deer, Dall sheep, and mountain goats are common throughout the Prince William Sound region.

Sitka black-tailed deer were introduced throughout Prince William Sound between 1916 and 1923. During summer, deer generally feed on herbaceous vegetation and the green leaves of shrubs. During winter, they are restricted to evergreen forbs and woody browse. When snow is not a problem, evergreen forbs such as bunchberry and trailing bramble are preferred. During periods of deep snow, woody browse such as blueberry, yellow cedar, hemlock, and arboreal lichens are used. Woody browse alone, however, is not an adequate diet and deer rapidly deplete their energy reserves when restricted to such forage. Islands known to have concentrations of deer include Elrington, Montague, Bligh, Hawkins, Port Gravina, Mummy, Hinchinbrook, LaTouch, and Evans. The Prince William Sound population is estimated from 8,000 to 12,000 individuals and one estimate states that between 70% and 75% of the deer population in the Sound resides on Hawkins, Hinchinbrook, and Montague islands.

Moose occur in habitats throughout much of the Prince William Sound region, ranging from aquatic and riparian floodplains to sub-alpine willow-dominated areas. Sedge meadows, ponds and lakes with extensive aquatic vegetation, riparian and subalpine willow stands, and forested areas provide important summer habitat for moose. Important winter habitat includes shrub-dominated alpine and riparian areas, and forested areas. During fall and winter, moose consume large quantities of willow, birch, and aspen twigs. In some areas, moose actually establish a "hedge" or browse line 6 to 8 feet above the ground by clipping most of the terminal shoots of favored food species. Spring is the time of grazing as well as browsing. Moose eat a variety of foods, particularly sedges, equisetum (horsetail), pond weeds, and grasses. During summer, moose feed on vegetation in shallow ponds, forbs, and the leaves of birch, willow, and aspen. Riparian areas along the major rivers and tributary streams are particularly important during winter. Calving occurs in late May and early June, frequently in isolated marshy lowlands. Moose concentrations along the Copper River drainage are apparent.

Brown Bears are distributed throughout Prince William Sound, with the exception of Middleton Island and small islands throughout the Sound. The population on Montague Island is recovering from over-harvesting in the 1970s and early 1980s. Bear concentrations may be found along rivers when spawning salmon are present. Brown bears consume a wide variety of foods including: berries, grasses, sedges, horsetails, cow parsnips, fish, ground squirrels, carrion, and roots of many kinds of plants. In some parts of Alaska, brown bears have been shown to be capable predators of newborn moose and caribou, also killing adults and domestic animals. Brown bears enter dens beginning in late October, with most bears denning by mid-December. Bears emerge from their dens as early as mid-March, depending on weather conditions. No census has been completed in Prince William Sound for population numbers, but population densities on the adjacent Copper River delta reportedly varies from 1 per 3.3 to 4.6 square miles. Brown bears are abundant at the head of Port Gravina. Brown bears are very numerous in the Nellie Martin River area due to the abundance of pink and silver spawning salmon. Bears concentrate at the freshwater inlets of Eshamy Bay for the spawning pink and sockeye salmon returning from the sea. East of the line from Point Freemantle out Montague Strait is brown habitat. Both black and brown bears visit tidal flats in the spring to graze on the grass and sedge communities. This occurs from mid-late April through late June. Use of intertidal areas decreases during mid-summer, although individuals will visit to dig clams or scavenge beached carcasses. Once the salmon return to streams in August, bears concentrate along the streams near tidewater to feed. In eastern PWS, brown bears mostly keep black bears away from streams. Brown bears will stay near salmon streams until the runs play out, sometimes into October.

Black Bears are found throughout the Prince William Sound area with the exception of Montague, Hinchinbrook, Hawkins, Kayak, and Middleton islands, and several other small islands in Prince William Sound. The black bear is omnivorous, and they consume freshly sprouted green vegetation, carrion, fresh kills of young moose and deer, and berries. In western PWS, black bears feed on salmon during August and then head for berry country, usually in the higher elevations. They measure about 26 inches at the shoulder and about 60 inches from nose to tail. Male black bears weigh around 200 pounds in spring and about 20% more in fall before denning. Three color phases of black bear occur in Alaska: jet black, brown (or cinnamon), and blue. The blue color bears, or glacier bears, occur in a restricted coastal belt from Prince William Sound to the northern fringes of southeast Alaska. Black bears lack a prominent shoulder hump and usually have a conspicuous patch of white on their chests. Reported densities of black bears in Prince William Sound range from 2.5 bears per square mile to 8 to 10 per square mile.

Furbearers. Beavers, coyotes, red foxes, lynx, martin, mink, muskrats, land otters, and wolverines are all present in the Prince William Sound area. Historical information on population status is mostly anecdotal. ADF&G sealing monitors harvests of beavers, lynx, land otters, and wolverines. Lynx are relatively scarce in the area. It is suggested by C. Rhode that coyotes are relatively new to the area and did not become a dominant canine until 1938. Marten densities are variable, and excessive trapping is thought to result in low numbers in the Copper and Bering river areas.

In the Prince William Sound area, beaver, mink, and river otter are common inhabitants of aquatic and riparian floodplain and wetland areas, including marshes, ponds, lakes, streams, and rivers. Mink are considered to be common to abundant through the Sound area. They prey on a variety of animals and feed on anything they can capture and kill. They are adapted to capture aquatic and terrestrial prey including mammals, fish, birds, amphibians, crustaceans, and insects. Fish are their main food item. River otters are considered to be common to abundant in the Prince William Sound area. Diet of the river otters consist of fish, crustaceans, amphibians, insects, birds, and mammals. Fish compose the majority of the river otter's diet. High concentrations of river otters occur in the Bligh and Busby islands due to the high quality intertidal and subtidal biota.

Wolves and Foxes are found throughout Prince William Sound, however they have not become established on the major islands where deer would be adequate prey. Wolves are carnivores, and in most of mainland Alaska moose and/or caribou are their primary food, with Dall sheep being important in limited areas. In Southeast Alaska, Sitka black-tailed deer, mountain goats, and beaver are the most important sources of food. During summer, small mammals including voles, lemmings, ground squirrels, snowshoe hares, beaver, and occasionally birds and fish are supplements in the diet. The rate at which wolves kill large mammals varies with prey availability and environmental conditions. A current Alaska Department of Fish and Game report for the Prince William Sound and north Gulf Coast area suggests a stable wolf population of 50-65 wolves in 8 packs. Wolves and foxes select den sites where unfrozen, well-drained soils occur (e.g., dunes, river banks, and moraines). Wolves may initiate den construction in mid-April with pups being born from mid-May through early June. Dens may be occupied until August. Red foxes have a reproductive pattern similar to that of wolves. They are relatively scarce in the Prince William Sound area. The last significant harvest of red fox was in 1972 in Unit 6C and the fox is thought to have been displaced as coyote populations increased.

Vegetation: Rare plant species are identified below, as documented by the Alaska Natural Heritage Program. The map on the following page identifies the general locations of these rare plants. For more information, check the web site at: [Alaska Center for Conservation Science – Fostering research, education, and collaboration on biological conservation and natural resource management in Alaska and the Arctic](#)

RARE PLANTS KNOWN FROM THE PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA

Global Rank	State Rank	Scientific Name	Common name
G1G2	S1	<i>Arabis codyi</i>	TRUNCATE QUILLWORT
G1G2Q	S1	<i>Isoetes truncata</i>	
G1G2Q	S1S2	<i>Cochlearia sessilifolia</i>	

G1Q	S1	<i>Cryptantha shackletteana</i>	SHACKLETES' CATSEYE
G1Q	S1	<i>Draba kananaskis</i>	TUNDRA WHITLOW-GRASS
G2G3	S2S3	<i>Douglasia alaskana</i>	ALASKA ROCK-JASMINE
G3	S1S2	<i>Lesquerella calderi</i>	CALDER'S BLADDER-POD
G3	S2	<i>Lupinus kuschei</i>	YUKON LUPINE
G3	S2	<i>Poa laxiflora</i>	LOOSE-FLOWERED BLUEGRASS
G3	S2S3	<i>Douglasia arctica</i>	MACKENZIE RIVER DOUGLASIA
G3	S2S3	<i>Oxytropis huddelsonii</i>	
G3	S2S3	<i>Phacelia mollis</i>	MACBRIDE PHACELIA
G3	S3	<i>Aphragmus eschscholtzianus</i>	
G3	S3	<i>Douglasia gormanii</i>	GORMAN'S DOUGLASIA
G3	S3	<i>Draba ruaxes</i>	RAINIER WHITLOW-GRASS
G3	S3	<i>Montia bostockii</i>	BOSTOCK'S MINER'S-LETTUCE
G3	S3	<i>Platanthera chorisiana</i>	CHORISO BOG-ORCHID
G3	S3	<i>Romanzoffia unalaschensis</i>	UNALASKA MIST-MAID
G3	S3	<i>Rumex beringensis</i>	
G3	S3	<i>Stellaria alaskana</i>	ALASKA STARWORT
G3	S3	<i>Thlaspi arcticum</i>	ARCTIC PENNYCRESS
G3?	S2	<i>Phyllospadix serrulatus</i>	SERRULATE SURF-GRASS
G3G4	S1S2	<i>Draba porsildii</i>	PORSILD'S WHITLOW-GRASS
G3G4	S3	<i>Papaver alboroseum</i>	PALE POPPY
G3G4	S3S4	<i>Draba stenopetala</i>	ANADYR WHITLOW-GRASS
G3G4Q	S3S4	<i>Atriplex alaskensis</i>	ALASKA ORACHE
G3G4Q	S3S4	<i>Castilleja annua</i>	ANNUAL INDIAN-PAINTBRUSH
G3Q	S3	<i>Taraxacum carneocoloratum</i>	PINK-FLOWER DANDELION
G4	S1	<i>Carex adelostoma</i>	A SEDGE
G4	S1	<i>Carex laxa</i>	
G4	S1	<i>Carex sychnocephala</i>	MANY-HEADED SEDGE
G4	S2	<i>Carex heleonastes</i>	HUDSON BAY SEDGE
G4	S3	<i>Asplenium trichomanes-ramosum</i>	GREEN SPLEENWORT
G4	S3	<i>Colpodium vahlium</i>	
G4	S3S4	<i>Festuca brevissima</i>	
G4	S4	<i>Erysimum pallasii</i>	PALLAS WALLFLOWER
G4?	S2	<i>Carex holostoma</i>	
G4G5	S2	<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	
G4Q	S3	<i>Pedicularis macrodonta</i>	BIGTOOTH LOUSEWORT
G4T2T3Q	S2?	<i>Phlox richardsonii</i> ssp <i>richardsonii</i>	RICHARDSON'S PHLOX

G?	S2S3	<i>Elymus calderi</i>		
G4T3	S2?	<i>Draba lonchocarpa var vestita</i>		
G5	S1	<i>Agoseris glauca</i>	PALE	FALSE-
		DANDELION		
G5	S1	<i>Draba densifolia</i>	DENSE-LEAF WHITLOW-	
		GRASS		

Global Rank	State Rank	Scientific Name	Common name
G5	S1	<i>Viola sempervirens</i>	REDWOODS VIOLET
G5	S1S2	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	
G5	S2	<i>Agrostis thurberiana</i>	THURBER BENTGRASS
G5	S2	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	COMMON HORNWORT
G5	S2	<i>Salix hookeriana</i>	HOOKE WILLOW
G5	S3	<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>	HORNED PONDWEED
G5	S3S4	<i>Malaxis monophyllos</i>	WHITE ADDER'S- TONGUE
G5	S3S4	<i>Minuartia dawsonensis</i>	
G5T2Q	S2	<i>Arnica lessingii ssp norbergii</i>	NORBERG ARNICA
G5T2T3Q	S2S3	<i>Smelowskia calycina var</i> <i>porsildii</i>	
G5T2T4Q	S2	<i>Dodecatheon pulchellum</i> <i>ssp alaskanum</i>	ALASKAN SHOOTING-STAR PRETTY
G5T3	S3	<i>Astragalus harringtonii</i>	
G5T3Q	S3	<i>Carex lenticularis var</i> <i>dolia</i>	GOOSE-GRASS SEDGE
G5T3T4	S2	<i>Saxifraga nelsoniana ssp porsildiana</i>	HEART-LEAF SAXIFRAGE
G5T4Q	S2	<i>Trisetum sibiricum ssp litorale</i>	SIBERIAN FALSE-OATS
G5T5	S1	<i>Poa douglasii ssp macrantha</i>	

Species Ranks used by the Alaska Natural Heritage Program

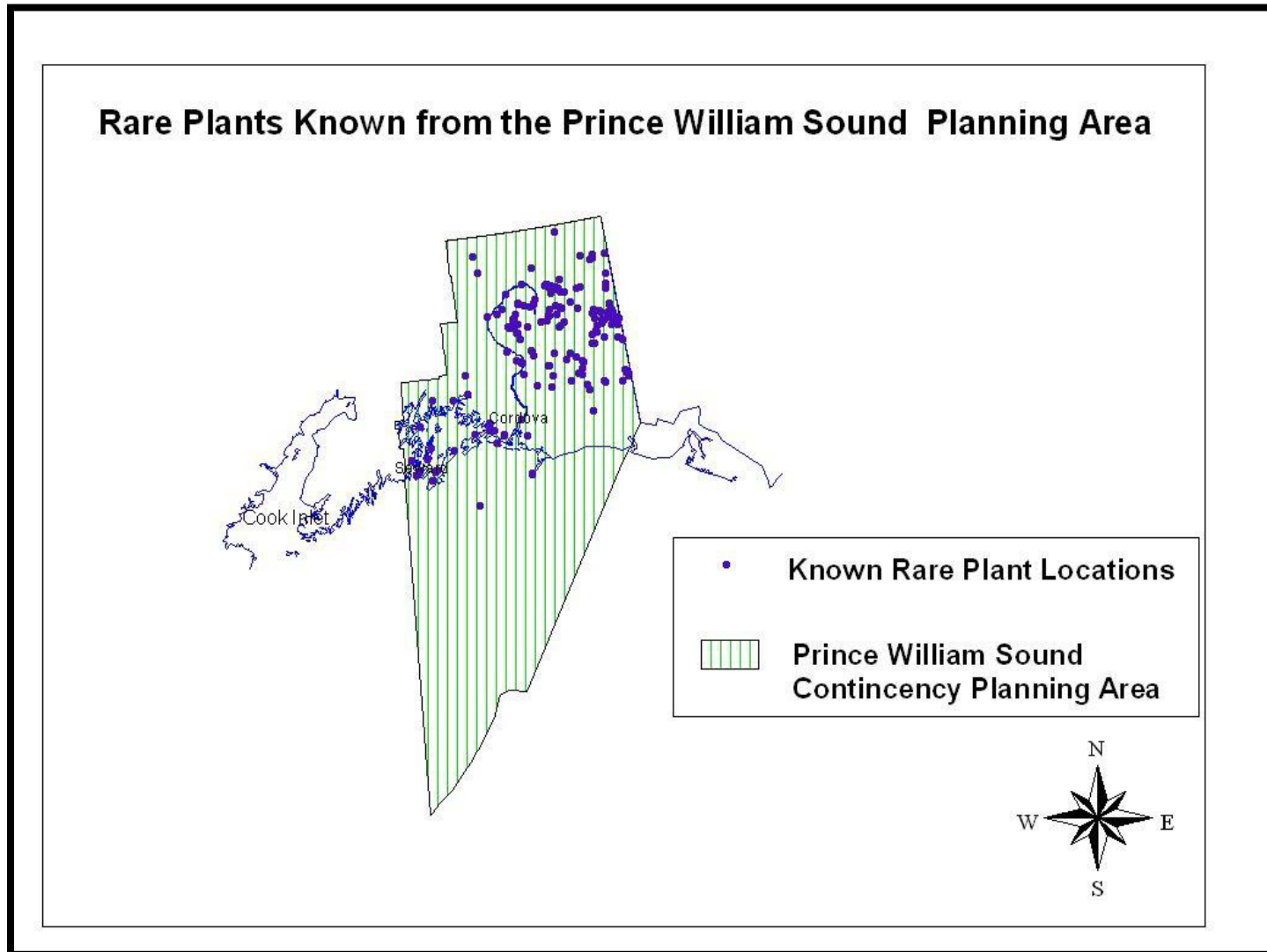
Species Global Rankings

- G1: Critically imperiled globally (5 or fewer occurrences)
- G2: Imperiled globally (6-20 occurrences)
- G3: Rare or Uncommon globally (20-100 occurrences)
- G4: Apparently secure globally, but cause for long-term concern (>100 occurrences)
- G5: Demonstrably secure globally
- G#G# Rank of species uncertain, best described as a range between two ranks
- G#Q Taxonomically questionable

- 1 G? Unranked
- 2 G#T# Global rank of species and global rank of the described variety or subspecies
- 3
- 4 Species State Rankings
- 5 S1: Critically imperiled in state (5 or fewer occurrences)
- 6 S2: Imperiled in state (6-20 occurrences)
- 7 S3: Rare or Uncommon in state (20-100 occurrences)
- 8 S4: Apparently secure in state, but cause for long-term concern (>100 occurrences)
- 9 S5: Demonstrably secure in state
- 10 S#S# Rank of species uncertain, best described as a range between two ranks

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FIGURE 4-9: RARE PLANTS KNOWN FROM THE PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND PLANNING AREA



4640.4.3 - Human Resource Uses

1. Fish Hatcheries and Associated Ocean Net Pens

All five species of Pacific salmon are produced in hatcheries in the area. In recent years, hatchery production has accounted for the majority of the commercial salmon harvest in the Sound. Direct telephone communication with all but the Solomon Gulch and Gulkana hatcheries is difficult or impossible. The easiest means of notifying the remote hatcheries is via the PWS Aquaculture office in Cordova listed below.

The hatchery activities most vulnerable to spill damage include fry rearing and release, terminal harvests, and egg takes. However, since the timing of these activities varies by hatchery and species, it is difficult to generalize about what occurs when, although spring and summer will tend to be the most critical times. Hatchery managers should be contacted for specific information.

Currently, there is remote release of chum salmon to Port Chalmers on north Montague Island originating from the WN Hatchery. Main Bay Hatchery releases coho salmon to Solf Lake. There is a remote release of coho salmon to Whittier, Chenega, and Cordova from the WN Hatchery.

For additional information on hatcheries in Prince William Sound contact the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in Cordova.

Fish Hatcheries

Operator, Hatchery, City, Phone

Salmon Species

Prince William Sound Aquaculture Assoc.:

Main Bay Hatchery, 40 miles from Whittier
907-424-7511

Sockeye

Cannery Creek Hatchery, 40 miles from Whittier
907-424-7511

Pink

Gulkana Hatchery Facilities, Glennallen
907-822-5141

Sockeye

AFK Hatchery, 90 miles from Cordova
907-424-7511

Pink

WN Hatchery, 20 miles from Whittier Pink, Chum, Coho, Chinook
907-424-7511

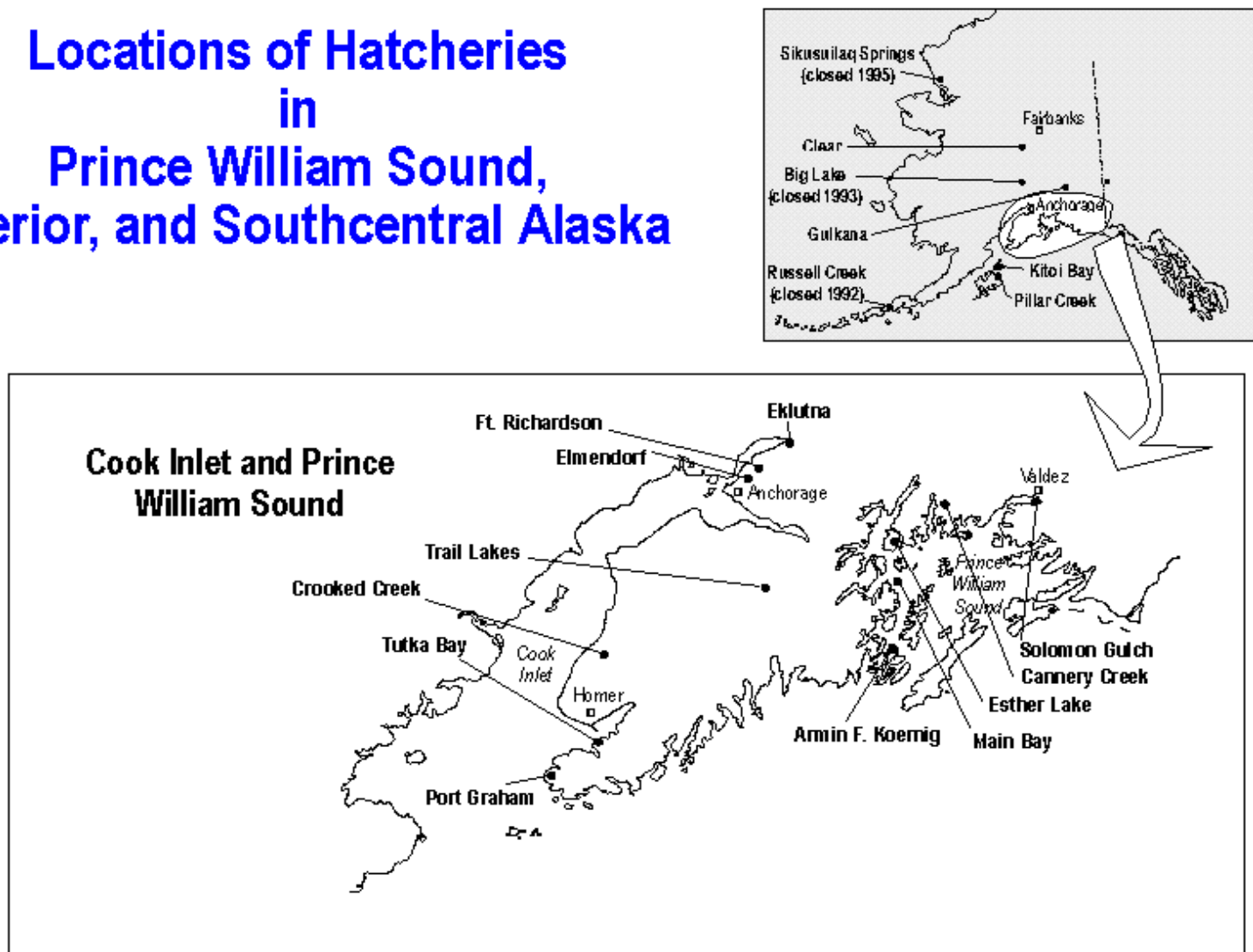
Valdez Fisheries Development Assoc.:

Solomon Gulch Hatchery, Valdez
907-835-1329

Pink and Coho

FIGURE 4-10: LOCATIONS OF HATCHERIES IN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, INTERIOR AND SOUTHCENTRAL ALASKA

Locations of Hatcheries in Prince William Sound, Interior, and Southcentral Alaska



2. Aquaculture Sites

Commercial aquatic farms are currently raising Pacific oysters in Prince William Sound. The number of applications for aquatic farm permits is on the rise and the number of farms may increase significantly in the near future. The locations of the current shellfish farms granted permits are shown in the following figure.

Aquatic farms are vulnerable to spill damage on a year-round basis since the shellfish are suspended from anchored gear and are submerged continuously in the water column. Harvest takes place year round.

				Telephone
				472-2319
				255-2340
				255-2340
				424-3777
				255-2340
				424-3482
				424-7754

Maps of Aquaculture Sites:

[Home Page - Alaska Mapper](#)

Directions to use:

Launch Alaska Mapper

They have recently updated their mapper, so here are the instructions on how to look for aquatic farm leases.

- On Map Management side bar, select "Land Estate Map (public)"

- Click on Layer Management tab
- Deselect all “V” and “A” layers
- In Layer Catalog folder (same tab) selection “Available Layers>Natural Resources>Aquaculture and Tidelands – Aquatic Farms

That will show all the DNR lease footprints of both approved and pending leases.

3. Historic Properties

The area contains a multitude of known and unidentified archaeological and historic sites. These sites are not identified here, in order to protect them from scavenging. Oil spills and hazardous substance releases may result in direct and/or indirect impacts to those historic properties. On-Scene Coordinators are responsible for ensuring that response actions take the protection of historic properties into account and that the statutory requirements for protecting them are met. The *RCP* outlines Federal On-Scene Coordinator responsibilities for protecting historic properties and provides an expedited process for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act during the emergency phase of a response. The Alaska Department of Natural Resources State Historic Preservation Office should be contacted at 907-269-8721 for information on archeological and historic sites.

4. Subsistence and Personal Use Harvests

Subsistence-related uses of natural resources play an important role in the economy and culture of many communities in the area. A subsistence economy may be defined as follows:

...an economy in which the customary and traditional uses of fish, wildlife and plant resources contribute substantially to the social, cultural and economic welfare of families in the form of food, clothing, transportation and handicrafts. Sharing of resources, kinship-based production, small scale technology and the dissemination of information about subsistence across generational lines are additional characteristics.

Before 1990, the State of Alaska made all decisions regarding the management of fish and wildlife resources and harvest opportunities. In 1990, however, federal agencies became responsible for assuring a federal subsistence priority on federal public lands, and in 1999 on federal reserved waters. The Federal Subsistence Board adopts subsistence regulations that are administered by various federal agencies on federal public lands. State regulations continue to apply to State and private lands. As a consequence, the number of agencies involved in regulating subsistence uses has increased. Therefore, in the event of a spill, extensive coordination will be required in order to address subsistence resources. Regulations regarding subsistence harvest can also be expected to undergo further regular modification. Current information on harvest regulations can be obtained from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game or the U.S. Department of the Interior’s Office of Subsistence

Subsistence uses in the area are extensive and vary by season, resource, and village. Some information about subsistence uses is community-sensitive. Contacts for potentially affected communities are identified in the Response Section, Part One.

5. Commercial Fishing

The following chart provides general information on the timing of major commercial fisheries in the area. It must be remembered, however, that all fishing seasons are subject to emergency openings and closures and that many seasons are only open for a portion of the times specified in the regulations. Also, fishing regulations and seasons can change from year to year. Specific information on which species are currently being harvested may be obtained from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Division in Anchorage.

Maps of key commercial fishing areas are available in the following Alaska Department of Fish and Game publications: the Alaska Habitat Management Guide Reference Maps, Southcentral Region, Vols. 1 and 2 and the Alaska Habitat Management Guide, Southcentral Region Map Atlas. Economically speaking, the salmon fishery is the most important commercial harvest activity. Pink salmon, produced in large part by the Prince William Sound hatcheries, are the mainstay of the industry, although the Copper River sockeye gill net fishery is also very productive. Copper River sockeye are also the first major salmon run of the season, starting in mid-May. The herring fishery has historically been economically significant, but the stocks have been depressed.

The following groups can be contacted with requests for specific information on location and timing of fish and wildlife as well as local current conditions. Although the primary function of these organizations is not to provide such information, the individual members will be quite knowledgeable about environmental conditions and will often be willing to share information.

Cordova District Fishermen United – Cordova (907)424-3447 \FAX 424-3430
Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation – Cordova (907) 424-7511
Valdez Fisheries Development Association – Valdez (907) 835-1329

Cordova Aquatic Marketing Association – Cordova (907)424-3458
Alaska Shellfish Grower's Association – Anchorage (907) 248-7709, Homer (907)299-3351

General Commercial Fisheries Timing												
Prince William Sound												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Salmon												
Seine Net												
Gill Net												
Set Net												
Herring												
Sac Roe												
Roe-On-Kelp												
Bait												
Halibut ¹												
Pacific Cod												
Pollock ²												
Sablefish												
Crab												
Dungeness ³												
Brown King ³												
Shrimp												
Pots												
Trawls												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

¹ Halibut fisheries timing are determined by the IPHC every year.

² Pelagic trawl gear only.

³ Subsistence crab fishery only. No commercial crab fisheries in PWS.

6. Sport Fishing and Hunting

Sport fishing and hunting occurs at a wide variety of locations in the area throughout the year. Seasons and harvest regulations vary depending on the species and the area, and may be changed from year to year. Contact the Alaska Department of Fish and Game for current seasons within the area of the spill. For more information see [Alaska Department of Fish and Game](#).

7. Recreational Sites and Facilities

(see also Land Management Designations)

Alaska Department of Natural Resources: Division of Parks & Outdoor Recreation, State Parks, Picnic Areas, and Campgrounds:

(a) Name, Nearest Community

Bettles Bay State Marine Park, Whittier
 Blueberry State Recreation Site, Valdez
 Boswell Bay State Marine Park, Cordova
 Canoe Passage State Marine Park, Cordova
 Decision Point State Marine Park, Whittier

Dry Creek State Recreation Site, Glennallen
Eagle Trail State Recreation Site, Tok
Entry Cove State Marine Park, Whittier
Granite Bay State Marine Park, Whittier
Horseshoe Bay State Marine Park, Chenega Bay
Jack Bay State Marine Park, Valdez
Kayak Island State Marine Park, Cordova
Lake Louise State Recreation Area, Glennallen
Liberty Falls State Recreation Site, Chitina
Little Nelchina State Recreation Site, Glennallen
Little Tonsina State Recreation Site, Copper Center
Moon Lake State Recreation Site, Tok
Porcupine Creek State Recreation Site, Tok
Sawmill Bay State Marine Park, Valdez
Shoup Bay State Marine Park, Valdez
South Esther Island State Marine Park, Whittier
Squirrel Creek State Recreation Site, Copper Center
Surprise Cove State Marine Park, Whittier
Tok River State Recreation Site, Tok
Tolsona Creek State Recreation Site, Glennallen
Worthington Glacier State Recreation Site, Valdez
Zeigler Cove State Marine Park, Whittier

For more information see the DNR parks web site.

Bureau of Land Management: Name, Nearest Community

Alaska Public Lands Information Center, Tok

Tangle Lakes Campground, Paxson
Tangle River Campground, Paxson
Paxson Lake Wayside, Paxson
Paxson Lake Campground, Paxson
Sourdough Campground, Glenallen

U.S. Forest Service: Name, Nearest Community

Alaganik Bridge, Cordova

Alaganik Slough, Cordova
Cabin Lake, Cordova
Childs Glacier, Cordova

(b) Public Use Cabins (U.S. Forest Service): Name, Nearest Community

Pigot Bay, Whittier

Shrode Lake, Whittier

Coghill Lake, College Fiord

Harrison Lagoon, Port Wells

Paulson Bay, Whittier

South Culross Passage, Whittier

San Juan Bay, Montague Island

Barber, Montague Island

Port Chalmers, Montague Island

Beach River, Montague Island

Nellie Martin River, Montague Island

Caribou Creek, Green Island

Double Bay, Hinchinbrook Island

Hook Point, Hinchinbrook Island

Shelter Bay, Hinchinbrook Island

Martin Lake, Copper River Delta

Softuk Bar, Copper River Delta

Pete Dahl, Copper River Delta

Tiedeman Slough, Copper River Delta

McKinley Trail, Copper River Delta

McKinley Lake, Copper River Delta

Power Creek, Cordova

Jack Bay, Valdez

For more information see the US Forest Service website for Recreational Activities:

(c) Public Anchorages and Moorings: Name, Nearest Community

West Twin Bay, Perry Island

South Bay, Perry Island

Esther Bay, Perry Island

Head of Eaglek Bay, Perry Island

Deep Water Bay, Port Nellie Juan

Derickson Bay, Port Nellie Juan

Long Bay, Culross Passage

Picturesque Cove, Culross Passage

Applegate Island, Culross Passage

Goose Bay, Culross Passage

Shotgun Cove, Passage Canal

Jackson Hole, Glacier Island

Jackson Cove, Glacier Island

Jackpot Bay, Dangerous Passage

Marsha Bay, Dangerous Passage

Paddy Bay, Dangerous Passage

Granite Bay, Dangerous Passage
 Ewam Bay, Dangerous Passage
 Masked Bay, Dangerous Passage

ALASKA STATE PARKS

Alaska Department of Natural Resources
 Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation

Alaska State Parks in the Prince William Sound Region (maps and charts)

1. Cordova (SE Prince William Sound)
2. Valdez (NE Prince William Sound)
3. Whittier (NW Prince William Sound)

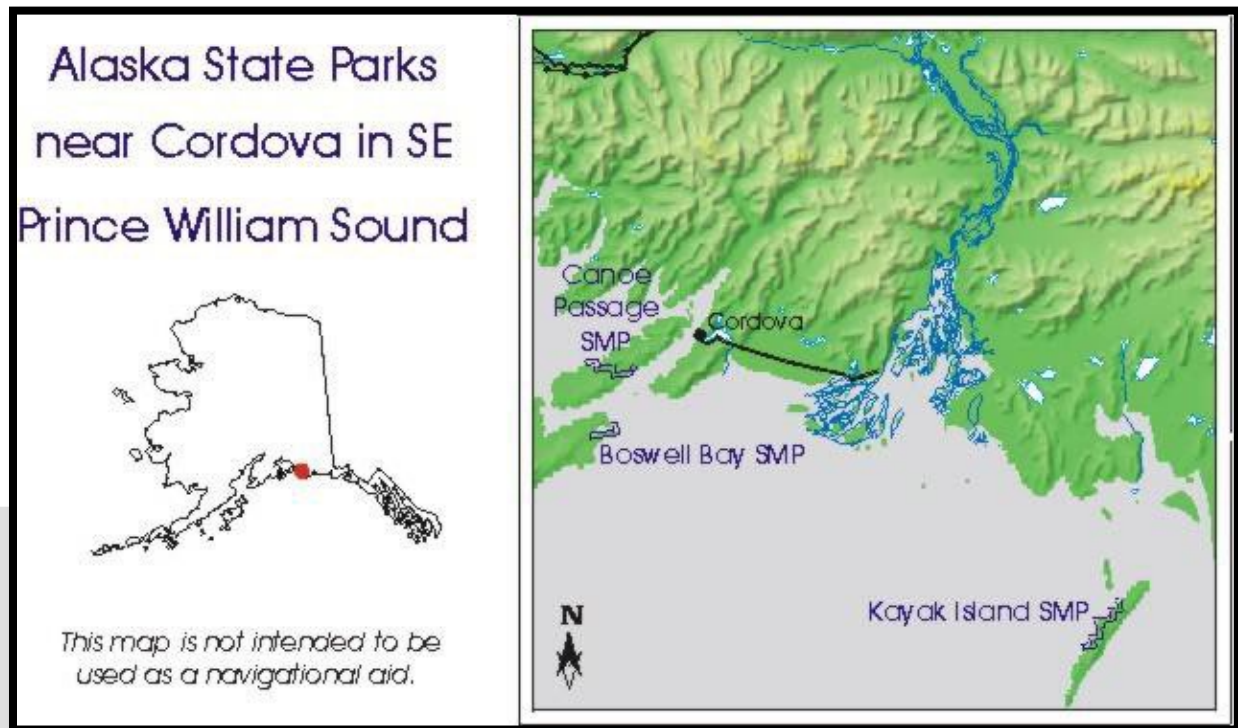
Chart Key

CS = Camp sites	W = Water, drinkable	C = Cabins
CL = Camping limit	S = Picnic shelter	D = Daily parking fee
CF = Camping fee	Tr = Trails	F = Fishing
P = Picnic sites	H = Historical feature	* = Tent camping only
T = Toilet	B = Boat launch	** = Annual passes not accepted
/a = Facilities are ADA accessible		*** = Sanitary dump station

SRA = State Recreation Area	SP = State Park	DU = Day Use
SRS = State Recreation Site	SMP = State Marine Park	GU = Group Use
SHP = State Historical Park	SWP = State Wilderness Park	CG = Campground
SHS = State Historic Site	TH = Trailhead	BL = Boat Launch

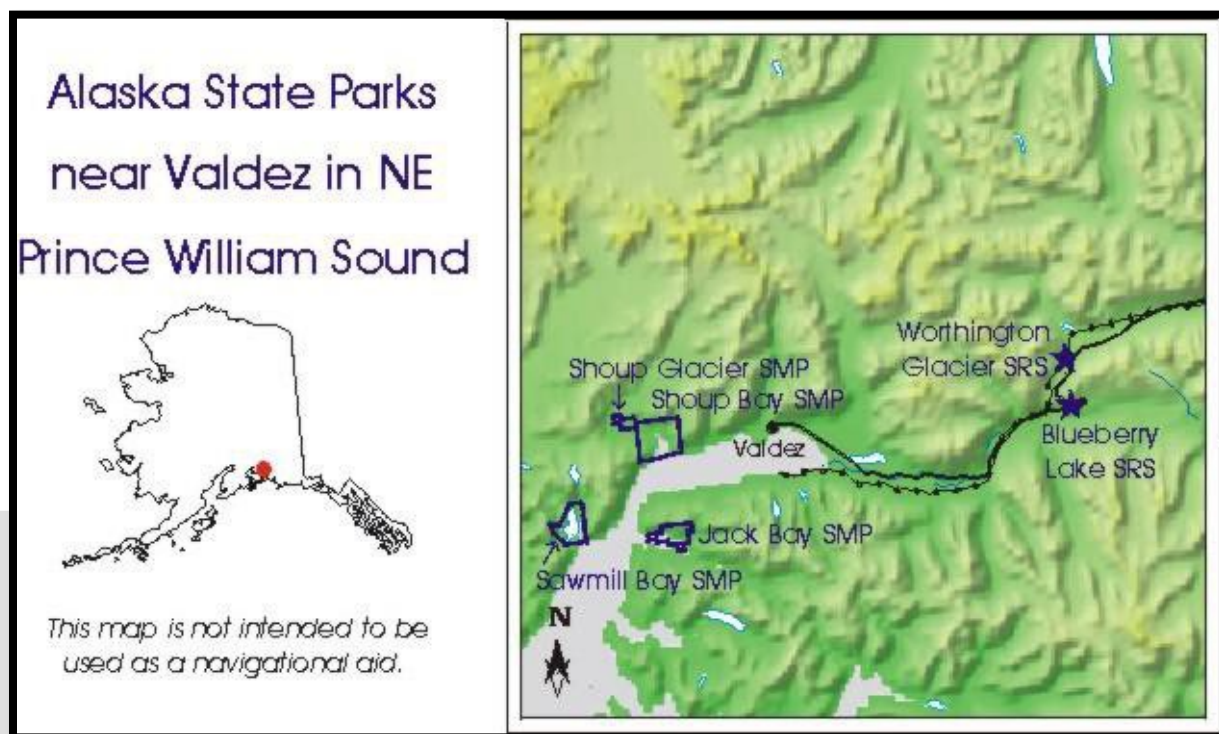
For further information: [ADNR, Division of Parks & Outdoor Recreation, dnr.alaska.gov/parks](https://dnr.alaska.gov/parks) or call 907-269-8700 (Anchorage Office).

FIGURE 4-11: ALASKA STATE PARKS NEAR CORDOVA



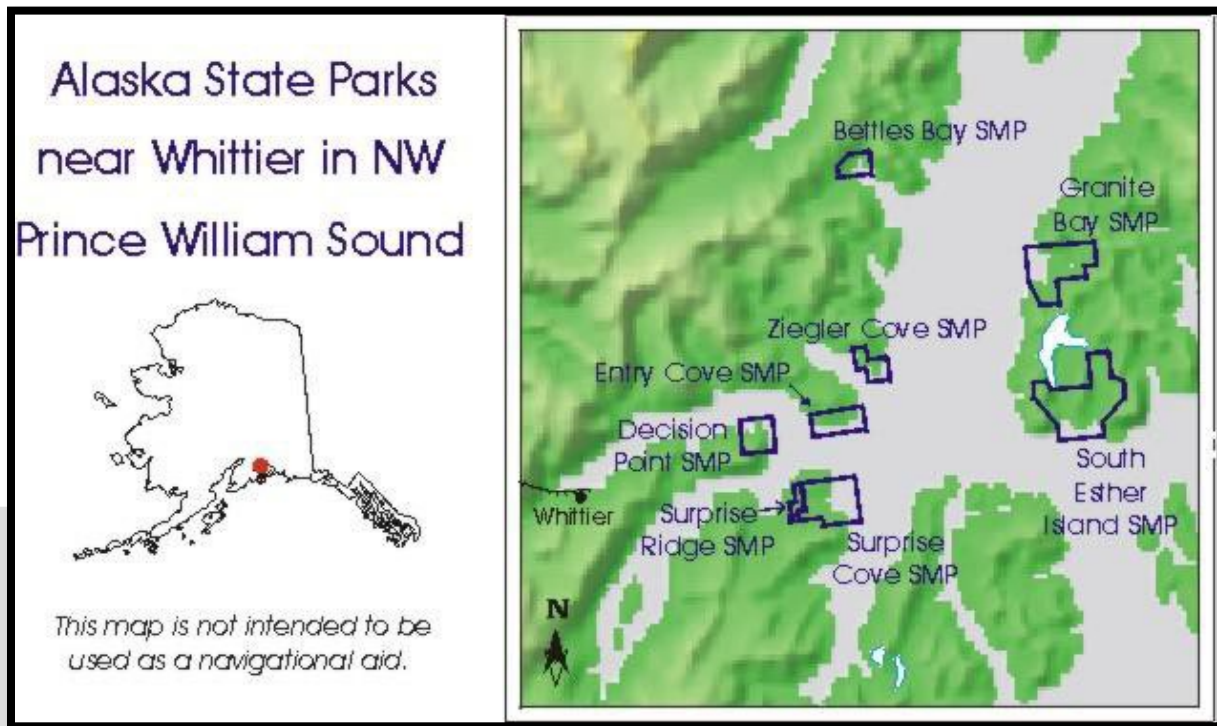
Park Unit	Acres	CS	CL	CF	P	T	W	S	Tr	H	B	C	D	F	Location
Boswell Bay SMP	799					Undeveloped								F	No road access
Canoe Passage SMP	2,735					Undeveloped								F	No road access
Kayak Island SMP	1,437					Undeveloped								F	No road access

FIGURE 4-12: ALASKA STATE PARKS NEAR VALDEZ



Park Unit	Acre s	CS	CL	CF	P	T	W	S	Tr	H	B	C	D	F	Location
Blueberry Lake SRS	192	15	15	CF		T/a	W		Tr					F	23 Richardson Hwy.
Jack Bay SMP	811	3				T								F	No road access
Sawmill Bay SMP	2,320	3				T								F	No road access
Shoup Bay SMP	4,560	2				T/a			Tr			C/a		F	No road access
Shoup Glacier SMP	640					Undeveloped									No road access
Worthington Glacier SRS	113					T			Tr						28.7 Richardson Hwy.

FIGURE 4-13: ALASKA STATE PARKS NEAR WHITTIER



Park Unit	Acres	CS	CL	CF	P	T	W	S	Tr	H	B	C	D	F	Location
Bettles Bay SMP	680					Undeveloped								F	No road access
Decision Point SMP	460	4				T								F	No road access
Entry Cove SMP	370					Undeveloped								F	No road access
Granite Bay SMP	2,105					Undeveloped								F	No road access
South Esther Island SMP	3,360	2				T			Tr					F	No road access
Surprise Cove SMP	2,280	6				T			Tr					F	No road access
Surprise Ridge SMP	240								Tr						No road access
Ziegler Cove SMP	720					Undeveloped								F	No road access

FIGURE 4-14: RECREATION SITES CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST

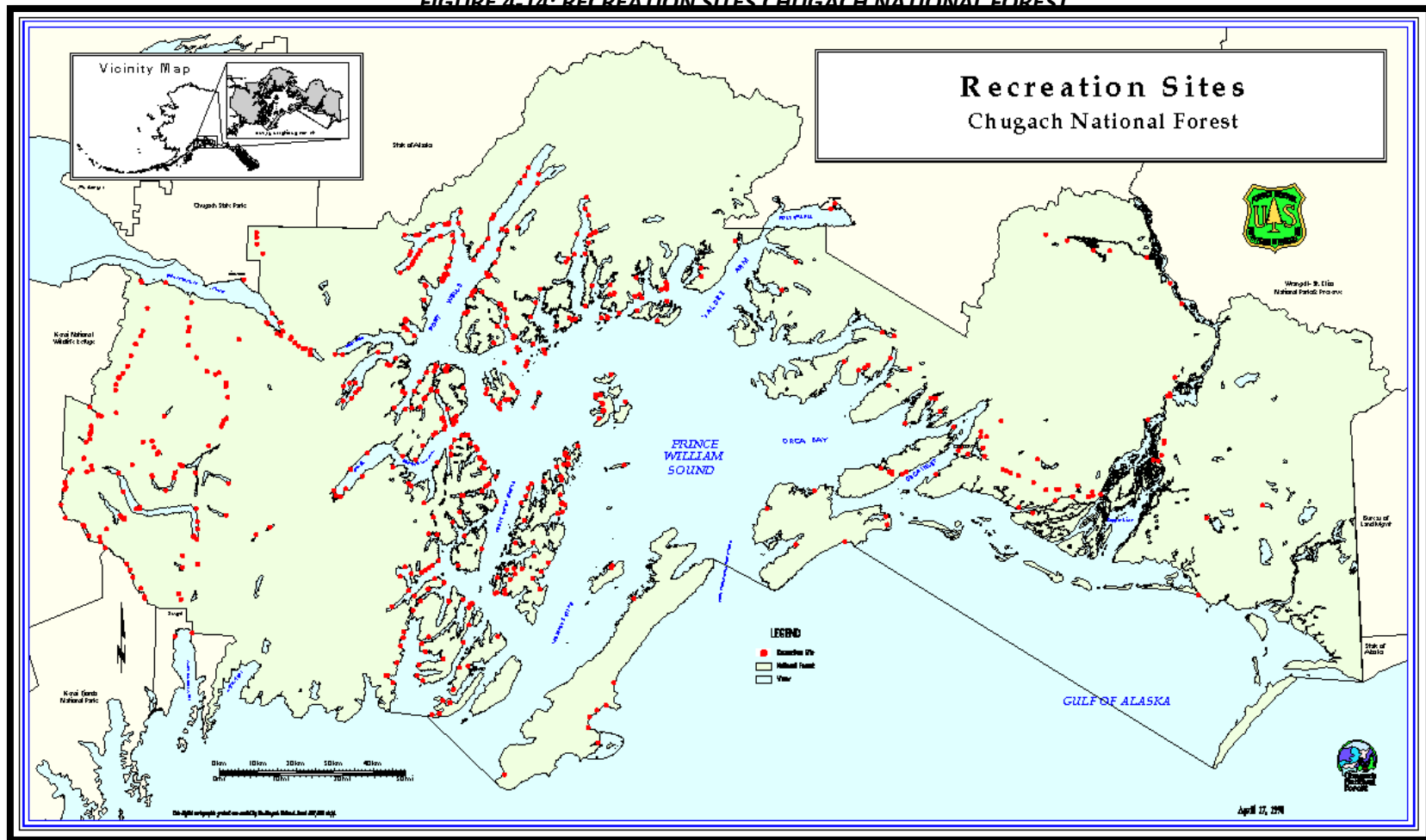
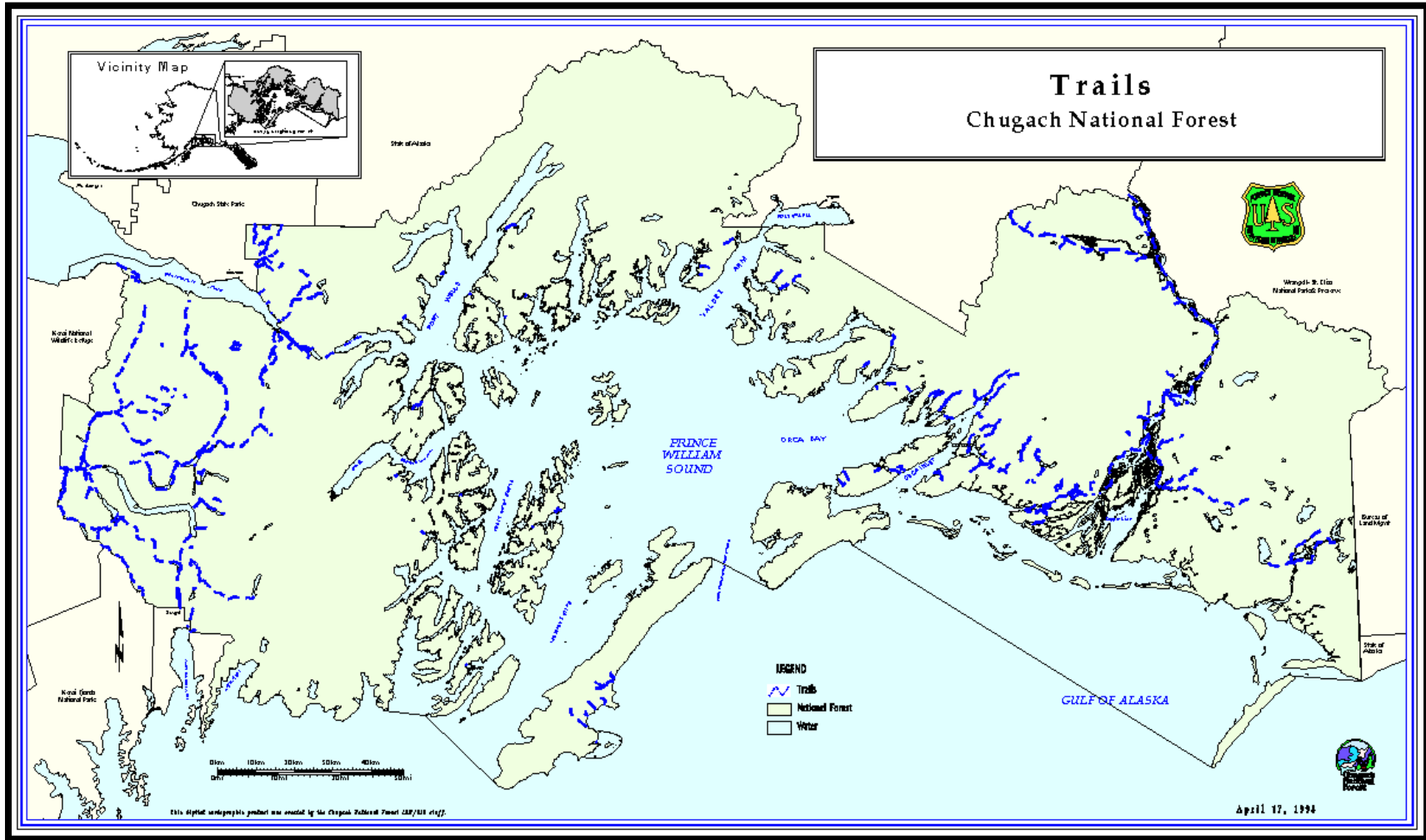


FIGURE 4-15: TRAILS CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST



8. Commercial Tourism

- Tour boat, cruise ship, and ferry boat routes and stops
- Small boat and kayak use areas
- Road and rail routes and nodes at Whittier, Valdez, and Glennallen
- Commercial airport access at Valdez and Cordova

Key locations of interest:

- Growler Island
- Heather Bay
- Columbia Bay
- Harriman Fjord
- Shoup Bay
- Blackstone Bay
- College Fjord

The following organizations can be contacted with requests for specific information on location and timing of recreation and tourism activities. Although the primary function of these organizations is not to provide such information, the individual members will be quite knowledgeable about environmental conditions and will often be willing to share information.

For additional information contact:

Alaska State Chamber of Commerce

907-586-2323

Alaska Village Initiatives (ANI)

907-274-5400

Travel Alaska <http://www.travelalaska.com>, (no number posted)

- **Marinas and Ports** - (See Resources Section)
- **Fish Processing** - The following table identifies fish processors, canneries, and shellfish processors operating in Prince William Sound and provides the general location in which they operate and how to contact them. The list excludes fishing vessels and shellfish harvesters

1
2

Cordova: Camtu's Alaska Wild Seafoods 907-424-3124 or 206-909-1187 Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation 907-424-7511 Trident Seafoods 907-424-7111 Eyak Packing Co. 907-424-5300 OBI Seafoods LLC . 907-424-7171	Whittier: Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation 907-424-7511 Whittier Seafood, LLC 907-472-2000 Fee's Custom Seafoods 907-472-5055 Valdez: Solomon Falls Seafood 907-835-4874 Solomon Gulch Hatchery 907-835-4874 Easy Freeze 907-835-4208 Silver Bay Seafoods 907-835-8910 Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc. 907-835-2080

3

- **Logging Facilities** - The following organizations can be contacted with requests for specific information on location and timing of logging activities. Although the primary function of these organizations is not to provide such information, the individual members will be quite knowledgeable about environmental conditions and will often be willing to share information.
- SEALASKA Timber, Juneau, 907-586-1512, www.sealaska.com
- Koncor Forest Products, Anchorage, 907-242-1308, anchkfp@gci.net
- Alaska Forest Association, Ketchikan, 907-225-6114, akforest.org

11

12

13

14 Current Log Transfer Facilities (LTFs) are:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Operator</u>
Port Graham	Bureau of Indian Affairs

16

Orca Inlet	Eyak Corp.
Orca Bay	Eyak Corp.
Cordova	Eyak Corp.

Permits expired, suspended, or not issued:

Montague Island, McCloud Harbor	Chugach Alaska Corp./Koncor Forest Products
Two Moon Bay	Tatitlek Native Corp.
Fish Bay	Tatitlek Native Corp.

- **Water Intake and Use** - See Attachment One for a list of water intake/use permits generated from a database maintained by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. The list shows "type A" water users, which are those systems serving 25 or more persons using the system for 6 or more months of the year.

4640.5 – Land Management

4640.5.1 - Land Management Designations

Access to Lands: Land ownership must be determined and landowners contacted to evaluate incident-specific protection priorities, obtain land-use permitting requirements, and obtain permission to access lands. Native corporation lands, as well as local, State, and Federal government lands often require special use permits. If an incident affects private lands or Native Allotments, permission to enter lands should be sought from the landowner. The local Borough government is often the best source of private land ownership records.

State:

Tanana Valley State Forest. The Tanana Valley State Forest was first designated in 1983 and currently contains 1,822,100 acres. Its area extends from north of Fairbanks to north of Tetlin Junction and closely follows the Tanana River on the north. The Forest's area encompasses or is adjacent to many bodies of water including the Tanana, Healy and Robertson rivers; lakes George and Mansfield; Fish, Sand Healy and Wolf lakes; and George, Sand, Mansfield, Fortymile and Billy creeks.

State Game Refuges, Habitats, Sanctuaries. The Alaska State Legislature has classified certain areas as being essential to wildlife and fisheries resources. These areas are designated as either a game refuge, critical habitat area, or game sanctuary. Management of these essential areas is the joint responsibility of the Department of Fish and Game and Department of Natural Resources. Legislation pertaining to these lands may be found in Alaska Statutes Title 16, Chapter 20. Legal descriptions of area boundaries can be found in Alaska Department of Fish and Game's publication, State of Alaska Game Refuges, Critical Habitat Areas and Game Sanctuaries (1991) or on their website.

Copper River Delta State Critical Habitat Area was established in 1978 to protect habitat crucial to perpetuation of fish and wildlife (especially waterfowl and shorebirds). The Area includes all public land, Prince William Sound ACP

tideland, submerged land, and water covering the Copper River Delta from the mouth of Orca Inlet to Palm Point. This area is the largest contiguous Pacific coast wetland and is among the most productive and critical shorebird habitats in Alaska. The Copper River Delta is a feeding and resting area for more than 20 million shorebirds, which pass through on their spring migration. Among the migrants are nearly the entire Pacific coast population of dunlins and western sandpipers. During the spring and summer, the area also supports the entire U.S. nesting population of dusky Canada geese and a substantial number of trumpeter swans. The area is also popular for wildlife viewing, hunting and fishing.

For more information see the Cooper River Delta State Critical Habitat Area webpage.

State Marine Parks. The Alaska State Legislature has classified certain areas as State Marine Parks (see Part 4.D.7, Recreational Sites and Facilities).

Federal:

Chugach National Forest is the nation's second largest national forest at 5.6 million acres, stretching from the Kenai Peninsula for 200 miles to the Bering Glacier. Sport, subsistence, and commercial fishing; hunting; sightseeing; outdoor recreation; boating; hiking; and wildlife habitat are some of the primary uses of the Chugach. Additional information may be found on the website.

Research Natural Areas are set aside on the Chugach National Forest to allow ecological processes to prevail with minimal human intervention and to provide opportunities for research to increase understanding of natural ecosystem processes and sustainability. Areas include:

- Green Island
- Kenai Lake/Black Mountain
- Wolverine Glacier
- Olsen Creek
- Copper Sands

Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve was established in 1980. The 13 million acre Park and Preserve abuts the border and Canada's Kluane National Park--together they have been designated on the World Heritage List as outstanding natural areas. The area contains the North American continent's largest assemblage of glaciers and its greatest collection of mountain peaks over 16,000 feet in elevation. The Malaspina Glacier is larger than the state of Rhode Island. Mount Saint Elias, at 18,008 feet, is the second highest peak in the United States. Wilderness backpacking, fishing, and hunting, car camping, river running, cross-country skiing, and mountain climbing are principal uses. The Dall sheep population is considered one of the finest in the world.

Wild and Scenic Rivers. The upper Delta River and West and Middle Forks of the Gulkana River are nationally designated as Wild and Scenic Rivers and are managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The lower Nellie Juan River is proposed for Wild status by the U.S. Forest Service.

Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. The Gulf of Alaska Unit of the Refuge includes some of the islands, rocks, and forelands along the coast of the Gulf of Alaska. Alaska Maritime consists of over 2,400 Prince William Sound ACP

islands, headlands, rocks, islets, spires, and reefs along the Alaskan coast, stretching from Southeast Alaska to Cape Lisburne on the Chukchi Sea. The Refuge is synonymous with seabirds. About 75 percent of Alaska's marine birds (15 to 30 million of 55 species) use the Refuge. The Refuge is also home to thousands of sea lions, seals, walrus, and sea otters. Wildlife viewing, photography, and backpacking are primary uses of the Refuge. The Refuge was established in 1980.

4640.5.2 - Land Management Maps

The Alaska Department of Natural Resources, under agreement with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, produced digital base and land management maps for each of the areas using their ARC-INFO based Geographic Information System. The following land management maps provide an index to the Public Land Record and should not be viewed as legal documents.

For more current detailed information on land status, go to the Bureau of Land Management's Spatial Data Management System website.

Chugach Alaska Corporation also maintains a website providing on-line access to land status for their corporate holdings.

Prince William Sound Land Management Map Links can be found at the Prince William Sound Public Access Atlas DNR website

4640.6 - Water Intake Use

The following table was generated by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, Drinking Water and Water Treatment Section. The list shows "type A" water users, which are those systems serving 25 or more persons using the system for 6 or more months of the year. The table includes permitted water use facilities by index number, source (groundwater, surface water, purchased water), facility name, and facility location. Additional information about facility owners can be obtained from the Drinking Water and Water Treatment Section at 465-5300.

For the table, note the following codes: GW = Groundwater

GWP = Purchased Groundwater

SW = Surface Water

SWP = Purchased Surface Water

GU = Groundwater Under the District Influence of Surface Water

<i>Name of System</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>State ID No.</i>	<i>Source</i>
Acres Convenience Store	Valdez	298909	
Ahtna Office Bldg.	Glennallen	294200	
Airport Depot Diner	Cordova	292275	GW
AK Dept. Fish & Game	Glennallen	291423	

AK Bible College	Glennallen	292099	GW
Aleutian Village	Valdez	298608	GW
Bartlett Ferry Terminal	Valdez	291910	
Bishop Water Supply	Glennallen	291499	GW
Blackburn Place Apartments	Glennallen	291261	GW
Brown Bear Roadhouse	Glennallen	291334	
Chitina Fire Well #2	Chitina	292738	GW
Chitina Saloon	Chitina	291651	
City of Valdez Glacier CG	Valdez	298200	GW
Copper Basin Assembly of God	Glennallen	291473	GW
Cordova City Water	Cordova	293205	SW
CRNA Copper Center	Copper Center	291685	
CRNA Office Complex	Copper Center	292608	GW
Cross Road Medical Center	Glennallen	291512	GW
CRSD Copper Center School	Glennallen	291384	GW
CRSD Glennallen Elementary	Glennallen	291392	GW
CRSD Glennallen High School	Glennallen	291407	GW
CRSD Kenny lake Elem	Glennallen	291415	
CRSD Kenny Lake High School	Glennallen	294002	GW
DOTPF Tazlina Station	Glennallen	291871	
Eagle Crest Condos	Valdez	298002	GW
FAA Cordova Well #1	Cordova	293108	
Glacier Spirit M/V	Valdez	292039	
Glennallen Heights	Glennallen	291504	GW
Grizzly Pizza	Copper Center	296802	GW
Kenny Lake Community Hall Well	Copper Center	292194	GW
Kenny Lake Community Well	Copper Center	291596	GW
Kenny Lake Fire Hall	Copper Center	292330	GW
Lake Louise Lodge	Glennallen	226622	
Last Frontier Pizza	Glennallen	292225	
Lu Lu Belle M/V	Valdez	292055	
M/V Nautilus	Valdez	293190	
McCarthy Lodge	Glennallen	291108	SW
McKinley Bldg Water Supply	Copper Center	292186	GW
New Caribou Hotel	Glennallen	291300	GW
PJ's Drive Inn	Copper Center	292063	
Point of View Lodge	Glennallen	224086	
PWSAC - Cannery Creek Hatchery	Cordova	293132	
PWSAC - Esther Hatchery	Cordova	293124	SW
PWSAC - Pt. San Juan Hatchery	Cordova	291758	
Ranch House	Glennallen	291245	GW
Rendevouz	Glennallen	291287	GWP
Send International of Alaska	Glennallen	292110	GW
Solomon Gulch Hatchery	Valdez	292005	
Sweet Things	Glennallen	293176	
Tailor Made Pizza	Glennallen	293253	
Tastee Freeze Glennallen	Glennallen	291342	GW

Tazlina River MHP	Glennallen	291279	GW
Tiekel River Lodge	Valdez	296307	GW
Tiekel River Lodge Campground	Valdez	291978	
Tolsona Lake Resort	Glennallen	291368	GW
Tolson Wilderness Campground	Glennallen	291431	GW
Tsaina Lodge	Valdez	296404	
Two Moon Bay Logging Camp	Cordova	292678	
Valdez Airport Terminal	Valdez	291986	GW
Valdez City Water System Main	Valdez	298103	GW
Valdez Robe River S/D Well	Valdez	291211	GW
Valdez Softball Fields	Valdez	291782	GW
Valdez Southcentral	Valdez	291229	GW
Valdez Spirit M/V	Valdez		
Valdez Zook Loop	Valdez	291203	GU
Whittier City Water System	Whittier	211952	SW
Wolverine Lodge	Glennallen	226478	

4640.7 - Harbor Seal and Steller Sea Lion Sites in Prince William Sound

NOTE: a map of the sites identified in the table may be obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Alaska Regional Office in Juneau.

Site	Type *	Site Name	N*	Latitude ¹	Longitude ¹	Specific Habitat
1	A	Porpoise Rocks	51	60 19 06 N	146 41 30 W	Entire Site
2	B	Bear Camp/Pt. Etches	<10	60 21 12	146 43 54	West Shoreline Hinchinbrook Island Just North Of Port Etches
3	A	Schooner Rocks	67	60 18 24	146 54 30	Entire Site
4	A	Rocky Bay	25	60 21 00	147 01 30	Offshore Rocks Along South Shoreline East Of Middle Point
5	A	Montague Point	37	60 22 12	147 04 30	Reefs Off North Shoreline
6	A	Stockdale Harbor	49	60 18 12	147 12 30	2 Islets Off Southwest Shoreline
7	A	Port Chalmer	109	60 14 44	147 15 08	Entire Site
8	A	Channel Island	116	60 14 30	147 22 42	Entire Site
9	A	Little Green Island	88	60 11 54	147 31 30	Entire Site
10	A	Green Island	50	60 17 30	147 25 00	Northwest Side Of Island; Reefs Off Northwest Shore
11	A	Applegate Rocks	154	60 21 18	147 23 30	Entire Site
12	A	Seal Island	71	60 25 42	147 24 48	Entire Site
13	A	Big Smith Island	78	60 31 35	147 19 30	Entire Site
14	A	Little Smith Island	33	60 31 06	147 25 36	Entire Site
15	A	Agnes Island	43	60 36 54	147 23 12	Entire Site
16	B	Storey Island	<10	60 44 19	147 22 48	East And Southeast Shorelines
17	B	Northwest Bay	<10	60 33 42	147 35 54	Mid-Bay Islet
18	A	Disk Island	17	60 30 00	147 38 12	Entire Site
19	A	Herring Bay	36	60 26 36	147 44 18	Numerous Sites
20	B	Unnamed Cove	<10	60 26 42	147 38 12	Rocks In Southwest Part Of Cove
21	A	Bay Of Isles	37	60 23 36	147 40 00	Numerous Sites. Rocks And Reefs North And East Of Short Arm
22	B	Lower Herring Bay	<10	60 23 01	147 47 30	Rocks In Mid-Bay
23	A	Squire Island	32	60 13 30	147 57 00	Numerous Sites - Complex Of Reefs, Islets, Tidal Rocks
24	B	Gage Island	<10	60 11 24	148 01 00	Entire Site
25	B	Fleming Island	<10	60 09 48	148 00 35	East Shoreline
26	B	Jackpot Bay	<10	60 20 24	148 12 18	North Shore Outer Jackpot Bay

27	A	Iktua Rocks	39	60 07 12	148 02 30	Entire Site
28	A	Iktua Bay	14	60 07 00	148 00 54	Rocks In West Part Of Bay
29	A	Prince Of Wales Passage	47	60 05 00	148 04 48	Islets On East Side Near Mid-Passage
30	A	Latouche Island	39	59 56 24	148 02 30	Bedrock Benches Along Southwest And West Shoreline
31	A	Danger Island	58	59 55 30	148 04 24	Entire Site And Adjacent Southwest Tip Of Latouche Island
32	A	Procession Rocks	39	60 00 30	148 16 48	Entire Site; And South Shoreline Bainbridge Island
33	B	Hogg Bay 1	<10	60 04 12	148 12 24	Tidal Rocks In Southeast Bay
		Hogg Bay 2		60 05 00	148 14 42	Northern Part Of Outer Bay
34	A	Bainbridge Passage 1	42	60 07 50	148 11 24	Rocks In Central Passage
		Bainbridge Passage 2		60 08 30	148 06 12	Rocks Near Islets In East Passage
35	A	Icy Bay 1		60 11 00	148 26 30	On Drift Ice, Tiger Glacier
		Icy Bay 2	314	60 16 30	148 22 00	Nassau Fjord
36	B	Delenia Island	<10	60 20 31	148 07 57	Entire Site
37	A	Junction Island	83	60 23 30	147 59 36	Rocks And Beaches North Of Island
38	A	Port Nellie Juan	41	60 28 18	148 20 30	On Drift Ice And Base Of Nellie Juan Glacier
39	A	Crafton Island	40	60 29 36	147 56 30	Reefs Off East, North, And West Side Of Island
40	A	Lone Island	12	60 41 42	147 44 42	Tidal Rocks Off Northeast Tip Of Island
41	A	Dutch Group	104	60 45 30	147 48 30	Entire Site
42	A	Perry Island - South	>10	60 40 00	147 53 00	Rocks On East Side Of South Bay
43	B	Applegate Island	<10	60 37 06	148 09 30	Entire Site
44	A	Blackstone Bay	>10	60 40 56	148 38 36	South Arm On Drift Ice
45	A	Harriman Fjord	>10	60 58 30	148 26 00	Entire Bay, On Drift Ice Near Glaciers
46	A	Harriman Fiord	136	61 07 30	148 09 00	North End Barry Arm
47	A	College Fiord 1	218	61 16 30	147 42 30	On Drift Ice And Upper Harvard Arm
		College Fjord 2		61 12 48	147 41 07	On Drift Ice, Yale Arm
48	A	Unakwik Inlet	293	61 09 00	147 31 30	On Drift Ice And North End Near Mears Glacier
49	A	Columbia Bay	549	61 00 00	147 04 00	On Drift Ice And Behind Glacial Moraine At Head Of Bay
50	A	Wells Bay	38	60 55 42	147 28 48	Rocks In Middle Of Southern Part Of Bay
51	B	Payday	<10	60 54 18	147 30 00	Shoreline East Of Unakwik Point
52	A	Olsen Island	12	60 51 42	147 34 24	Rocks On South Side Of Island

53	A	Point Pellew 1	24	60 50 24	147 39 30	Point Pellew
		Point Pellew 2		60 51 18	147 40 24	Small Islets East And North Of Point Pellew
54	A	Little Axel Lind	23	60 48 24	147 40 18	Entire Site
55	A	Fairmont	42	60 51 00	147 27 30	Southwest Shoreline Fairmont Is.; L. Fairmont Is.; Outpost Is.
56	A	Gull Island 1	28	60 43 28	146 42 11	Rocks Offshore
		Gull Island 2		60 43 02	146 40 44	North Of Knowles Head - SUBSISTENCE HUNT AREA
57	A	Upper Jack Bay	>10	61 01 27	146 34 08	Entire Site
58	A	Port Fidalgo 1	>10	60 50 24	146 15 12	Rocks On Point 2 Mi. North Of Whalen Bay
59	B	Port Fidalgo 2	<10	60 47 11	146 21 02	Rocks On South Shoreline 1 Mi. East Of Irish Cove
60	A	Hells Hole	>10	60 42 00	146 23 12	Entire Site
61	A	Olsen Bay	80	60 43 42	146 10 48	Headland Between Olsen And Parshas Bays
62	A	Gravina Rocks	42	60 39 48	146 15 54	Entire Site
63	A	Gravina Island	24	60 38 24	146 17 30	Entire Site
64	A	Canoe Passage	51	60 31 36	146 08 06	Rocks Off Entrance On North Side Hawkins Island
65	A	Sheep Point	12	60 36 54	146 00 24	Entire Site
66	B	Hanks Island	<10	60 36 42	145 58 48	Entire Site
67	B	Sheep Bay	<10			Southeast Portion Of Sheep Bay
68	A	Orca Inlet	235	60 32 30 To 60 28 00	145 51 00 To 146 06 30	Tidally Submerged Sandbars (Use On 4 Sites Varied)
69	A	Hawkins Cutoff	204	60 26 12	146 19 30	Sandbar (Also Sea Otter Haulout)
70	A	North Hinchinbrook	>20	60 28 30	146 30 00	Rocks Across Head Of Bay
71	A	Middleton Island	1714	59 24 40	146 18 30	Flat-Top Rocks On East And South Sides Of Island
100	C	Tanker Island		59 52 18	147 22 30	Entire Site
101	C	Macleod Harbor		59 54 00	147 48 56	Outer Northwest Shoreline
102	C	Sawmill Bay		60 03 00	148 01 30	Bettles Island
103	C	Whale Bay 1		60 12 03	148 10 48	Shorelines South Of Lat/Long

		Whale Bay 2		60 13 48	148 13 00	Shorelines West Of Lat/Long
104	C	Pleiades Islands		60 14 00	148 01 00	Entire Site
105	C	E. Knight Is. Passage		60 19 00	147 55 00	Bays And Inlets Along West Shore Knight Island
106	C	Rua Cove		60 21 00	147 38 22	Entire Site
107	C	Kings Bay 1		60 31 36	148 36 12	Mid-Bay Along North Shoreline
		Kings Bay 2		60 30 42	148 32 12	South Shoreline
108	C	SE Culross Passage		60 36 18	148 11 24	Headland Between Mink Island And Picturesque Cove
109	C	Culross Island		60 40 12	148 05 00	East Shoreline Culross Island 3 Mi. South Of Hidden Bay
110	C	Cochrane Bay		60 44 52	148 19 34	Entire Site
111	C	Passage Canal		60 48 20	148 30 00	South Shoreline From Shotgun Cove To Decision Point
112	C	Pigot Bay		60 50 54	148 22 48	Inner Bay
113	C	Esther Island		60 52 45	148 06 19	Southwest Shoreline Of Granite Bay
114	C	Perry Island/W. Twin Bay		60 43 00	147 58 24	Entire Site
115	C	Fool Island		60 45 48	147 55 00	Entire Site
116	C	Bald Head Chris Island		60 47 30	147 50 42	Entire Site
117	C	Axel Lind Island		60 47 30	147 43 24	Entire Site
118	C	Long Bay		60 57 30	147 16 00	Rocks East Of Shrader Island
119	C	Peak Island		60 42 06	147 21 17	East Shoreline
120	C	Naked Island		60 39 00	147 23 30	Western, Southern, And Eastern Shorelines
121	C	Lower Jack Bay		61 01 38	146 38 30	Southwest Shoreline Of Outer Bay
122	C	Porcupine Point		60 44 36	146 42 06	Entire Site
123	C	Fidalgo Bay		60 48 00	146 30 00	Entire Site
124	C	Beartrap Bay 1		60 45 20	146 04 00	Bay Mouth
		Beartrap Bay 2		60 44 12	146 05 12	Islets 1 Mi. South Of Bay
125	C	Upper Sheep Bay		60 41 12	145 56 54	Entire Site
126	C	Port Etches 1		60 19 05	146 35 00	South Shoreline At Etches Creek
		Port Etches 2		60 17 52	146 38 23	Inlet 1 Mi. East Of English Bay

*NUMBER

N = highest average count for 1988 - 1992 molting or pupping surveys-----Sites 3-16, 51-56, and 61-65
N = highest average count for 1991 - 1992 molting surveys-----Sites 17-21, 27-43, and 46-50
N = maximum counts during 24 - 29 August 1991 surveys(molting)-----Sites 68-71
N = highest recorded count.....For other sites

* TYPE:

A. Significant site;10 or more animals present
B. Minor site; usually fewer than 10 animals
C. Historically used site or current use unknown

1

Site	Type*	Site Name	Lat./Long. ¹	Other Information
1	B	Middleton Island	59 28 19 N/ 146 18 22 W	Designated Critical Habitat: Haulout, 3000 ft. vertical and landward, 20 nm seaward
2	B	Hook Point	60 20 12 / 146 15 29	Designated Critical Habitat: Haulout, 3000 ft. vertical and landward, 20 nm seaward, 100 animals observed
3	C	Cape Hinchinbrook	60 14 00 / 146 38 09	100 animals observed
4	A	Seal Rocks	60 10 00 / 146 50 00	Designated Critical Habitat: Rookery, 3000 ft. vertical and landward, 20 nm seaward, 500 pups observed
5	A	Wooded Islands	59 52 55 / 147 20 44	Designated Critical Habitat: Rookery, 3000 ft. vertical and landward, 20 nm seaward, 600 pups observed
6	B	The Needle	60 06 41 / 147 36 03	Designated Critical Habitat: Haulout, 3000 ft. vertical and landward, 20 nm seaward
7	B	Point Elrington	59 56 00 / 148 13 30	Designated Critical Habitat: Haulout, 3000 ft. vertical and landward, 20 nm seaward
8	C	Pleiades Island	60 14 25 / 148 00 30	Haulout site used during late winter/early spring, 100 animals have been observed on the site
9	B	Perry Island	60 43 32 / 147 53 15	Designated Critical Habitat: Haulout, 3000 ft. vertical and landward, 20 nm seaward
10	C	Glacier Island	60 51 14 / 147 08 29	326 animals sited 8/25/93
11	B	Point Eleanor	60 35 00 / 147 34 00	Designated Critical Habitat: Haulout, 3000 ft. vertical and landward, 20 nm seaward

2

3 ¹The latitude and longitude descriptions may differ from some National Marine Fisheries Service publications. The changes were made to
4 more accurately identify the location of the polygons depicted on the accompanying map.

5 * TYPE:

6 A. Rookery: Designated Critical Habitat under the Endangered Species Act

7 B. Haulout: Designated Critical Habitat under the Endangered Species Act

8 C. Haulouts

1 4650 - Fate of Spilled Oil

2 Weathering is a combination of chemical and physical processes that change the physical properties and
3 composition of spilled oil. These processes include evaporation, oxidation, biodegradation, emulsification,
4 dispersion, dissolution, and sedimentation. Below are definitions of these processes and how they relate
5 to oil spills.

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

38 4700 – TECHNICAL SUPPORT

4710 – Hazardous Materials-TBD

4710.1 – Toxicologist

4710.2 – Product Specialist

4710.3 – Certified Marine Chemist

4710.4 – Certified Industrial Hygienist

4710.5 – Chemist or Chemical Engineer

4710.6 – Sampling

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

[Division of Water \(alaska.gov\)](#)

4720 – Oil

4720.1 – Scientific Support Coordinator

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

4720.2 – Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Techniques

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

SCAT

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

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

4720.3 – Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART) - TBD

4720.4 – Dredging

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

4720.5 – Deepwater Removal

4720.6 – Heavy Lift

4730 – General

4730.1 – Cultural & Historic Properties

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

References and Tools: Cultural Resources and Historic Properties

- Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties during Emergency Response under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
- Alaska Implementation Guidelines for FOSCs the Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties during Emergency Response under the NCP

Guidance for how to ensure that preparedness and emergency response activities take historic properties protection into account is provided in the *Alaska Implementation Guidelines for Federal On-Scene Coordinators for the Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties during Emergency Response under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (Guidelines)*. For example, Attachment 5 of the *Guidelines* provides information to Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs)

to help them determine when historic properties need to be considered following an oil discharge or hazardous substance release, and when to activate a Historic Properties Specialist. The *Guidelines*, which will be included in the RCP, are available on the DEC References and Tools website.

Questions about historic properties preparedness and response activities should be directed to:

U.S. Department of the Interior-Office of Environmental 271-5011
Policy and Compliance

Alaska Office of History and Archaeology 269-8721

4730.2 – Legal - TBD

4730.3 – Chaplain - TBD

4730.4 – Public Health - TBD

4730.5 – Human Resources - TBD

4730.6 – Critical Incident Stress Management - TBD

4740 – Law Enforcement

Reference the [Community Profiles](#).

4750 – Search and Rescue (SAR) - TBD

4760 – Marine Fire

Reference the Salvage and Marine Fire Fighting Plan, [Section 8100](#).

4800 – REQUIRED CORRESPONDENCE, PERMITS & CONSULTATION

4810 – Administrative Orders

Per the USCG Marine Environmental Response and Preparedness Manual, “[a]n Administrative Order is a compliance tool available to the FOSC to remove an oil discharge or hazardous substance release or prevent the substantial threat of a discharge or release within the Coastal Zone. Administrative Orders can be used to direct the Responsible Party to take appropriate action to mitigate the threat to public health, welfare, or environment.

FOSCs may issue Administrative Orders to the Responsible Party to prevent a substantial threat of a discharge or release and ensure the effective and immediate removal of an oil or FWPCA hazardous substance. Administrative Orders should be used prior to issuing a Notice of Federal Assumption and assuming control of the response. The FOSC must make a determination of an imminent and substantial threat to the public health, welfare, or the environment of the United States prior to using an FWPCA Administrative Order.”

4820 – Notice of Federal Interest

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

4830 – Notice of Federal Assumption

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

4840 – Letter of Designation

Information on "designation of source" is provided at the NPFC website.

The FOSC is responsible for notifying the NPFC of the source of an actual or potential discharge. The NPFC must also be notified if the source is not identified. Notification may be made by letter, rapidraft, or message. The NPFC should be contacted for procedural guidance and with any questions. Further information on "designation of source" can be found at the National Pollution Fund Center (NPFC) website.

4850 – Permits

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Planning

- Alaska Spill Response Permits Tool
- ARRT's *In Situ* Burning Guidelines - Checklist
- ARRT's Dispersant Use Plan for Alaska - Checklist

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

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

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

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

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

For the most current version of the following ADF&G permits, see the website provided. Mammal,

Bird & Reptile Permits:

<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=otherlicense.collection>

http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=otherlicense.wildlife_overview

Fish, Amphibian, & Aquatic Plants Permits:

http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=otherlicense.aquatic_resource

Special Area Permit application:

<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=uselicense.mainhttp://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/license/uselicense/pdfs/specareapermit.pdf>

Fish Habitat Permit application:

<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=uselicense.mainhttp://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/license/uselicense/pdfs/fhpermitapp.pdf>

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

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

Temporary Water Use Permit (fresh water only)	ADNR							X		
Driveway/Approach Road Permit	ADOT						X			
Lane Closure Permit	ADOT						X			

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Permit, Authorization, Form, or Instruction	Agency	Response Activities								
		Historic Properties Protection	Notification & Reporting	Land Access	Non-mechanical Response	Logistics	Waste Management	Mechanical Response	Wildlife Response	Places of Refuge
Permit for Oversize Vehicle	ADOT				X					
Permit for Oversize/Overweight Vehicles with Bridge Condition Attachment	ADOT				X					
In-situ Burn Application	ARRT			X						
Oil Spill Response Checklist: Wildlife Capture, Transportation, Stabilization & Treatment	ARRT								X	
Oil Spill Response Checklist: Wildlife Hazing	ARRT								X	
Dispersant Use Application - General Information	ARRT			X						
Dispersant Use Application - Zone 1	ARRT			X						
Dispersant Use Application - Zone 2/3	ARRT			X						
Places of Refuge Guidelines	ARRT									X
Permit to Discharge Pollutants into Surface Waters (NPDES)	EPA					X				
Marine Mammal Protection Act Instructions	NMFS								X	
NMFS Endangered Species Act Permits	NMFS								X	
Decanting Plan	UC			X		X	X			
Decontamination Plan	UC			X		X	X			
Health and Safety Plan	UC			X			X			
Recovered Oil Plan	UC			X		X	X			
Waste Management Plan	UC			X		X	X			
Nationwide Permit 20: Oil Spill Recovery Conditions	USACE			X	X		X			

National Response Center Report	USCG		X				X			
Local Notice to Mariners	USCG		X			X				

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

Land Access – Native Corporation Lands	Varies			X							
Land Access – Unknown Ownership	Varies			X							

DRAFT

4850.1 - Oiled or Potentially Oiled Wildlife

Guidance for determining how to deal with oiled or potentially-oiled wildlife is found in the RCP, *Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Alaska (Guidelines)*. The new Wildlife Protection Guidelines can be used to find contact information and strategies for dealing with oiled wildlife.

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

U.S. Department of the Interior-Office of.....907-786-3834

Environmental Policy and Compliance

U.S. Department of Commerce-National Marine 907-586-7630

Fisheries Service

Alaska Department of Fish and Game 907-267-2342

Habitat Division

4860 – ESA Consultations

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Wildlife, Fish and Their Habitats

- Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Oil Spill Response in Alaska 2020
- Alaska Region Spill Response Emergency Endangered Species Act Consultation Initiation Template (DOC)
- Alaska Region Spill Response Emergency Endangered Species Act Post-Response Consultation Close-Out Template (DOC)

NRT Guidance:

- The EPA follows NRT guidance on this process, in accordance with the MOA. Those resources are found online: NRT Guidance, Technical Assistance & Planning

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 page

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) requires any federal agency that authorizes, funds, or carries out activities that may affect listed species or designated critical habitat to consult with DOI (through USFWS) and DOC (through NMFS). This applies to both exercises and spill responses

The ESA and its implementing regulations provide special provisions for consultation during emergencies such as an oil spill. In addition, the “Inter-agency Memorandum of Agreement 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 Endangered Species Act,” signed in 2001, provides special provisions for “emergency consultation” during an oil spill that may (or has) affected listed species or their designated critical habitat. The USFWS and NMFS can make recommendations to the FOSC to avoid the taking of listed species and reduce response-related impacts. If take of an ESA-listed species does occur because of response activities, formal Section 7 consultation between the FOSC and USFWS and

NMFS will need to be conducted immediately after the incident. See Section 4810 of the Wildlife Protection Guidelines for additional information about emergency ESA Section 7 consultation.

In 2014 and 2015, in accordance with the applicable MOA, EPA Region 10, and USCG D17 conducted formal consultation on the now superseded Unified Plan for Alaska. FOSC's will act in accordance with the Biological Opinions of the USFWS and NOAA Fisheries that resulted from this consultation.

The Wildlife Protection Guidelines can be found on the References and Tools Website.

ESA Consultation Guidance should be sought from the Natural Resource Trustees such as USFWS, NMFS, etc.

4870 – Disposal

The responsible party will be responsible for developing a waste disposal plan to provide the necessary logistical and procedural information required to ensure fast and efficient transfer of wastes from the response operations personnel to disposal facilities in compliance with existing laws and regulations. Oversight of the waste disposal plan will normally be the responsibility of the State.

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. An ADEC solid waste permit is required; consult with ADEC on the landfill status. ADEC Anchorage can provide current information on the adequacy of landfills in the PWS Area. Reference [Section 3240](#) of this document for disposal instructions and resources.

4880 – Dredging – TBD

4890 – Decanting

Reference [Section 4850](#) for permitting instructions.

4900 – RESERVED FOR AREA/DISTRICT

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
- USCG ICS Job Aids: Operational Planning Ps: Logistics

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

Note: None of these are specifically prescribed by this plan, and none are mandated for use by response plan holders or potential responsible parties. Federal and State On-Scene Coordinators will work with the response organization established by the responsible party in responding to and managing oil or hazardous substance releases as long as their organization is compatible with ICS principles

5200 – SUPPORT

Listings of some logistical support facilities and services in communities within the region are included at the end of this part. Generally, support facilities and services will be limited in nearly all locations. The deployment of these limited resources will be further dependent upon the season; for instance, response entities must compete for limited resources during the seasonal arrival of tourists from May to August. Additionally, some services and facilities do not operate during the winter months. The Alaska Wilderness Milepost contains valuable information and can be consulted for more in-depth information.

Communities in the northern portion of the Prince William Sound (PWS) Area are, for the most part, connected by the region's road network (e.g. Valdez, Glennallen, Copper Center, Gakona, etc.). However, this network does not provide access to the coastal areas of PWS except at Valdez and Whittier (railroad access is also available at Whittier). Communities on the road system may expect a more rapid transport and staging of equipment and personnel resources to their areas than can be expected by coastal communities. For coastal spills, resources existing within the region will be moved to the staging location by road/air/railroad and then transferred to vessels for deployment to the specific spill location. Resources secured from locations outside the Prince William Sound Area can be expected to arrive initially by air, sea, road, or rail and then transferred to the staging locations by the most appropriate means available.

5210 – Supply

5210.1 – Federal

5210.1.1 - EPA

The **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency** incident response equipment is based out of the EPA Emergency Response Warehouse in Anchorage, AK. Additional equipment in Region 10 is also located in Seattle, Washington and Portland, Oregon. Equipment maintained at the Anchorage Emergency Response Warehouse consists of the following:

- Monitoring equipment for multiple hazardous materials and chemicals;
- Sampling equipment;
- Level A & B response gear and PPE;
- Personnel Decontamination equipment;
- Minor containment and clean-up equipment;
- Mobile command post trailer with satellite communication capability, including a T-1 internet connection;
- Response trucks; two equipment trailers, and an all-terrain vehicle with equipment bed; and
- Gasoline and diesel generators for remote power.

5210.1.2 - USCG

The **USCG** maintains twenty pre-positioned oil pollution response equipment depots in Alaska. Locations of these depots are Ketchikan, Sitka, Juneau, Petersburg, Valdez, Cordova, Anchorage, Kenai, Seward, Homer, Kodiak, Attu, King Cove, Whittier, Port Graham, St George, St Paul and Dutch Harbor. Except for Anchorage, the basic equipment package consists of harbor boom (mainly Kepner Sea Curtain), anchor/towing support, various sorbents, generators, emergency lights, and limited personnel protection equipment. In Anchorage, one vessel of opportunity skimming system (VOSS) and 5,000 ft. of offshore boom (seas to 4 ft.) are pre-positioned on four flatbed trailers for quick transport to the scene. The equipment is located at Fort Richardson. A response trailer with sorbent materials is maintained at Seward. Contact the FOSC or the Supervisor of the District Response Team (DRAT) for access to the pre-positioned equipment. For additional details regarding USCG District 17 DRAT resources, visit the following website: <http://www.uscg.mil/d17/d17response/drat/dratpage.asp>

At Ft. Richardson, the USCG VOSS and 5,000 feet of ocean boom are located in Building 800. The equipment is staged on flatbed trailers for quick response. This building is also the main warehouse for response equipment maintained by the Navy Supervisor of Salvage (NAVSUPSALV) ESSM Base Anchorage. In the event of an oil spill, this equipment is available for mobilization at the request of the FOSC. Under most circumstances, mobilization support will be coordinated by NAVSUPSALV ESSM Base Anchorage personnel. In the event that NAVSUPSALV cannot assist, an Interagency Support Agreement (ISA) is in place between the US Army and the USCG. The ISA provides authority for the US Army to arrange for immediate transportation requirements, and provides funding reimbursement, normally through the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund by means of a Federal Pollution Number for a particular event.

Oil Spill Response Equipment Notification/Mobilization:

During normal duty hours, notification of personnel and mobilization of equipment will be as follows:

FOSC authorizes mobilization of USCG equipment. FOSC representative or USCG D17 (DRAT) will coordinate with NAVSUPSALV (907 384-2968) to prepare the loads for transport, and arrange for

commercial transport to the site or the load-out area. A Pollution Fund Authorization form will be required for NAVSUPSALV support.

In the event NAVSUPSALV is unavailable, USCG will notify DOD (ALCOM) and the Ft Richardson Command Operations Center (COC) of an oil spill, specify the support required, and pass along the name and telephone number of the USCG point of contact. The Ft Richardson COC has procedures in place to alert the Director of Logistics, Plans and Operations Division (907 384-2212), and to arrange for 24-hour vehicular support (907 384-6666).

During Other-Than Normal Duty Hours: The USCG will notify the 24- hour NAVSUPSALV duty officer (907 229-8859) and request support. If NAVSUPSALV is unavailable, USCG will notify ALCOM and request assistance to mobilize the VOSS and other pre-staged response equipment from Bldg. 800, Ft. Richardson. ALCOM will coordinate with the Ft. Richardson Command Operations Center to provide necessary support.

Designated individuals within the framework of this agreement will be given emergency contact procedures to use in contacting the USCG personnel involved in this process. Upon notification that emergency support is requested, NAVSUPSALV or US Army personnel should contact the USCG to determine the equipment destinations and specific time schedules.

Questions concerning these procedures or the USCG's emergency response equipment should be directed to USCG D17 (DRAT) at (907) 463-2807/2806/2804.

The USCG operates vessels and aircraft that may be available for use in pollution response. The type and location of these assets are as follows:

1. Five HH-C-130H Hercules fixed wing aircraft. A long-range workhorse with 14 hours endurance and cruise speed of 290 knots. Cargo space is limited to 2,870 cubic feet with no passengers. Cargo space dimensions are 10 ft. (width) x 26 ft. (length) or 41 feet from ramp with Search and Rescue (SAR) bin removed x 9 ft. (height). Size of loading hatch is 7'-6" high x 9'-11" wide. Under normal operation conditions with a standard fuel load, the maximum allowable loading including passengers is 50,000 lbs.
 2. Four HH-60J Jayhawk helicopters. A medium range recovery helicopter with 6 hours endurance and cruise speed of 135 knots. The cargo space is approximately 300 cubic feet. Under normal operating conditions with a standard fuel load, the maximum allowable loading, including passengers is about 2000 lbs. This aircraft is equipped with a hoist having a 600 lb. capacity and an external sling whose capacity is rated at 6,000 lbs.; however, the total weight of fuel and other cargo may limit the lifting capacity of the helicopter.
 3. Short-range recovery helicopter with 3.5 hours endurance and 125-knot cruise speed.
- USCG Aviation Support Facility Cordova (AVSUPFAC Cordova). This facility may be reached at (907) 424-7346.

Air Station Sitka: Three HH60J Jayhawk helicopters. A medium range recovery helicopter with 6 hours duration and 135-knot cruise speed.

Seagoing Buoy Tenders: WLBs are 225 ft. in length, with a maximum speed of 15 knots, and a maximum range of 6000 nautical miles. WLM is 175 ft. in length with a maximum speed of 13 knots. Three WLBs and one WLM are home ported in Alaska.

- CGC HICKORY (WLB 212): Homer, Alaska
- CGC FIR (WLB 213): Cordova, Alaska
- CGC KUKUI (WLB 203): Sitka, Alaska
- CGC ANTHONY PETIT (WLM 558): Ketchikan, Alaska

In addition, all four of the WLB's carry two SORS (Spilled Oil Recovery System) on board. Each system consists of an outrigger assembly, a fast sweep boom, a Desmi Terminator Weir Skimmer, a control stand, and two Canflex Sea Slug floating storage bladders (12,500 gal capacity and 26,400 gal capacity).

National Security Cutter (WMSL): WMSLs are 418 feet in length. Their maximum range is 14,000 miles. WMSLs regularly patrol in Alaskan waters as several are homeported in HI and WA.

Medium Endurance Cutters (WMEC): WMECs are 213 to 283 feet in length. The CGC ALEX HALEY is the largest WMEC in the USCG fleet. Their maximum speed ranges from 14 to 19.5 knots and maximum range can approach 22,000 miles. The Register of Cutters of USCG contains vessel specific information on an individual cutter's performance. One WMEC is homeported in Alaska:

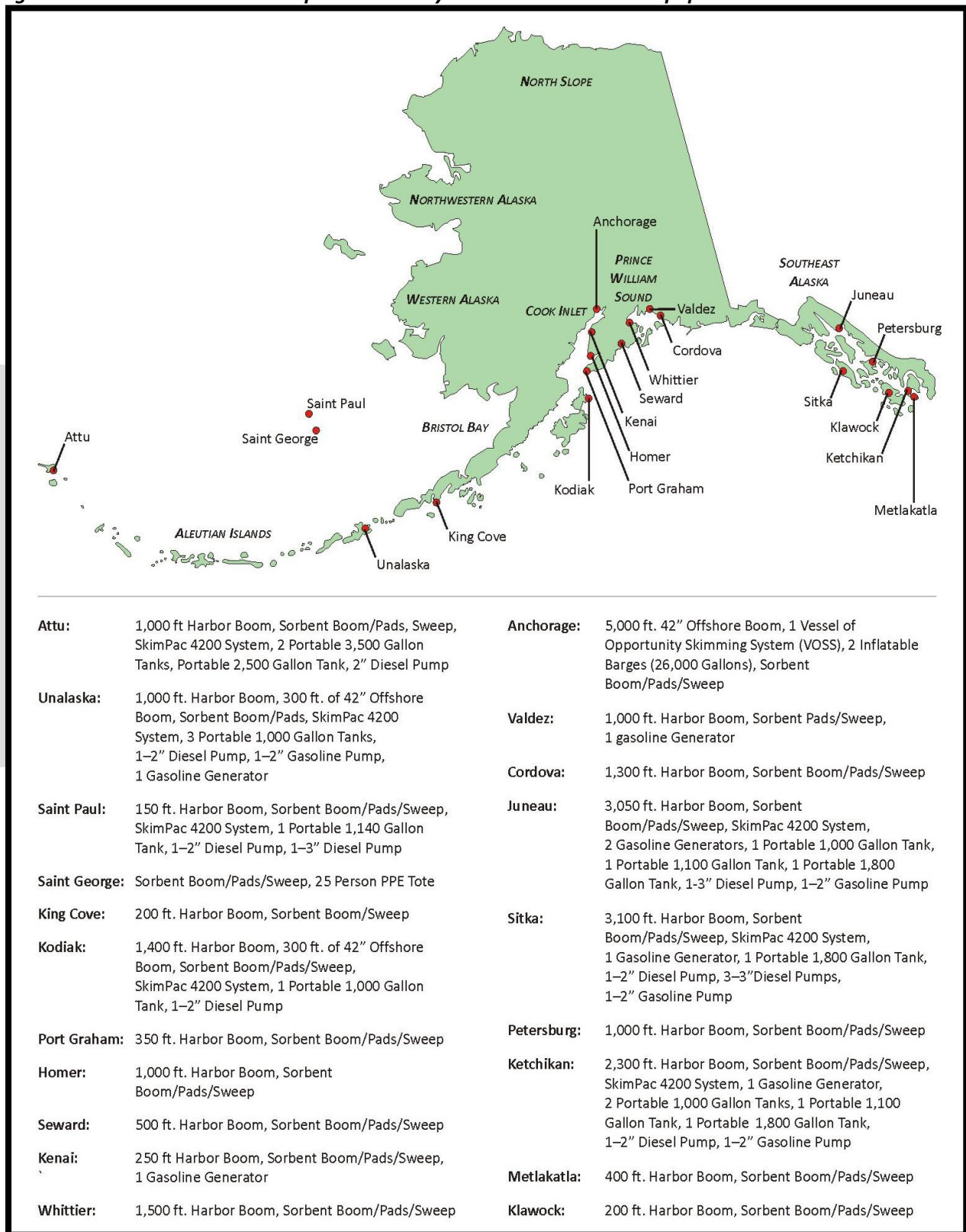
1. CGC ALEX HALEY (WMEC 39): Kodiak, Alaska

Patrol Boats (WPB)/Patrol Cutter (WPC): WPBs are 110 feet in length with a maximum speed of 30 knots, and a maximum range of 1,800 miles. Five WPBs are homeported in the following locations. Two WPCs (154 feet in length, max speed of 28 knots, and a max range of 2,500 nautical miles) are homeported in Alaska:

1. CGC MUSTANG (WPB 1310): Seward, Alaska
2. CGC LIBERTY (WPB 1334): Juneau, Alaska
3. CGC ANACAPA (WPB 1335): Petersburg, Alaska
4. CGC NAUSHON (WPB 1311): Homer, Alaska
5. CGC CHANDELEUR (WPB 1319): Valdez, Alaska
6. USCGC JOHN MCCORMICK (WPC-1121): Ketchikan, Alaska
7. CGC BAILEY BARCO (WPC 1331): Ketchikan, Alaska

Inland Buoy Tenders (WLI): The only WLI in Alaska, CGC ELDERBERRY, is homeported in Petersburg, Alaska. It is 65 ft. in length, has a maximum speed of 10 knots, and a maximum range of 2,000 miles.

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



5210.1.3 - DOD

The **Department of Defense (DOD)** has various military facilities, vehicles, equipment, and in some cases aircraft which can be made available in the event of critical incidents. In addition, construction related equipment might be locally available. Requests for DOD support shall be made through the RRT.

All request for DOD assets shall be made through the FOSC. The FOSC will forward the request to the USCG D17 Command Center, who will liaison with ALCOM. Funding for all DOD assets will be provided through the OSLTF. If DOD assets are employed in a response, representatives from DOD shall be included in the incident command structure. Actual availability of equipment will depend on contractual arrangements and agreements between the party owning the equipment and the party desiring to purchase or use the equipment. No prior permission or arrangement for the use of this equipment is implied or granted by the inclusion of any organization's equipment, whether federal, state, local, or privately owned.

5210.1.4 – NAVY SUPSALV

The **U.S. Navy, Supervisor of Salvage (NAVSUPSALV)** is the Federal agency most knowledgeable and experienced in ship salvage, shipboard damage control and diving. They also have extensive knowledge in oil spill response. They have equipment depots in Williamsburg, Virginia, Port Hueneme, California, Anchorage, Alaska, and Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. These depots have an extensive array of specialized equipment and personnel for use in oil spill response and ship salvage operations. Equipment is available to FOSC's, with operators and maintenance support, on a cost reimbursable basis. Requests for NAVSUPSALV support shall be made through the RRT. Contact (907) 384-2968 (Anchorage) or (703) 602-7527 (24-hour) for current inventories and equipment availability. Early alert "heads-up" calls are encouraged, appreciated, and invaluable even if the extent of the response has not been determined.

5210.2 – State

Although emergency spill response equipment depots have not been established as required by law, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) has established nearshore response packages and pre-positioned spill response equipment caches as directed by the State legislature.

5210.2.1 – Term Contractors

ADEC maintains Term Contracts for emergency response to both oil and hazardous material spills. These contracts can be activated by the issuance of a *Notice to Proceed* by the Contract Manager or State On-Scene Coordinator.

ADEC CONTAMINATED SITES TERM CONTRACTORS

Contractor	Contact Name	Phone Numbers		Address
		Office	Fax	

ERM		907-258-4880	258-4033 Erm.com	825 W. 8th, Anchorage, AK 99501
Ahtna Engineering Services, LLC	Herminio Muniz, PG Ben Martick Andrew Weller	907-433-0731 907-754-9677 907-771-4401	907-561-5475	110 W 38th Ave, Ste 200A Anchorage, AK 99503 4101 Arctic Blvd Ste 206 Anchorage, AK 99503 1896 Marika Rd Ste 8 Fairbanks, AK 99709
Arctic Data Services LLC	Rodney Guritz	907-457-3147	888-304-3147	302 Cushman St Ste 203 Fairbanks, AK 99701
BGES, Inc	Bob Braustein	907-644-2900	907-644-2901	1042 E 6th Ave Anchorage, AK 99501
Coastwise	Patrick Eberhardt Anna Eberhardt	(907) 929-3148	(907) 929-3198	12651 Old Seward Hwy, Anchorage, AK 99515

Environmental Compliance Consultants (ECC)	Mark W. Goodwin	(907) 644-0428	1-877-258-9905	1500 Post Road Anchorage, AK 99501
	Jamie A. Grund, PMP	(907) 777-7111		
NORTECH, Inc	Peter Beardsley Jason Ginter	907-452-5688 907-586-6813	907-452-5694 907-586-6819	2400 College Road Fairbanks, AK 99709 5438 Shauna Drive Ste B Juneau, AK 99801
NRC	24 hr Emergency W.Paul Nielsen III	1-800-899-4672	n/a	619 E Ship Creek Ave, Ste 309 Anchorage, AK 99501
Nuka Research & Ping	Tim Robertson	(907) 234-7821	(240) 368-7467	P.O. Box 175 Seldovia, AK 99663 10 Samoset St Plymouth, MA 02360
	Elise DeCola	(508) 454-4009		
Satori Group, Inc	Alan Caldwell	(907) 332-0456	n/a	1310 East 66th Avenue, Suite 2 Anchorage, AK 99518
Shannon & Wilson	Matt Hemry Chris Darrah	907-561-2120 907-479-0600	206-695-6777 907-479-5691	5430 Fairbanks Street, Ste 3 Anchorage, AK 99518 2355 Hill Road Fairbanks, AK 99709
SPB Consulting	Stephanie Buss	(907) 321-5997	n/a	16431 Ocean View Dr. Juneau, AK 99801
U.S. Ecology		907-258-1558, 800-899-4672		1315 Queens Way Fairbanks, AK 99701
UXO Pro	Todd Patterson	(301) 548-0382	(301) 527-0248	15 Park Ave. Gaithersburg, MD 20877
Weston Solutions	Martin Mylet	(907) 343-2708	(907) 276-6694	425 G Street, Suite 300 Anchorage, AK 99501

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3 5210.2.2 – Community Spill Response Agreements

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Logistics:

- Community Spill Response Agreements and Local Response Equipment

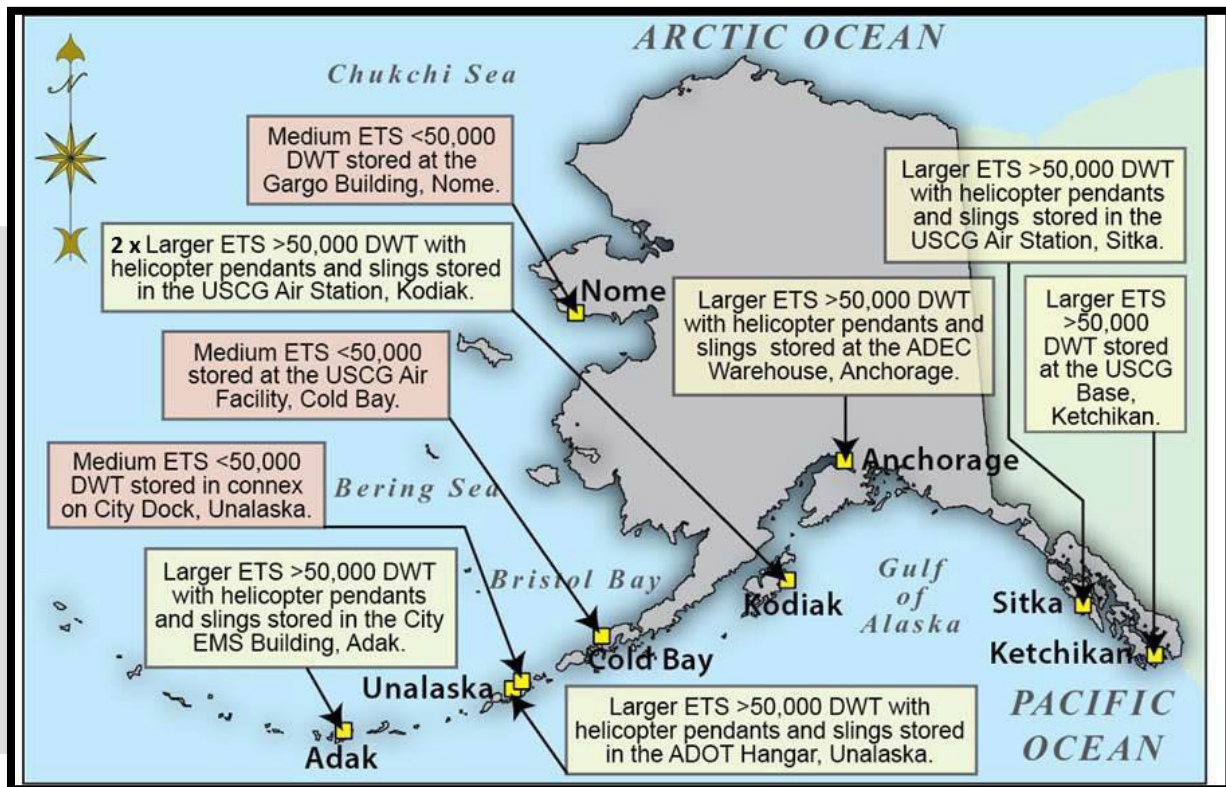
4 ADEC has entered into formal community spill response agreements with several local communities for
5 the purposes of oil and/or hazardous materials response. ADEC will reimburse the community for costs
6 incurred in responding to the spill and any containment and recovery actions involved. These local
7 response agreements are intended to maximize the use of existing local resources, provide proper
8 reimbursement, and, where appropriate, provide training in the use of response equipment. Also,
9 Reference the ADEC Call-out Directory (current edition) for the contact persons and telephone numbers
10 for activating these response agreements.

11

5210.2.3 – State Ferries

An important response asset is the State “response” ferry, which provides an expanded communications capability as well as an excellent platform to manage a significant spill response. Other State ferries may also be called upon in a major spill response to provide berthing and forward staging platforms for work crews. Other State vessels may be available from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the Alaska Department of Public Safety. Reference the Alaska Marine Highway System [Vessel Information Table](#) for further details.

5210.2.4 – Emergency Towing System (ETS)



Reference [Section 8200](#) of this document for information on the Alaska Emergency Towing System.

5210.2.5 – Spill Response Containers

ADEC, as the State of Alaska’s lead agency for responses to oil and hazardous substance spills, has developed a network of response equipment packages positioned in at-risk areas throughout the state. Many Alaskan communities are isolated from the larger population centers and the spill response equipment that is likely to be available there. To enhance the State’s response capability and to assist these remote communities, ADEC has pre-staged across the state packages of spill response materials and equipment stored in steel containers of the “conex” type, which are air transportable. These local equipment response packages provide an immediate on-site response capability that can be accessed by trained personnel in a timely manner. Most of the packages are designed to assist in the initial response and cleanup of non-persistent oil spills in harbor areas. A map of response container locations and inventory information is available at on the ADEC website on the local response resources page.

5210.2.6 – Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) Vessels

These are ADF&G research vessels and may be out at sea on research missions most of the time, so their availability for spill response is limited.

Alaska Department Of Fish And Game Vessel Information Table				
Home Port	R/V Medeia Juneau	R/V Kestrel Petersburg	R/V Pandalus Homer	R/V Resolution Kodiak
Vessel Specs				
Length (feet)	110	106	65	81
Beam (feet)	25	26	20	25
Service Speed (SS) (knots)	9.5-10	10	9.5	10
Fuel Consumption (GPH at SS)	50	N/A	19	17
Fuel Storage Capacity	26,500	12,600	7,000	14,000
Tankage aboard for servicing skiffs	None	None	Drums	1 Tank
Clear Deck Space	40	24X30	20X35	20X40
Crew	4	3	2-3	3
Berthing (incl. crew)	16	13	7	10
Galley and Food Service	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Compressed Air	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Satellite Communications	Yes	N/A	No	Yes
SSB Radio	Yes		Yes	Yes
Sonar	Side Scan	Side Scan	Side Scan	180 degree
D-GPS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Days at Sea (w/ full complement)	30+ days	20	30	30-40 days
Onboard shop	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Daily Cost	\$3,800	\$3,600	\$2,500	\$3,100

5210.3 – Industry

Five industry response cooperatives currently exist in the State to provide oil spill response capability for certain facilities located together in a specific region. Alaska Clean Seas serves the North Slope region; Cook Inlet Spill Prevention and Response Inc. (CISPRI) serves the Cook Inlet region; and Alaska Chadux Network serves the non-crude industry. TAPS tankers are served by SERVS.

Organization	Contact Name	Telephone Number		Address	Fax Number
		Office	24-Hour		
Alaska Clean Seas (ACS)	Operations Manager	659-3202	659-2405	Pouch 340022 Prudhoe Bay, AK 99734-0022	659-2616

Cook Inlet Spill Prevention & Response (CISPRI)	Todd Paxton	776-5129	776-5129	P.O. Box 7314 Mile 26.5 N. Spur Nikiski, AK 99635	776-2190
Alaska Chadux Network	Bob Heavilin	348-2365	348-2365	2347 Azurite Court Anchorage, AK 99507	348-2330
SERVS	Mike Day	834-6988	834-7590	300 Dayville Rd. Valdez, AK 99686	
SEAPRO	Seapro.org		225-7002	540 Water St. st 201 Ketchikan, AK 99901	247-1117

5210.4 – Prince William Sound Equipment

This section highlights the major resources and quantities of response-related equipment that may be available for the Prince William Sound area. Summary information such as this will be valuable during spill response planning and especially during actual spill responses. The listing provides information on both local resources and those resources that may be available from outside the immediate area since a significant spill event would most likely require resources from other locations. For more detailed equipment inventories for the other regions of the state, consult the appropriate Area Contingency Plan (ACP) for the particular region.

Actual availability of equipment will depend upon contractual arrangements and agreements between the party owning the equipment and the party desiring to purchase or use the equipment. No prior permission or arrangement for the use of this equipment is implied or granted by the inclusion of any organization's equipment, whether federal, state, local, or privately owned. Equipment listings are as follows:

5210.4.1 - Commercially Available Equipment

VESSELS

TUG INVENTORY							
Location	Name	Operator	Contact	Phone	Horsepower	L/B/D/ (FT)	Bert h

1

BARGE INVENTORY							
Location	Barge Name	Operator	Contact	Phone	Barge Type	L/B/D	Remarks

WORK BOAT INVENTORY							
Location	Vessel Name	Type	Company	Contact	Phone	L/B/D (FT)	Horsepower
Valdez		Landing Craft	R & R Diving Services	Richard L. Wade	907-835-4375	56	
Valdez		Work Boat	R & R Diving Services	Richard L. Wade	907-835-4375	22	
Valdez		Utility Boat	R & R Diving Services	Richard L. Wade	907-835-4375	32	

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BOOM EQUIPMENT INVENTORY								
Location	Owner	Type/Size	Length (FT)	LBS/FT EST.*	Design Use	Contact	Work #	24-HR #
Valdez	R&R Diving	Harbor Boom	500		Containment	Richard Wade	835-4375	
Valdez	R&R Diving	Contractor Boom	1000		Containment	Richard Wade	835-4375	

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SKIMMERS SKIMMER INVENTORY									
Location	Source	Contact	Phone	Type	Qty.	Nameplate Capacity [BBL/HR]	20% Capacity Derated	12HR Recovery Derated [BBLs]	24HR Recovery Derated [BBLs]

MISCELLANEOUS

Category	Owner	Quantity	Description	Location

SPECIALTY EQUIPMENT

Location	Owner	Type/Size of Item	Quantity	Contact	Work #	24 Hour #
Anchorage	Lynden Inc	12' Ore Containers	300		245-1544	
Anchorage	Lynden Inc	18' Ore Containers	88		245-1544	

CAMP EQUIPMENT

Location	Owner	Type/Size of Item/Quantity	Contact Phone #
Anchorage	Bering Marine	Atco 10'x56' Units; Use-Offices, Sleepers, Storage, Lavatory/Shower: 90	248-7646 800-922-7501
Anchorage	Bering Marine	56 Man Atco Self Contained Camp w/7 Sleepers, 1 Kitchen/Diner, 1 Lavatory, Generator Van, Water & Sewage Treatment Plant	248-7646 800-922-7501
Anchorage	Bering Marine	24 Man Camp w/6 each Skid Mounted Units w/Lavatory, Kitchen/Diner, & Rec Room	248-7646 800-922-7501

The following highlights the significant items in the R & R Diving Services (Valdez) inventory. For specific questions regarding R & R Diving spill response equipment assets, contact Richard L. Wade at 835-4375.

VALDEZ EQUIPMENT

Bayliner Contessa, 29 ft	01	
Landing Craft, 56 ft	01	
Monark Work Boat, 22 ft	01	
Salinger Rubber Boat, 18 ft	01	
Utility Boat, 32 ft	01	
Rubber raft, 10 ft	03	
Harbor boom, 500 ft	01	
Contractor boom, 1000 ft	01	
Sorbent boom		
Sorbent sweep		
Sorbent pads		

Tyvek suits		
Rubber boots & gloves		
Respirators		
Generator, 15 kW	01	
Generator, 5 kW	01	
Generator, 1000 kW	01	
Generator, 1200 kW	01	
Compressor, 8 CFM, 120 psi	01	
Compressor, 25 CFM	01	
Compressor, 10 CFM, 5000 psi	01	
Pumps		
Power washers	02	
Steam cleaners	03	
Heavy equipment		various, incl. loaders, dozers, graders, vacuum truck, etc.
Automobiles		various, incl. vans, pickups, motorhome

Facility Equipment: The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) requires that all "designated waterfront facilities" and all mobile transfer operators submit a facility response plan to be reviewed and approved by the cognizant Captain of the Port. In Prince William Sound, all required facilities and mobile transfer operators have submitted the required plans. One aspect of these response plans is for the owner/operator to identify by contract or other approved means the equipment needed to cleanup to the maximum extent practicable their worst case discharge.

For a list of each facility's response equipment, refer to each facility response plan. Facilities for Prince William Sound are as follows:

- Orca Oil Company - Cordova
- TAPS/Alyeska Terminal - Valdez
-
- —
- Crowley Fuels, Valdez
- North Pacific Fuels, Valdez
- Peter Pan Seafood – Valdez
- Silver Bay Seafoods, Valdez
- Petrostar Refinery – Valdez
- Petrostar Valdez Petroleum Terminal-Valdez
- Crowley Fuels Alaska-Glennallen
- Tesoro-Hub of Alaska - Glennallen
- Glennallen Fuel and Service - Glennallen
- Gulkana Fuel Airport Service Company – Glennallen

The equipment list and storage locations for oil spill response equipment for Alyeska and SERVS can be found in SERVS Technical Manual SV-140.

5210.4.2 - Non-Commercially Available Equipment

USCG MAINTAINED CONEX AND SPILL RESPONSE EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

For MSU Valdez-based equipment call 835-7228 (24- hour emergency contact: 835-7200).
For Sector Anchorage-based equipment call 271-6700/6721

Transport Options: No Government options generally available. Commercial trailer required to move the two 20' conex boxes

CONEXES AND OTHER EQUIPMENT				
Category	Owner	Quantity	Description	Location
Boom	USCG	12 bales	Type 270	Cordova
	USCG	1000	Sea Curtain Boom	Cordova
	USCG	72 bales	Type 270	Valdez
	USCG	1000	Sea Curtain Boom	Valdez
	USCG	1000	Harbor Boom	Valdez
	USCG	700	Offshore Boom	Valdez
	USCG	650	Nearshore Boom	Valdez
Anchors	USCG	8		Valdez
	USCG	6		Cordova
Sorbent Material	USCG	42 bales	Sorbent Pads, Type 151	Valdez
	USCG	45 bales	Sorbent Sweep, Type 126	Valdez
	USCG	10 rolls	Sorbent Roll, Type 100	Valdez
	USCG	40 bales	Sorbent Pads, Type 151	Cordova
Buoys	USCG	6		Valdez
	USCG	6		Cordova
Miscellaneous	USCG	Various	Bags, earth screws, polypro line	Valdez/Cordova
PPE	USCG	Various	Raingear, gloves, suits, boots, hardhats	Valdez

VESEL OF OPPORTUNITY SKIMMING SYSTEMS

VOSS PACKAGE							
Location	Owner	Qty.	Description	Design Use	Contact	Work #	24-Hour #
Sector Anchorage	USCG	1	VSL of Opportunity Skimming System	Containment	Supervisor	271-6700	271-6700
		2	Auger Screw Pump Weir Skimmer 180 GPM/300 GPM Desmi				
		2	45' Boom Outrigger: 3 Sections				
		1	FAST Sweep Reel Boom				
		2	Portable Davits				
		2	800 GPM Prime Mover				
		2	28,000 Gallon Inflatable Barges				

Category	Quantity	Description	Location
Additional Boom	5,000'	American Marine 42" Ocean Boom	Foam Filled: 500' per Container

Boom Containers	10 ea.	8' x 8' x 8.5' Boom Containers	Aluminum w/ Fork Pockets and
Flat Bed Trailers	4 ea.	1 ea. 48' Trailer & 3 ea. 42'	

Equipment Location: Bldg 800, Fort Richardson

Access: Contact Commanding Officer, Port Ops Officer, or DRAT

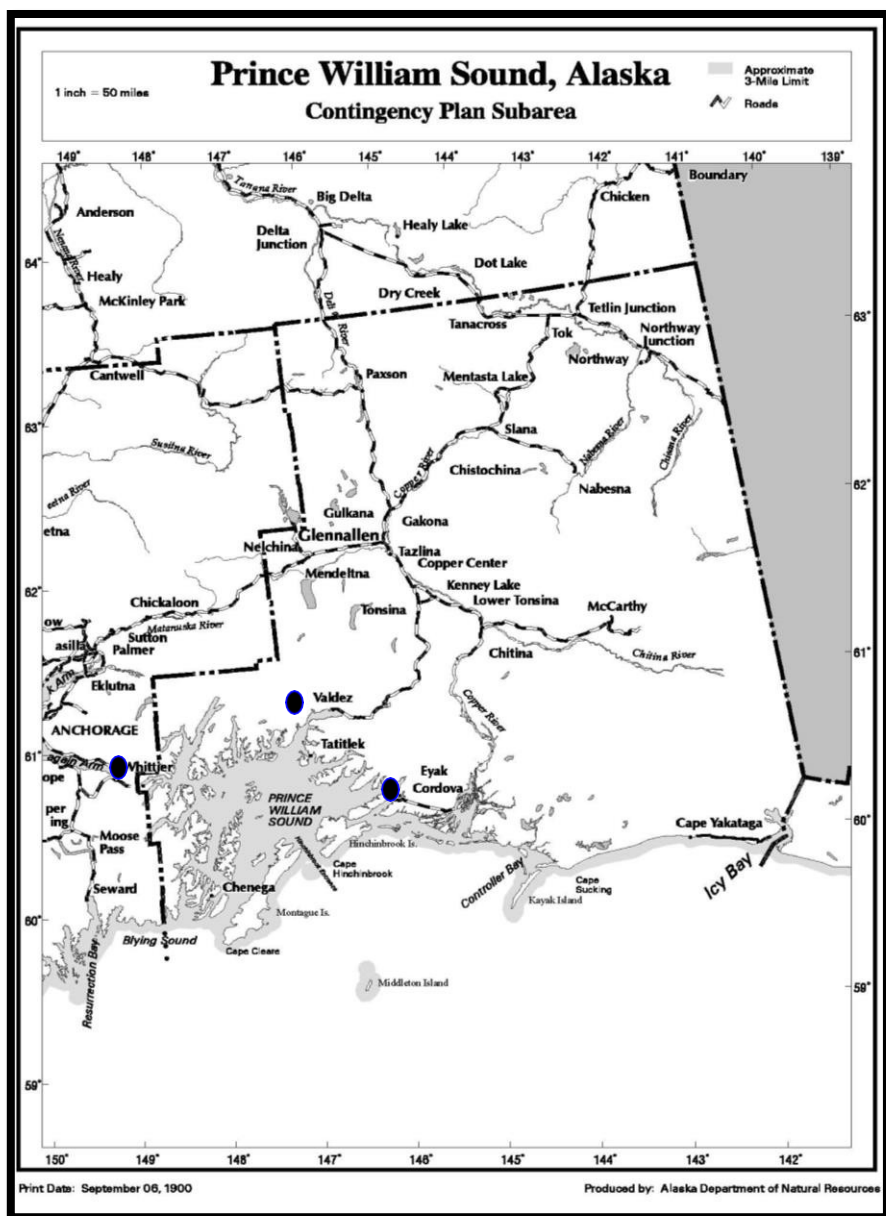
Transport Options: DRAT will coordinate with SUPSALV.

ADEC Community Spill Response Agreements and Response Conex Inventory
(see next page for locations and conex inventory)

Community Spill Response Agreements: ADEC has entered into formal agreements with the following communities whereby the community may be requested to take initial response actions for spills in the local area (other than those caused by the community). ADEC will reimburse the community for costs incurred in responding to the spill and any containment and recovery actions involved.

- City of Cordova
- City of Valdez
- City of Whittier

Spill Response Conex: ADEC also maintains a spill response conex in Anchorage. A summary map of response agreements and spill response conexes (with an equipment inventory) is provided on the following page.



ADEC Local Response Agreements Exist with:

City of Cordova, City of Valdez, and City of Whittier

Typical ADEC Response Conex Inventory:

Conexes located at Cordova, Valdez, and Whittier

[Equipment Inventories by Community \(alaska.gov\)](http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp/lra/conex_list.htm)

http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp/lra/conex_list.htm

DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT
85-gallon over-pack drums, packed with response supplies	3	ea
8"x12 Harbor boom, yellow, 100' lengths, marked ADEC	900	Ft
Tow bridles with floats, marked ADEC	2	ea
22 lb Danforth anchors	14	ea
10"x3/8" galvanized chain	10	Ea
5/8"x100' anchor and/or tow ropes	32	Ea
A-1 Flo, orange buoys, with 10' of 5/8" rope thru eye	28	Ea
3/8" line, 600' length	1	Roll
1 and 1/4" O.D. x 5' galv. ground stakes	6	Ea
Sorbent boom	44	Bag
Sorbent pads	110	Bag
Sorbent roll (Type 100, 36" x 100')	10	Roll
Sorbent pad hand wringer	2	Ea
50' length oil snares (pom-poms on a rope)	12	Bag
85-gallon over-pack drums, yellow	10	Ea
Over-pack drum liners, 6-mil	1	Roll
ADEC fast response boom	300	ft
Poly sheeting (visquine)	5	Roll
Bulk lift bags (Supersacks)	4	Ea
20'x8'x8' steel container	1	ea

Coast Guard Spill Response Assets in PWS:

Cordova: 1,300' harbor boom, sorbent boom/pads/sweeps

Valdez: 1,300' harbor boom, sorbent boom/pads/sweeps

5210.4.3 - Industry Spill Cooperative Equipment

There are presently no industry spill response cooperatives located in Prince William Sound. However, Alaska Chadux Network (ACN) does serve members in the Prince William Sound area. The 24-hour phone is (cellular) 229-4474. The general office number is 278-3365. For a complete inventory of the equipment held, refer to the ACN Operations Manual.

The following highlights the significant items in the ACN inventory located in the Prince William Sound Area. Additional assets are staged in Anchorage and other locations. For specific questions regarding ACN spill response equipment assets, contact the ACN Logistics Manager at 348-2365.

VALDEZ EQUIPMENT

VDZ-01, 20 FT CONNEX, NO CHASSIS, RECOVERY		
Skimmer, Weir, Skim Pak	01	
Skimmer, Rope Mop, MW41G, diesel	01	
Skimmer, Rope Mop, MW41E, electric	01	
Mantaray skimmer head	02	
Trash Pump, Yanmar, 3 inch, diesel	03	
Trash Pump, Hatz, 4 inch, diesel	01	
Generator, 7.5 kW, diesel	01	
Fast Tanks, 2400 gallons	03	

VDZ-02, 20 FT CONNEX, NO CHASSIS, CONTAINMENT		
Boom, 24 inch	1000 ft	
Anchor System	01	
Bladder, 1250 gallon, Canflex, towable	01	

VDZ 03, 40 FT CONNEX, NO CHASSIS, CONTAINMENT		
Boom, 20 inch	2800 ft	
Anchor System	03	
P.P.E. Kit	01	
Hose Kit, 2/25 ft suction, 4/50 ft discharge	01	

YARD		
Boat, 18 ft	01	Boat # 3

CORDOVA Equipment

CDV-01, 20 FT CONNEX, NO CHASSIS, RECOVERY		
Skimmer, Weir, Skim Pak	01	
Skimmer, Rope Mop, MW41G, diesel	01	
Skimmer, Rope Mop, MW41E, electric	01	
Trash pump, Yanmar, 3 inch	02	
Trash Pump, Yanmar, 4 inch	02	
Mantaray skimmer head	02	
Generator, 7.5 kW, diesel	01	
Hose Kit, 2/25 ft suction, 4/50 ft discharge	01	

Fast Tanks, 2400 gallons	03	
P.P.E. Kit	01	
Absorbent boom, 8 inch	18 bags	40 ft per bag
Absorbent boom, 6 inch	09 bags	40 ft per bag

CDV-02, 20 FT CONNEX, NO CHASSIS, CONTAINMENT		
Boom, 24 inch	1200 ft	
Bladder, 1250 gallon, Canflex, towable	01	
Anchor System	04	

CDV 03, 20 FT CONNEX, NO CHASSIS, CONTAINMENT		
Boom, 20 inch	2000 ft	

YARD		
Boat, 18 ft	01	Boat # 4

Several other out-of-region spill response cooperatives exist in Alaska and they present a valuable source of response equipment:

- Cook Inlet Spill Prevention and Response Inc. (CISPRI) is a Level E classified Oil Spill Response Organization serving the Cook Inlet region and located north of the town Kenai on the Kenai Peninsula, 180 highway miles south of Anchorage. The 24-hour phone is 776-5129.
- Alaska Clean Seas (ACS) is a North Slope cooperative headquartered in Prudhoe Bay. The 24-hour phone is 659-2405.
- Southeast Alaska Petroleum Resource Organization (SEAPRO) serves members in the Southeast Alaska area and is based out of Ketchikan. The 24-hour phone is 225-7002.

5220 – Facilities

5220.1 – Incident Command Post (ICP) Options

Regardless of the spill volume, the USCG or EPA FOSC and State SOSC will initially operate from their normal offices. Likewise, the resource agency representatives will operate from their normal work areas until adequate space is arranged, if needed. For significant spills, home offices may prove inadequate and a joint command center will be required. For a response by SERVS, expect to use the Valdez Emergency Operations Center (VEOC) at the SERVS facility in Valdez. Spills extending over a large area may require the establishment of auxiliary locations.

Other potential locations for command centers include the State Emergency Coordination Center (Camp Denali, Ft. Richardson), and RP facilities in Anchorage and Fairbanks.

In the event of a catastrophic spill event, the Unified Command may also consider relocating to Anchorage to take advantage of the existing infrastructure and expanded communications capabilities. Field command posts in downstream-impacted locations (e.g., southern Prince William Sound and the Western Gulf of Alaska) will also need to be considered.

Procedures for Establishment: For a federally funded response, the General Services Administration (GSA) and the Seventeenth Coast Guard District will locate and contract for the command center. For responsible party responses, the spiller/responder will be required to provide an adequate command center.

Equipment: The amount of equipment to outfit the command post will be determined by the size of the response. In general, the following will be required equipment for every command post (any items not already available will be leased or purchased locally):

- Telephones and phone books
- Copy and Facsimile machines
- Desktop and portable computers with printers and fax/modem capability
- Internet and email access
- Office furniture
- Portable radios and Marine communications base station
- Cameras and Video recording/playback capability
- Office supplies (pens, pencils, paper, etc.)
- Chart paper with easels and Status boards (dry-write)
- Overhead and slide projectors
- Environmental Sensitivity Index maps
- Most Environmentally Sensitive Area maps
- Copies of the RCP and PWS Area Contingency Plans
- Copies of the Alaska Incident Management System (AIMS) Guide
- Copies of the USCG Incident Management Handbook
- Copies of the Spill Tactics for Alaska Responders (STAR) Field Guide

5220.2 – Berthing

Commercial lodging facilities are located in the major communities within the PWS Area - Cordova, Glennallen, Valdez, and Whittier. Alyeska maintains two man-camps in Valdez. During the summer tourist season, most lodging facilities, including recreational vehicle (RV) hookups, are *booked at capacity and availability will be limited*. Aside from these major towns in the region, most communities have very limited lodging facilities or no facilities at all. Some possible alternatives to traditional lodging may be the use of RVs, mobile homes, portable work camps/shelters, school gyms, Alaska National Guard Armories, etc. On-water berthing facilities for response personnel may be required. Chartered passenger vessels, constructed "hotel" barges, or U.S. Navy vessels could possibly fill the void in available berthing. All "berthing" type vessels must meet current Coast Guard licensing requirements.

5220.4 – Port/Dock Facilities/Capacities

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Contact Information:

- Alaska DCRA, Community Database Online
- ACP Contact Directory

Additional Websites

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

Any significant response effort will require large areas for equipment delivery, inventory, repair, and temporary storage. Small port facilities exist in Valdez and Cordova. Larger port facilities are available at Whittier and outside of the PWS Area in Anchorage and Seward. Anchorage has substantial warehousing and support facilities. See [Community Profiles](#) for resources available for potential staging areas.

5220.5 – Staging Areas

Staging areas for spill response are those locations where equipment from all sources is assembled and held pending deployment to the spill site. Ideally, staging areas should be large enough for interim storage of all equipment, and in close proximity to the spill site to minimize transit time for equipment to the scene. During prolonged spill control operations, equipment maintenance may be accomplished in the staging areas, and staging areas may likely have to be away from the water.

Reference the [Community Profiles](#) for community specific staging area options, as available.

5220.6 – Security Providers

Reference the [Community Profiles](#) for community specific law enforcement details, as available.

5220.7 – Airports/Heliports

[REFERENCES AND TOOLS](#)

Contact Information:

- Alaska DCRA, Community Database Online
- ACP Contact Directory

Air Operations:

- AirportIQ 5010

The PWS Area has a number of small airstrips in addition to the two large ones at the airports in Cordova and Valdez. Part Three, subpart A, of this section contains information on airstrips within the region. Specific information regarding airport facilities and services is contained in the Alaska Supplement, Flight Information Publication (FLIP). Consult the current FLIP document to ascertain the availability of services and suitability of the runway to the type of aircraft.

5220.8 – Temporary Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDs)

Reference the [Community Profiles](#) for community specific storage/disposal details, as available.

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

5220.9 – Maintenance and Fueling Facilities (land/water)

Fueling Sites: Fuel (automotive, marine, and aircraft) is available in all major communities within the region. Fueling facilities for vessels within the region can typically be found at any small boat harbor or marina. During a response to a spill not in the immediate vicinity of a fueling facility or in a remote location, some type of fuel depot or fuel dispensing barge will be necessary. The distance traveled and the available cargo load for aircraft may require the establishment of fuel caches. Determine the availability and need of suitable cache locations as required to meet the specific requirements of the response. Charter air services operating within the region can provide valuable information relative to this requirement.

Maintenance Facilities: Extensive maintenance and repair facilities do not exist in most regions of Alaska. For more on marine services at a specific location, contact the local harbormaster's office. Extended operations outside of the immediate vicinity of maintenance facilities will require that self-contained facilities be brought on-scene.

5220.10 – Fish and Wildlife Response Facilities and Resources – TBD

5230 – Vessel Support

5230.1 – Boat Ramps/Launching Areas

For the location and capabilities of boat ramps in each of the communities, contact the local harbormaster. Boat ramps are typically found in developed communities within each geographic zone. If available, harbormasters can provide port information. Reference [the Community Profiles](#) regarding the vessel support capabilities at a specific community or contact the village coordinator for specific information and capabilities.

5230.2 – Vessel/Boat Sources

Vessel/ Boat resources can be found in Commercially Available Equipment [Section 5210.4.1](#).

5240 – Ground Support

5240.1 – Transportation

The road and airport network in the Prince William Sound Area provides the capability to transport significant quantities of equipment and personnel to and from most towns in the region. After transport to these locations, equipment may need to be transferred to vessels for on-scene deployment. Aircraft, both fixed-wing and helicopter, will shuttle personnel between the response site and the staging area if vessel transport is untimely or impossible. Part Two of this section lists some vessels working within the area. A large number of fishing vessels operate in and around Prince William Sound as well as the nearby regions of Cook Inlet and Kodiak. Vessel availability will depend on the season and the oil spill's location. Alyeska/SERVS maintains a listing of pre-contracted vessels with trained personnel (typically fishing vessels and crew) for spill response. These vessels and crew may be available through the proper contractual agreements.

5240.2 – Vehicle Sources

Also refer to **Community Profiles** for additional information that may be available for a specific town or village, including the possibility of local heavy equipment availability.

See the local Phone Book/Yellow Pages for up-to-date listings of companies that commercially rent or lease trucks and automobiles. Also see the Community Profiles section for information on local rental car companies.

TRUCK RENTING & LEASING:

U-Haul Rentals:	Tok	Northern Energy Corp	907883-4251
U-Haul Rentals:	Glennallen	Sparks General Store	907-822-4090
Valdez Expediting.....	Valdez		907-835-4402

Chinook Auto Rentals.....Cordova.....907-424-2277

TRUCKING - MOTOR FREIGHT:

Alaska Intercoastal Transport Glennallen.....822-3252

AML Lynden Transport Inc. Cordova.....424-4780

5300 – SERVICES

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Contact Information:

- Alaska DCRA, Community Database Online

5310 – Food

A major response in Prince William Sound will require significant quantities of food and the associated equipment necessary for properly handling, storing, preparing and disposal. These tasks would require contract support from the local area as long as the requirements did not exceed local capability. Anchorage has numerous construction support organizations that could provide portable field kitchens and catering support complete with portable shelters. This support can be provided in air transportable "packages".

5320 – Medical

5320.1 – Medical Facilities

Hospitals and clinics within the Prince William Sound Area are listed below:

FACILITY	LOCATION	CAPACITY	ACCEPTS OILED PATIENTS	PHONE
Cordova Community Medical Center	Cordova	hospital; treat, stabilize & transfer to Anchorage (acute care and long term care facility)	Yes	424-8000
Cross Road Medical Center	Glennallen	4 bed clinic; treat, stabilize & transfer to Anchorage	Yes	822-3203
Providence Valdez Medical Center	Valdez	hospital; treat, stabilize & transfer to Anchorage (acute care and long term care facility)	Yes	835-2249
Chistochina Health Clinic	Chistochina	Clinic	No	822-3280
Chitina Health Clinic	Chitina	Clinic	No	823-2213
Copper Center Village/Kluti-Kaah Health Clinic	Copper Center	Clinic	No	822-3541

Copper River Native Association	Glennallen	Medical Center, Tribal Health Organization Ahtna Villages, Cantwell, Gakona, Gulkana, Kluti-Kaah, Mentasta and Tazlina		822-5241
Ilanka Community Health Center	Cordova	Medical Center	No	424-3622
Gulkana Health Clinic	Gulkana	Clinic	No	822-3646
Mentasta Village Clinic	Mentasta	Clinic	No	291-2320
Tatitlek Chugachmiut Clinic	Tatitlek	Clinic	No	325-2210
Whittier Medical Clinic	Whittier	Public Health Clinic	--	472-2303

5330 – Sanitation

Restroom facilities for remote or extended beach operations must be provided since most locations within the region are undeveloped. Portable toilets may be located on barges for use by boat crews working on the response. Portable restrooms should be readily available from the Copper Basin Sanitation Service Company (Glennallen, 822-3600) or Petro Management Services (Valdez, 835-8990) and in Anchorage. The units can be emptied into a pump truck mounted on a barge, pumped into a sewage barge, or airlifted by helicopter to a receiving site. Coast Guard-approved marine sanitation devices aboard vessels or designated sewage barges are other options that may be used in remote sites. Land-based outhouses will require permits from the state and the land managing agency or private owner.

5340 – Clothing

Alaska's environmental conditions dictate that response personnel be equipped to operate in the harsh arctic/subarctic environment. Personnel must arrive on-scene with adequate clothing to begin working immediately.

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 Aids: *See the Communication Unit Leader (COML)*

Adequate communications equipment along with a well-thought out communications plan are imperative to a coordinated response. For responses involving numerous vessels or operations distant from the command center, the communications center will have to be placed as close to the response location as feasible. The communication center will require telephones, facsimile machines, single side-band, and VHF-FM base station with additional portable radios. The distances involved may necessitate the installation of additional VHF repeater stations to allow communications at greater distances.

Contingency planners must seriously address their communications requirements in the event of a spill. Failure to properly command and control response resources will prove devastating to the response.

5410 – Communications Plan

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Natural Disasters/ Stafford Act Disasters

- DHSEM Local Area Emergency Alert System Plans
- DHSEM Small Community Emergency Response Plans

5410.1 – Incident Communications

MARINE FREQUENCIES

Channel Designation	Accessibility/Channel Designation		Frequencies	
	ADEC Oil Zone	ADEC Mar Zone	Transmit	Receive
M9		X	156.4500	156.4500
M10		X	156.5000	156.5000
M11		X	156.5500	156.5500
M13		X	156.6500	156.6500
M16		X	156.8000	156.8000
M17		X	156.8500	156.8500
M18A		X	156.9000	156.9000
M21A		X	157.0500	157.0500
M22A		X	157.1000	157.1000
M66		X	156.3250	156.3250
M67		X	156.3750	156.3750
M69		X	156.4750	156.4750
M71		X	156.5750	156.5750
M72		X	156.6250	156.6250
M73		X	156.6750	156.6750
M74	X		156.7250	156.7250
M80A	X		156.0250	156.0250
M81A	X		157.0750	157.0750
M85	X		157.2750	157.2750
**Coast Guard working channels only; monitor only, unless permission received from local Coast Guard Command authorizing use while working a spill or a drill.				

1 **5410.2 – Communications Support**

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3

OTHER COMMUNICATION ASSETS

STATE OF ALASKA COMMUNICATION ASSETS						
	EQUIPMENT	QTY	AGENCY	LOCATION	CONTACT	PHONE
RADIO EQUIPMENT						
Portable VHF Base Stations (Fly-Away Transceivers)	Fly-Away Kit	1	ADEC	Fairbanks	NART Office	451-2121
	Fly-Away Kit	2	ADEC	Anchorage	CART Office	269-3063
	Fly-Away Kit	2	ADEC	Juneau	SART Office	465-5340
Base and Hand Held Ground-Air Radios	Handheld Radios	10	ADEC	Statewide	CART Office	344-7380
	Base Radio	1	ADEC	Valdez	CART Office	835-4698
	Handheld Radios	3	DMV A ECRT	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337
	Base Radio	7	DMV A ECRT	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337
VHF Marine Radios	Handheld Radios	3	ADEC	Soldotna Anchorage	CART Office ADEC WHS	269-3063 344-7380
	Base Radios	2	ADEC	N/A	N/A	----
	Handheld Radios	8	DMV A ECRT	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337
	Base Radios	9	DMV A ECRT	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337
	Motorola Saber III	2	ADEC	Anchorage Valdez	CART Office	269-3063 835-4698
	Motorola Saber II	67	ADEC	Statewide	ADEC WHS	344-7380
Handheld Portable VHF Radios	Motorola Saber I, Programmable, 12 channels	22	ADEC	ADEC Whse (10) Statewide (12)	ADEC WHSe	344-7380 344-7380
	Motorola P-100 Radios, 2 channels	19	ADEC	Anchorage	ADEC WHSe	344-7380
	Motorola MX-360 Radios, 6 channels	13	ADEC	Anchorage (11) Kenai (2)	ADEC WHSe CART Office	344-7380 269-3063

	Bendix/Kin g Radios	4	ADEC	Anchorage (2) Fairbanks (2)	ADEC WHSe NART Office	344-7380 451-2121

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DRAFT

STATE OF ALASKA COMMUNICATION ASSETS						
	EQUIPMENT	QTY	AGENCY	LOCATION	CONTACT	PHONE
	Bendix/King Radios	25	DMVA	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337
	MAXON SP2550SM X	7	DMVA	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337
	Motorola Saber III	2	DMVA	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337
	Motorola M X 360 Radios	1	DMVA	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7000 800-478-2337
	Ericson GE	6	DMVA	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7000 800-478-2337
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT						
Auxiliary power supply (primarily for comms equipment)	Honda 1K W generators	4	ADEC	(2) Warehouse (1) Fairbanks (1) Juneau	ADEC WHSe NART Office SART Office	344-7380 451-2121 465-5340
	Honda 1K W generators	4	DHS&EM	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337
	Northern Lights 5KW Generator	4	DHS&EM	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337
	Generac, 4KW	2	DHS&EM	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337
Satellite phone systems (INMARSAT)	INMARSAT-M	3	ADEC	(1) Fairbanks (1) Anchorage (1) Juneau	NART Office ADECWHSe PERP Staff	451-2121 344-7380 465-5340
	SKY CELL	1	ADEC	Juneau	SART Office	465-5340
	IRRIDIUM PHONE	4	ADEC	(2) Anchorage (2) Fairbanks	ADEC WHSe NART Office	344-7380 451-2121

	Mitsubishi, MSAT	6	DMVA	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337

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STATE OF ALASKA COMMUNICATION ASSETS						
	EQUIPMENT	QTY	AGENCY	LOCATION	CONTACT	PHONE
Interoperable radios and auxiliary power units			Volunteer fire depts.	Bayside and Womens Bay		486-8040
Portable fax machines		3	ADEC	Anchorage	ADEC WHSe	344-7380
		2	DHS&EM	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337
Global Positioning System (GPS) Units	Marine System	6	DHS&EM	Statewide	ADEC WHSe	344-7380

5410.3 – Communication Facilities – TBD

5410.4 – Emergency Communications

Three separate systems for broadcast of emergency messages are available to the Alaska Regional Response Team (RRT) and the Federal or State On-Scene Coordinator. These include the NOAA Weather Radio System, the State of Alaska Emergency Alert System, and the National Warning System.

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

- The nature of the emergency
- Actions underway by local, State and federal agencies and the Responsible Party
- Special instructions to the public

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

State of Alaska Emergency Broadcasting System: The Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (ADHSEM) is responsible for activation of the State Emergency Alert System (EAS). The State EAS can be activated statewide or regionally. To use the EAS, contact ADHSEM and request system activation.

National Warning System: The ADHSEM also operates the Alaska component of the National Warning System (NAWAS). The NAWAS alerting system is designed to provide immediate notification to 28 communities and agencies located in Alaska. This system uses dedicated commercially leased landlines. To use this alerting system, contact ADHSEM and request activation of the NAWAS.

To activate either the EAS or the NAWAS contact ADHSEM at **1-800-478-2337 or 907-428-7000** and provide information as noted above in paragraph a: NOAA Weather Radio System.

5420 – Communications Capabilities

5420.1 – General

Adequate communications equipment along with a well thought out communications plan are imperative to a coordinated response. For responses involving numerous vessels or operations distant from the command center, the communications center will have to be placed as close to the response location as feasible. The communication center will require telephones, facsimile machines, single side band, and VHF-FM base station with additional portable radios. The distances involved may necessitate the installation of VHF repeater stations to allow communications at greater distances. Contingency planners must seriously address their communications requirements prior to a spill. Failure to properly command and control response resources will prove devastating to the response.

Good, dependable communications between the command center and field operations is essential for an efficient spill response. For minor, short duration responses, a minimum of direct point to point communications will be needed and can normally be provided with two or more VHF marine portable radios or, possibly, with telephones. For large, extended responses covering a wide area, a communications set up as close to the incident as possible will be necessary. The communications center will require telephones, facsimile machines, and a single sideband/VHF-FM base station along with additional portable radios. Satellite communications may be added as required.

During prolonged spills, VHF repeaters, multi-frequency scanners, and continuous tape recorders may need to be installed. Portable repeaters can increase the communication range several fold depending upon where the repeaters are placed, by supplementing the coverage provided by permanently installed repeaters.

All responses will require both a simple communication schedule identifying when reports are to be transmitted and when field crews are to report or a full-scale communications management plan that includes the assignment of frequencies, channels, and call signs for various operations.

5420.2 - Radios

Marine communications at the command center and aboard vessels will generally require 25 watt VHF marine radios with high gain antennas. Vessels usually monitor channel 16 and switch to other working frequencies. When aircraft are used in conjunction with on-water activities such as directing vessel movements, VHF marine frequency radios will be required for use by the aircraft. Due to aircraft noise, these radios should be equipped with headsets and boom mikes. Communications with aircraft from the command center will require standard VHF frequency capability.

In large spills where the responsible party is unknown or is not responsive, the contracted response organization will be required to provide the necessary communications "package".

The ADEC maintains a variety of communications equipment that will be employed during a spill incident. A system of six fixed repeaters in Prince William Sound allows for a wide range of VHF radio coverage.

Table below provides a list of the repeaters and their locations and operating frequencies.

Location	Latitude	Longitude	Transmit	PL Code	Receive
Naked Island	60°38' 48"N	146°35'48"E	159.450	141.3	151.310
Jack Mountain/Gore Peak	61°03'18"N	146°35'48"E	154.755	114.8	159.255
Heney Ridge	60°31'30"N	145°41'36"E	154.830	127.3	59.315
LaTouche Island	60°00' 09"N	147°54'05"E	154.815	114.8	159.285
Ellamar Mountain	60°55'07"N	146°40'05"E	159.390	114.8	151.370
Rugged Island	61°03'18"N	146°35'48"E	154.830	127.3	159.315

A schematic drawing of the repeater footprints is provided in figures 1-6. These repeaters are now linked with the Anchorage ADEC offices allowing for direct communications between locations in Anchorage and Prince William Sound. ADEC also maintains portable repeaters, a large number of handheld portable radios, portable VHF base stations, and other communications equipment. The Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management has a mobile emergency communications system that could be established during an emergency declared by the governor. In the initial stages of a response, this system might be available to the Unified Command but only until a separate communications system could be established. The state's system is intended for use by state agencies in emergency situations and not as a joint-use system for other response agencies/organizations.

FIGURE 5-2: VHF REPEATER FOOTPRINTS NAKED ISLAND

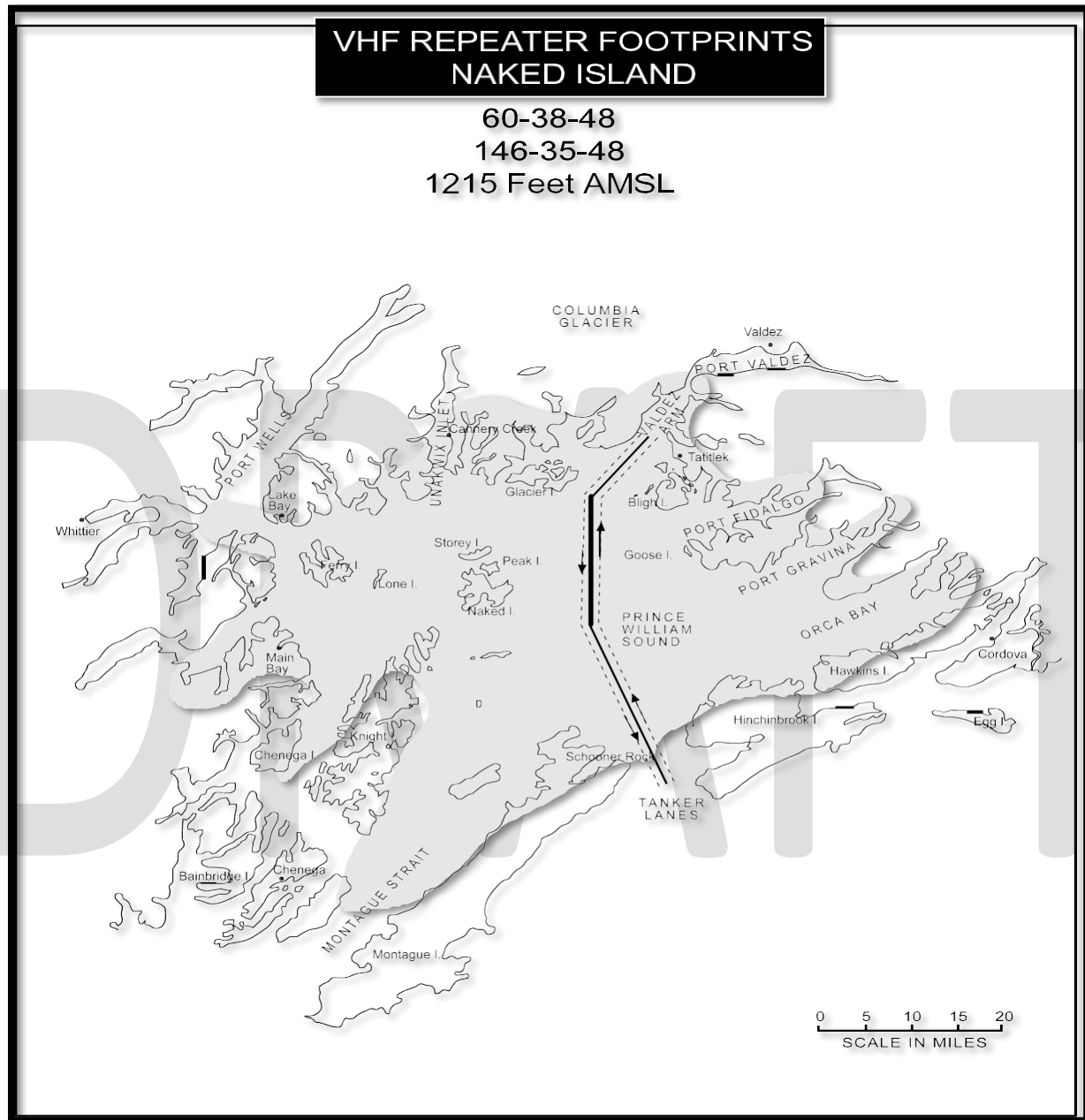


FIGURE 5-3: VHF REPEATER FOOTPRINTS JACK MOUNTAIN

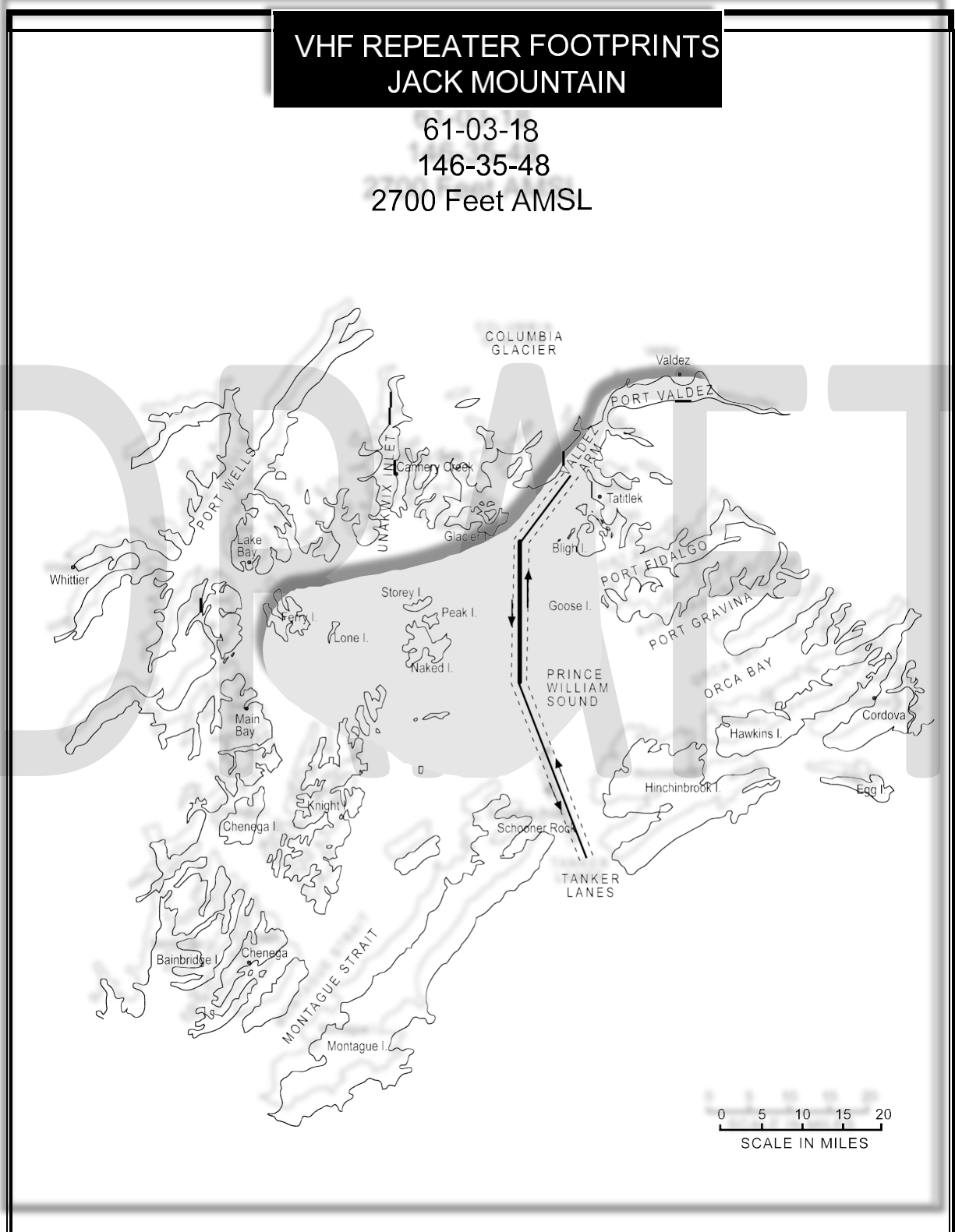


FIGURE 5-4: VHF REPEATER FOOTPRINTS HENEY RIDGE

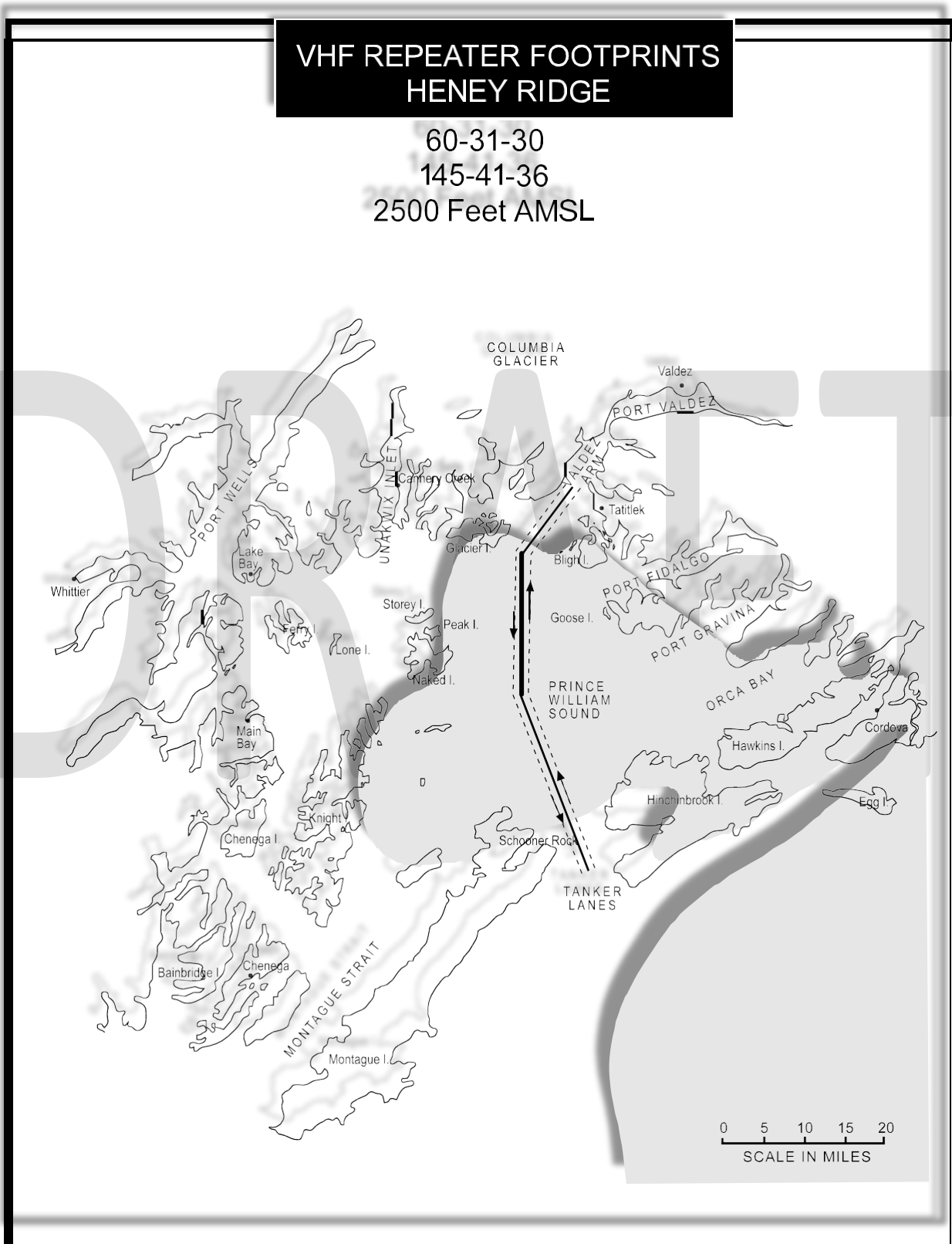


FIGURE 5-5: VHF REPEATER FOOTPRINTS LATOUCHE ISLAND

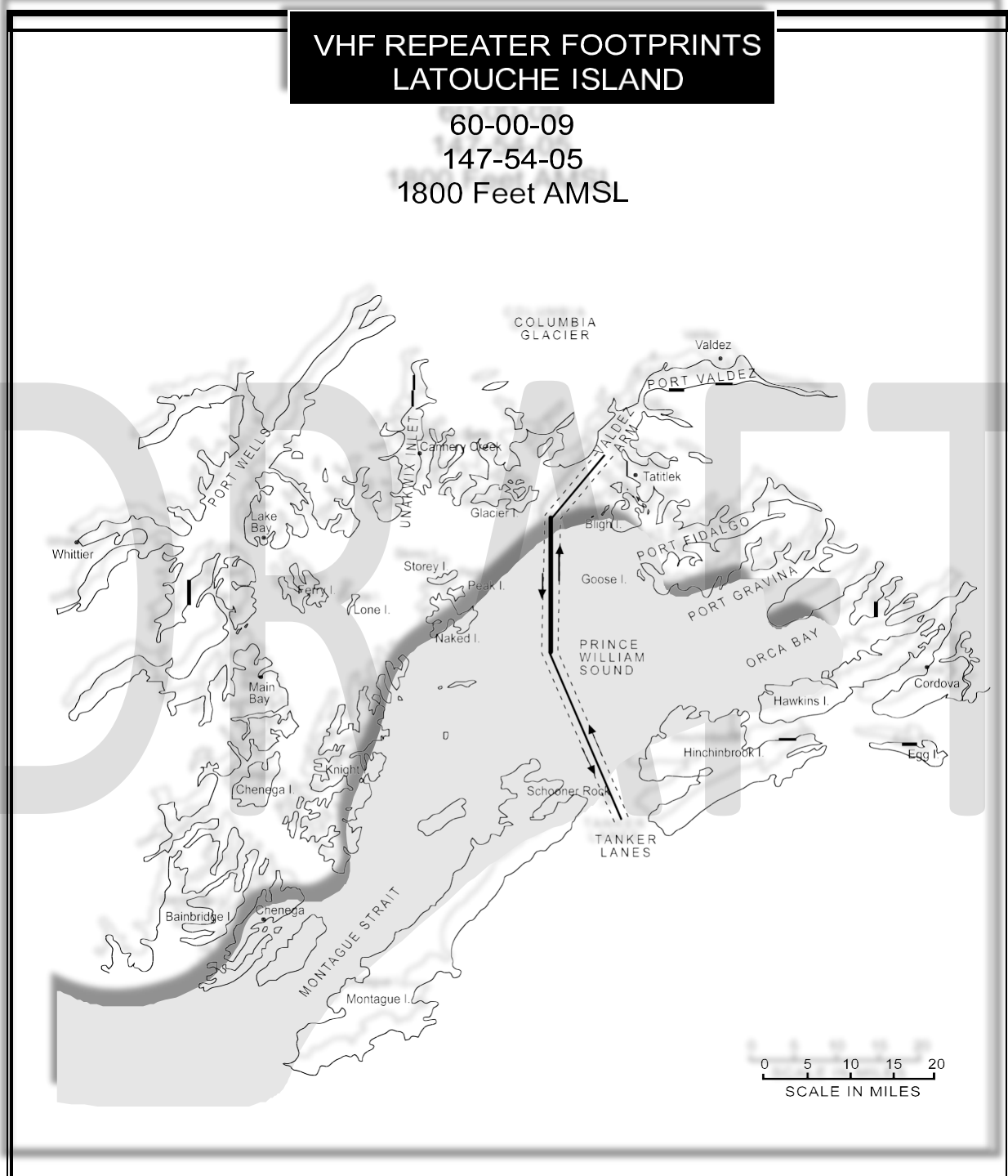


FIGURE 5-6: VHF REPEATER FOOTPRINTS ELLAMAR MOUNTAIN

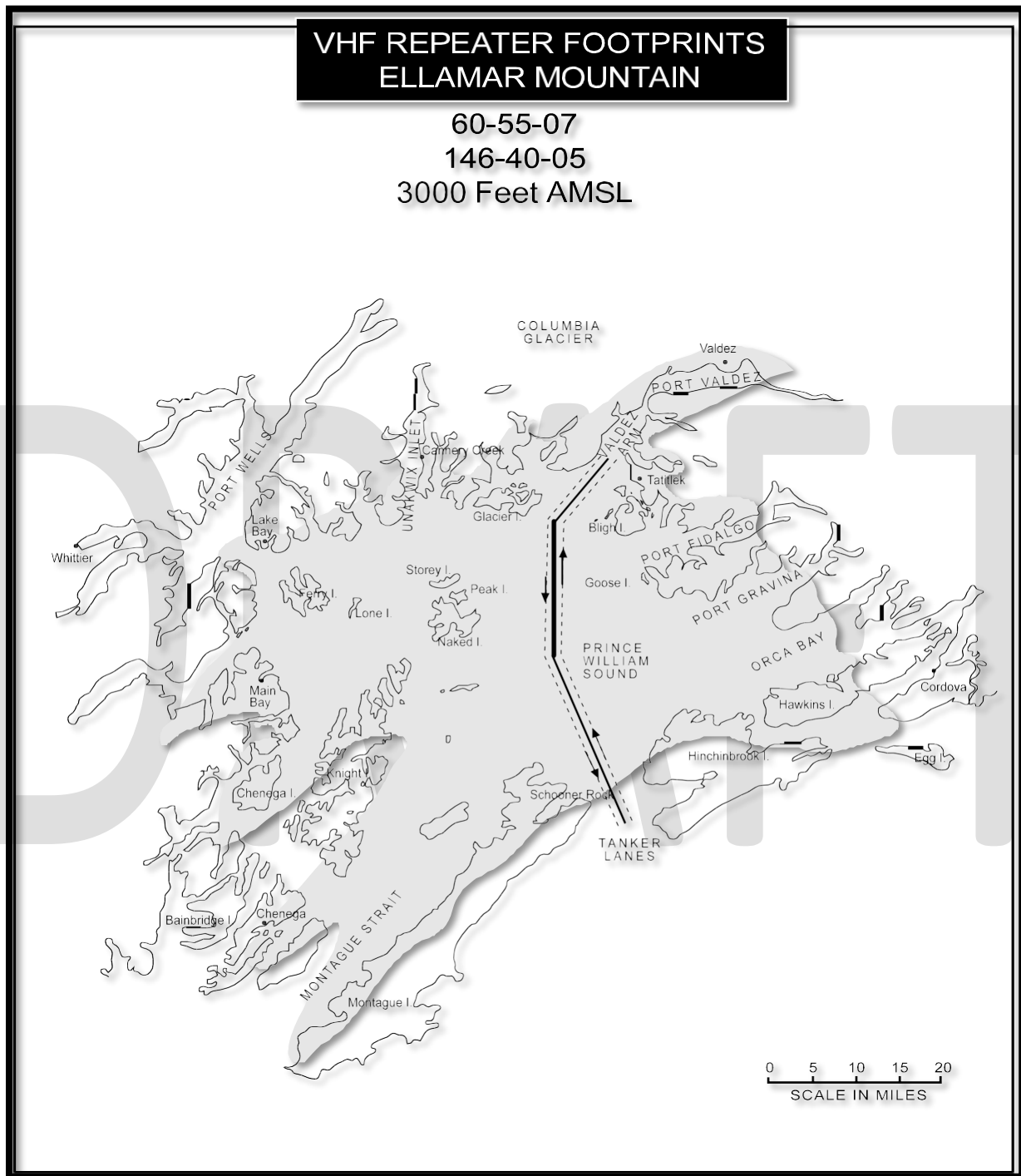
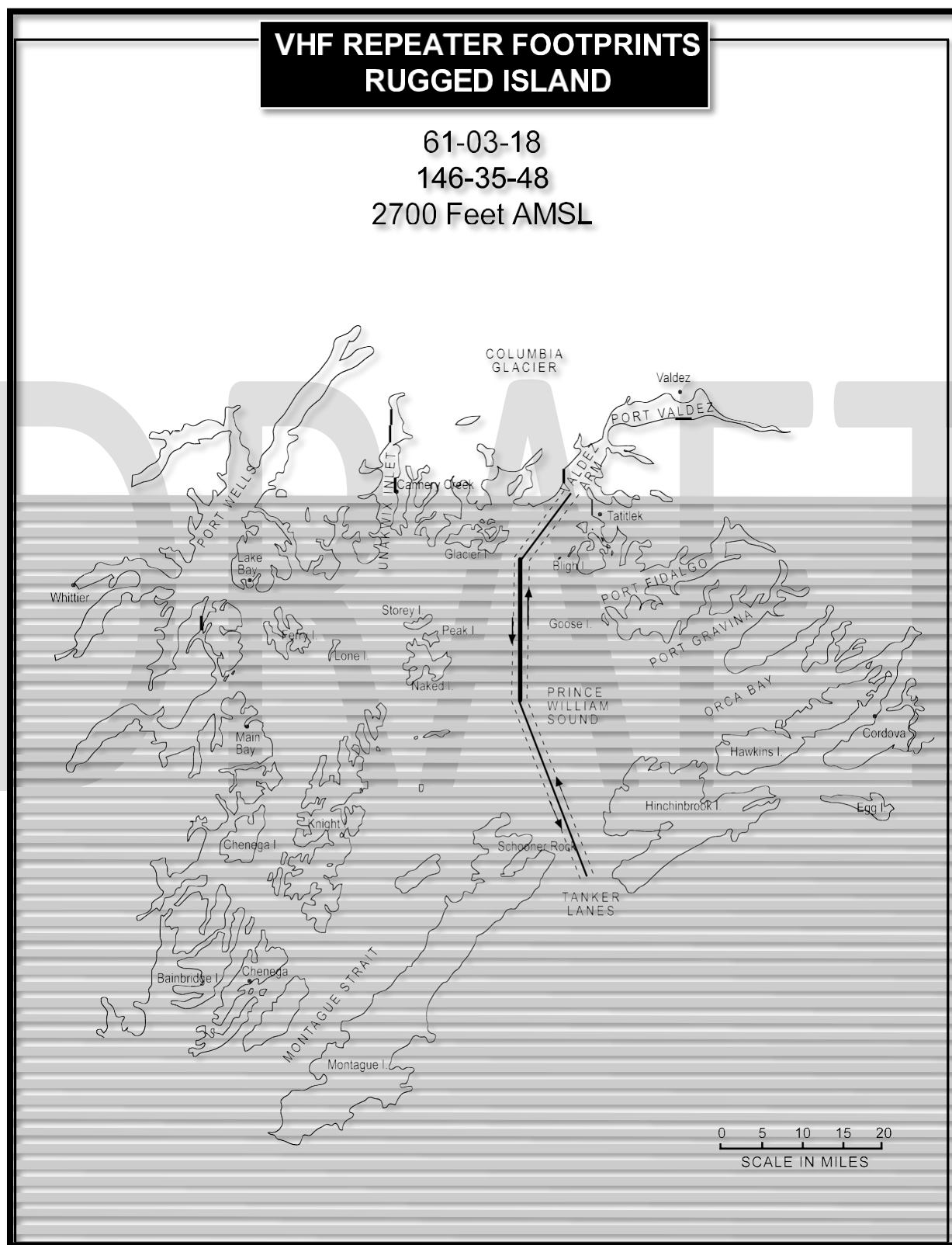


FIGURE 5-7: VHF REPEATER FOOTPRINTS RUGGED ISLAND



Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry – Radio Communications Assets:

The following provides an inventory of Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR), Division of Forestry (DOF) radio communications assets in the PWS Area.

ADNR-DOF Southcentral Regional Office

Anchorage: 269-8463 Fax: 269-8931

DOF's Southcentral Regional Office (SCRO) can transmit (Tx) and receive (Rx) on all the repeater frequencies for the region. They also have an intercom connection to the three area SCRO locations at Big Lake, Kenai, and Copper River through the State microwave system.

VHF

	<u>Channel</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>TX</u>	<u>RX</u>
1) KKAF Initial Attack	Channel 1	Sterling	159.270	151.265
2) AMSA Initial Attack	Channel 3	Mt Susitna	159.270	151.265
3) VCRA Initial Attack	Channel 5	Tolsona	159.330	151.325
4) Air Guard	USFS Guard	Air Cooper Mt	168.625	168.625

UHF

1) AMSA/ER Warehouse & SCRO Logistics	Channel 1	Mt Susitna	458.100	453.100
2) VCRA Logistics	Channel 2	Tolsona	458.350	453.350
3) KKAF Logistics	Channel 3	Sterling	458.500	453.500

AIR TO GROUND (Mt Susitna)	132.45	132.45

INTERCOM	Intercom through the State microwave to each of the SCRO area offices (Big Lake, Kenai, and Copper River)

KKAF = Kenai/Kodiak Area Forestry

AMSA = Anchorage/Mat-Su Area Forestry

VCRA = Valdez/Copper River Area Forestry

Remote Telephone Interface (RTI) – There is a RTI located on Mt. Susitna. This allows radios in the Anchorage area to connect with the phone system and then make phone calls. This is used by State Parks,

U.S. Forestry Service, and DOF. Each agency has eight radios that access the system.

MISCELLANEOUS

	<u>Location</u>	<u>TX</u>	<u>RX</u>
1) Air-Ground	Ester Dome	132.45	132.45
2) Regional Intercom	For contact to all NRO area offices.		

Valdez/Copper River Area Office (VCRA)

Business: 822-5533/ 762-2372

Fire: 822-5533

Fax: 822-5539

The Dispatch office is located 5 miles south of the junction of the Glenn Hwy and the Richardson Hwy on the Richardson Hwy. The console has the following frequencies:

VHF

<u>Channel</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>TX</u>	<u>RX</u>
1) Channel 5 Tolsona Initial Attack	Tolsona	159.330	151.32 5
2) Air Guard USFS Air Guard (Tolsona)	Tolsona	168.625	168.62 5

UHF

3) Channel 2 Tolsona Logistics (Simulcast with Willow Mt)	Tolsona	458.850 458.500	453.35 0 453.50 0

Low Band Air Ground Page r Intercom	Parks/Fish and Game/DOF to State Pager System All SCRO Forestry Offices	45.00 132.45 453.775	45.04 132.45 State Microwave System

The VCRA Office has 2 UHF Repeaters (Willow Mt and Tolsona) and 1 VHF Repeater (Tolsona).

5420.2 - Telephones

Telephone support will have to be coordinated through the local telephone utility. The requirements for telephone support may overload the capability of some of the remote locations resulting in delays in acquiring a suitable number of lines. Long distance service may also be severely limited during initial operations.

5420.3 - Telefax

Dedicate at least two fax machines at the command center. Two fax machines are available at the USCG work area in the VEOC. Fax machines may be purchased or rented in the larger communities within the region. For remote responses, plan to deploy to the spill location with adequate fax capability since availability may be limited or non-existent. Use one machine for incoming and one for outgoing traffic. Establish procedures very early in the response for sending, receiving, and distributing faxes. Publish the fax numbers within the Command Center so that these numbers can be referenced to agencies/organizations outside the command structure.

5420.4 - Portable Telephones

Cellular telephone coverage is rather limited in Alaska and can't be relied upon as a primary means of communication. However, cellular phones can provide an additional means of maintaining communications with individuals outside the command center. Recently, significant improvements in the cellular networks has increased coverage areas. That trend is likely to continue.

ADEC has portable, briefcase-sized satellite terminals (INMARSAT-M) and the USCG's Pacific Strike Team has available an INMARSAT Telesystem (TCS-9200). These systems are capable of placing and receiving calls from anywhere in the world, including remote locations, and supporting fax and computer modem operations. The U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) and Alaska National Guard may also have portable satellite communications packages available.

5420.5 - Portable radios

Response teams will need portable radios with backup batteries and chargers. The responsible party/response contractor must provide adequate radios for their personnel. MSU Valdez has six handheld marine VHF radios. ADEC maintains approximately 90 Saber-series handheld portable VHF radios as well as limited quantities of other portable VHF radios. Additional portable VHF radios may be available through other State agencies such as the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (Forestry Division) and the Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs.

5420.6 - Portable Communications Trailers

Portable communications trailers are rare in Alaska. The major response cooperatives have the capability to establish portable communication centers, either in fly-away kits or road transportable units. The 103rd Civil Support Team (Alaska National Guard) also has extensive command, control, and communications capability that may be available to support a major spill response. The Navy Supervisor of Salvage (NAVSUPSALV) also has a command trailer, as does ADEC. DOD has extensive communications capabilities that could conceivably be made available in the event of a significant spill.

5420.7 - Copiers

Dependable high-volume copiers will be required in the command center. The size of the response will dictate the number of copiers required. Having more than one copier is advisable in the event that one machine breaks down from overuse. Copy machines for mobile and forward command centers should also be considered.

5420.8 - Interpreters

[REFERENCES AND TOOLS](#)

Contact Information:

- ACP Contact Directory

With the growing influx of other cultures into Alaska, plus the possibility of foreign-flag vessels, language barriers may arise. Response staff may need the skills of an interpreter. Local hospitals and the State Troopers are the two most likely sources for the names of available interpreters.

5430 – Federal Communications Assets

General: The following is a description of USCG VHF and HF radio coverage in Alaska. The USCG provides VHF-FM throughout the Southeast and South Central coastal areas and two sites in the Bering Sea. This coverage is not continuous along the coast. High Frequency (HF) coverage provides additional coverage for offshore Alaskan waters. VHF-FM Communications are monitored continuously at Juneau, Valdez and Kodiak operated by USCG Sectors in Juneau and Anchorage. Each Communication Center has listening watches on VHF Channel 16 and 2182 KHz. Communication Station Kodiak (CommSta) provides 24 hour HF coverage on 2182 KHz and 4125 KHz. USCG cutters and aircraft have HF, VHF, and UHF capabilities during underway or air borne operations. All USCG ships (while in port) and shore stations in Alaska are interconnected with a wide area network. All data and recorded message traffic is carried on this network. Telephone service is available at all USCG units. Cellular phone capabilities are available throughout large areas of the state's coastal areas and along the road system. The Juneau USCG District Office maintains a sole satellite capability with other DOD entities.

Each Communication Center can be contacted via VHF-FM channel 16. For communications in Southeast Alaska, Upper Cook Inlet (Site Summit High Site) and the Bering Sea (Cold Bay and St. Paul Island) contact the Sector Juneau Command Center. For Prince William Sound, communications contact Sector Anchorage Command Center. Valdez and Kenai Peninsula, Cook Inlet and Kodiak Island communications are Sector Anchorage Command Center.

Sector Juneau Command Center:

Commercial Phone: (907) 463-2980

Fax: (907) 463-2023

Email: d17-pf-SectorJuneauCommandCenter@uscg.mil

Sector Anchorage Command Center:

Commercial Phone: (907) 428-4100

Toll Free Phone: 1 (866) 396-1361

Fax: (907) 428-4114

Email: sector.anchorage@uscg.mil

Communication Station Kodiak:

Commercial Phone: (907) 487-5778

Seventeenth District Command Center:

Commercial Phone: (907) 463-2000

Toll Free: (800) 478-5555

Cell Phone: *CG (*24)

1 Telex: 49615066 Easylink: 62907427

2 Fax: (907) 463-2023

3 Email: jrccjuneau@uscg.mil

4 **USCG Communications Capabilities:** The following are USCG Aircraft, Ship, and Shore Station
5 communications capabilities.

6 1. C-130 (Fixed wing), H60, and HH65 (Helicopter) Communications Capabilities:

- 7 ■ HF 2-30 MHZ
- 8 ■ VHF 30-87.975 MHZ, Guard 40.5
- 9 ■ VHF 108-117.975 MHZ, AM, RX only
- 10 ■ VHF 118-155.975 MHZ, AM TX/RX, Guard 121.5
- 11 ■ VHF 156-173.95 MHZ, FM, Guard 156.8 (Channel 16)
- 12 ■ UHF 225-399.975 MHZ, AM, Guard 243.0
- 13 ■ ADF FULL DF CAPABILITIES EXCEPT FOR HF

14 2. Patrol Boats (WPB), and Buoy Tenders (WLB):

- 15 ■ HF 2-30 MHZ
- 16 ■ VHF-FM 146-174 MHZ, Preprogrammed channels only, State Trooper
- 17 155.2500, and State Disaster 155.2950 are preprogrammed.
- 18 ■ VHF-FM 156-162 MHZ marine band
- 19 ■ UHF 225-399.975 MHZ

3. USCG Shore VHF-FM Fixed Sites:

Prince William Sound/Sector Anchorage Area:	
CAPE HINCHINBROOK HF	601416N1463852W
CAPE YAKATAGA HF	600456N1422917W
VHF Maritime (NDS & Local)	
CAPE HINCHINBROOK	601416N1463852W
CORDOVA (AVSUPFAC)	602941N1452821W
CORDOVA (TRIPOD HILL)	603312N1454402W
NAKED ISLAND	603846N1472043W
POINT PIGOT	604904N1482249W
POTATO POINT	610324N1464151W
VALDEZ	610735N1462113W
VALDEZ SPIT	610726N1462108W
UHF Air/Ground	
CORDOVA (AVSUPFAC)	602941N1452821W
KODIAK	574413N1523013W
VHF Maritime (NDS & Local)	
BALLYHOO	535508N1663031W
BEDE MOUNTAIN	591836N1515644W
CAPE GULL	581156N1541222W
COLD BAY	551504N1624540W
KODIAK	574413N1523013W
MARMOT ISLAND	581414N1514920W
PILLAR MOUNTAIN	574718N1522620W
RASPBERRY ISLAND	580406N1532257W
RUGGED ISLAND	595138N1492323W
SAINT PAUL ISLAND	570714N1701653W
SITE SUMMIT	611531N1493141W
SITKINAK DOME	563334N1541106W
TUKLUNG MOUNTAIN	585128N1592758W
UHF Air/Ground	
PILLAR MOUNTAIN	574718N1522620W

The above National Distress System (NDS) high sites are monitored 24 hours a day, 365 days a year from Sector Juneau, AIRSTA Kodiak and MSU Valdez. Those locations listed beneath are remoted to the respective control station by landline, microwave, UHF, or VHF or a combination thereof.

- All sites (except those under Valdez) have the following channels: 6, 12, 16, 21A, 22A, 81A
- Valdez (except for Cordova) have channels: 6, 13, 16, 21A, 22A, 81A
- Cordova has channels: 13, 16, 21A, 22A

Those locations marked (HF) Guard 2182 KHz International Distress and calling frequency are capable of operation in the 2-30 MHz range, but on preprogrammed frequencies only. They DO NOT contain any State or Local emergency frequencies. Changes require a technician to physically go to the remote site and reprogram the frequency; they are not remotely changeable/programmable.

Communications Station (CommSta) Kodiak maintains a full long-range HF capability 2-30 MHz.

4. Portable Communications Capabilities:

Kodiak Air Station (AIRSTA) Capabilities: Hand held VHF-FM radios, 156-162 MHz

Kodiak Communications Station (CommSta) Capabilities:

- 1) URC 94 (1 each), HF/VHF AM/FM/CW/SSB Upper/Lower Sideband, Transceiver, HF 1.5-29.999 MHz, 100 Watts, 12,000-mile range. VHF 30.0-79.999 MHz, 50 Watts, 5-mile range.
- 2) ARC 94, 2-30 MHz, 1k increments, 125 Watts
- 3) ARC 190, 2-30 MHz, 100 Hz increments, 400 Watts
- 4) ARC 618, 118-135.9 MHz, 1k increments 5)
RC 513, 150-173.995 MHz, 25k increments
- 6) ARC 159, 225-399.975 MHz, 25k increments
- 7) ARC 182 V/U, 1 VHF 30-87.975 MHz, Guard 40.5
- 8) 2 VHF 108-117.975 MHz, AM, RX only
- 9) VHF 118-155.975 MHz, AM TX/RX, Guard 121.5
- 10) 3 VHF 156-173.95 MHz, FM, Guard 156.8 (Channel 16)
- 11) 4 UHF 225-399.975 MHz, AM, Guard 243.0

5440 – State Communication Assets

The ADEC currently operates an assortment of communications equipment, including a variety of VHF hand-held and base station radios, portable repeaters, repeater extenders, and portable satellite phones. Additionally, sixteen wide-area mountaintop VHF repeater sites in Juneau, Prince William Sound, the Kenai Peninsula, the Anchorage area, Fairbanks, Kodiak and the North Slope are available to enhance area communications.

ADEC is also part of the Alaska Land Mobile Radio (ALMR) system.

ADEC communications equipment is maintained by the logistics staff, which can be reached at 465-5234 in Juneau or 344-7380 in Anchorage. The Alaska Department of Administration Enterprise Technology Services (ETS) branch provides communications support and can be reached at 269-5781 in Anchorage.

The ADEC maintains three communications flyaway kits statewide (one each in Fairbanks, Anchorage, and Juneau) to support on-scene operations. Each kit consists of a VHF/FM base station radio with two 12-volt batteries and supporting hardware (the radio can also operate on commercial power). In addition to the flyaway kits, ADEC has portable suitcase repeater systems, which will provide extended range for on-scene communications. Two UHF suitcase repeater systems are also available, along with 48 compatible handheld transceivers. Four 100-watt portable generators can be deployed to provide power for the communications equipment.

State of Alaska Communication Assets							
	Equipment	Quantity	Agency	Location	Contact	Phone	
RADIO EQUIPMENT							
ADEC Fixed Base Station							
Portable VHF Base Stations (Fly-Away Transceivers)	Fly-Away Kit	1	ADEC	Fairbanks	NART Office	451-2126	
	Fly-Away Kit	2	ADEC	Anchorage	CART Office	269-7542	
	Fly-Away Kit	2	ADEC	Juneau	SART Office	465-5233	
Base and Hand Held Ground-Air Radios	Handheld Radios	10	ADEC	Statewide	CART Office	344-7380	
	Base Radio	1	ADEC	Valdez	CART Office	835-4698	
	Handheld Radios	3	DMVA ECRT	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7000 800-478-2337	
	Base Radio	7	DMVA ECRT	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7000 800-478-2337	
VHF Marine Radios	Handheld Radios	3	ADEC	Soldotna Anchorage	CART Office DEC Warehouse	269-3063 344-7380	
	Base Radios	2	ADEC	N/A	N/A	----	
	Handheld Radios	8	DMVA ECRT	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337	
	Base Radios	9	DMVA ECRT	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337	
	Motorola Saber III	2	ADEC	Anchorage Valdez	CART Office	269-7542 835-4698	
	Motorola Saber II	67	ADEC	Statewide	DEC Warehouse	344-7380	
Handheld Portable VHF Radios	Motorola Saber I, Programmable, 12 channels	22	ADEC	DEC Warehouse (10) Statewide (12)	DEC Warehouse	344-7380 344-7380	
	Motorola P-100 Radios, 2 channels	19	ADEC	Anchorage	DEC Warehouse	344-7380	
	Motorola MX-360 Radios, 6 channels	13	ADEC	Anchorage (11) Kenai (2)	DEC Warehouse CART Office	344-7380 269-3063	

State of Alaska Communication Assets						
	Equipment	Quantity	Agency	Location	Contact	Phone
	Bendix/King Radios	4	ADEC	Anchorage (2) Fairbanks (2)	DEC Warehouse NART Office	344-7380 451-2145
	Bendix/King Radios	25	DMVA	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337
	MAXON SP2550SMX	7	DMVA	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337
	Motorola Saber III	2	DMVA	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337
	Motorola MX 360 Radios	1	DMVA	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7000 800-478-2337
	Ericson GE	6	DMVA	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7000 800-478-2337
			DNR			
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT						
Auxiliary power supply (primarily for comms equipment)	Honda 1KW generators	4	ADEC	(2) Warehouse Fairbanks (1) Juneau	DEC Warehouse NART Office SART Office	344-7380 451-2145 465-5346
	Honda 1KW generators	4	DHS&EM	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337
	Northern Lights 5KW Generator	4	DHS&EM	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337
	Generac, 4KW	2	DHS&EM	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337
Satellite phone systems (INMARSAT)	INMARSAT-M	3	ADEC	(1) Fairbanks (1) Anchorage (1) Juneau	NART Office DEC Warehouse PPR Staff	451-2126 344-7380 465-5233
	SKY CELL	1	ADEC	Juneau	SART Office	465-5233
	IRRIDIUM PHONE	4	ADEC	(2) Anchorage (2) Fairbanks	DEC Warehouse NART Office	344-7380 451-2145

1

State of Alaska Communication Assets						
	Equipment	Quantity	Agency	Location	Contact	Phone
	Mitsubishi, MSAT	6	DMVA	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337
Interoperable radios and auxiliary power units			Volunteer fire depts.	Bayside and Women's Bay		486-8040
Portable fax machines		3	ADEC	Anchorage	DEC Warehouse	344-7380
		2	DHS&EM	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337
Global Positioning System (GPS) Units	Marine System	6	DHS&EM	Statewide	DEC Warehouse	344-7380

2

3 ADEC owns three portable repeaters, available from the Juneau office (465-5239), the Fairbanks office (451-2145), and the Anchorage ADEC
4 warehouse (344-7380). Repeater channel coverage is shown in the following table:

5

ADEC Portable Repeater Channels	Operating Frequencies		
	Transmit	PL	Receive
ADEC Channel 1	154.755	141.3	159.255
ADEC Channel 2	154.815	141.3	159.285
ADEC Channel 3	154.830	141.3	159.315

6

7

8 The State DMVA Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management also acquired a Mobile Emergency Operations Center (MEOC).
9 General facts and information on the MEOC are provided below. The MEOC can be deployed anywhere along Alaska's road system to support a
10 major response operation.

5440.1 – Mobile Emergency Operations Center (MEOC)

The DMVA maintains the Unified Command Mobile Emergency Operations Center, which is available for a spill response if requested by ADEC. The State originally commissioned the mobile facility for establishing an emergency operations center at the Yukon River Bridge in the event of a threat to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, a critical State resource under the federal Buffer Zone Protection Plan of 2006. The fact sheet below provides details on this transportable operations center.

MOBILE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (MEOC) FACT SHEET

Truck Specifications:

Make/Model: Freightliner Columbia

Length: 45 feet

Licensed Gross Weight: 56,000 pounds

Dispatch Weight (full fuel): 41,000 pounds approximately

Fuel Capacity: 140 gallons (3 days' supply at full electrical load)

Emergency Road Equip.: Lights, siren, public address

Internal/External lighting: White/Red internal with external floods

Electrical: Separate chassis and coach battery systems for DC; Two 12.5 KW generators to support AC load

Command Center Capabilities:

- Configured to support a Unified Command level incident.
- Command center will support 10 workstations with laptops.
- Spare dispatch position in command center
- High-speed satellite system; supports video conferencing, VOIP phones, Wi-Fi, and internet.
- Self-erecting and self-orienting satellite system.
- Supports up to 16 Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) telephones via satellite.
- Receive and record both analog and digital broadcast television.
- External tower mounted (pneumatic extension/retraction) high-resolution color video camera with full optical and digital zoom via remote control.
- Multiple video screens with video management panel and external video capability.

Dispatch Center Capabilities:

- Four computer-aided dispatch positions utilizing Telex C-Soft software with full patch capability.
- Headsets, boom microphones, and foot switches available to dispatchers
- Hard mounted ergonomic dispatcher seating.
- Four ALMR mobile radios, panel-mounted
- Two Conventional VHF radios, panel-mounted
- High and Low UHF radios, panel-mounted
- 700/800 MHz (AWARN) radio, panel-mounted
- Marine Radio, panel-mounted
- VHF AM aircraft radio, panel-mounted for air-ground comm.
- ARES-capable amateur radio
- Citizens Band radio
- On-board ALMR-capable portable radio cache, with gang charger

Support Equipment:

- Document printer
- Fax/copier
- 24-inch plotter for maps, drawings, etc.
- Refrigerator, microwave, and coffee pot for extended deployment (comfort items)

- Support trailer with storage space to house up to five personnel for extended deployments.

5440.2 – ALMR

Alaska Land Mobile Radio (ALMR) – The State of Alaska, the Department of Defense, other federal agencies in Alaska, and local municipalities have joined together in a consortium effort to design, build, and operate and maintain a fully interoperable wireless communications system in Alaska, the Alaska Land Mobile Radio Project (ALMR). The primary objective of ALMR is to provide a reliable and secure emergency communications system for all emergency responders in Alaska, especially for multi-agency responses to emergencies and critical situations.

ALMR is a two-way radio system used by first responders and public safety officials for instant, effective, and private communications during everyday operation. It also provides the efficiency, security and flexibility required during emergencies for communications on demand and in real time.

The ALMR transportable capability provides coverage in areas outside the range of the fixed infrastructure to increase capacity during an emergency or event, or to provide temporary communications for a site where communications are down. The transportable capability includes four skids. The communications skid houses a five-channel, P25 trunk site and provides connectivity to support voice, data, internet, telephone and video. The dispatch skid provides for two dispatch locations along with control of the gateway and foreign radio equipment, acquisition and control of the satellite skid, systems monitoring and mesh network control. The tower/generator skid provides power and a crank-up microwave tower. The C and K-U band satellite skid provides reach back capability, as well as robust bandwidth to support National Incident Management System implementation at remote sites. Each skid is military air transportable and complies with requirements for both military and commercial sling lift operations, and is ground-transportable on flatbeds, meeting standards and regulations for transport along state and interstate highways.

The ALMR coverage in the State of Alaska is primarily in the Interior, Southcentral and Southeast areas of the state. For those areas of Alaska not currently within the ALMR coverage, the State of Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (ADMVA) has coordinated with state and local agencies to develop a Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP) to address the interoperability needs of those areas. The plan envisions local entities applying for federal grants to purchase communications equipment appropriate to those communities to allow them to communicate with regional response communities through portable, tactical, interoperable IP gateway devices. For specific details of the SCIP, contact ADMVA. For additional information on the ALMR, Reference [the Alaska Land Mobile Radio website](#).

5500 – RESERVED

5600 – RESERVED

5700 – RESERVED

5800 – RESERVED

5900 – RESERVED FOR AREA/DISTRICT

6000 – FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION

6100 – FINANCE/ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION ORGANIZATION

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Agency Response Guides

- USCG IMH, Chapter 11-1
- AIMS Guide

Finance/Cost

- National Pollution Funds Center: The Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund
- NPFC User Reference Guide (eURG)
- Technical Operating Procedures (TOPS) for State Access under The Oil Pollution Act of 1990
- ADEC About RFA and the Response Fund

Note: None of these guides is specifically prescribed by this plan, and none is mandated for use by response plan holders or potential responsible parties. Federal and State On-Scene Coordinators will work with the response organization established by the responsible party in responding to and managing oil or hazardous substance releases as long as their organization is compatible with ICS principles

6200 – FUND ACCESS

6210 – Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) Funding

The Seventeenth USCG District approves FOSC requests to respond to actual or substantial threat of oil pollution incidents. Procedurally, FOSC staff contacts the NPFC to request a federal pollution number and initial project ceiling. The pollution number is referenced in all subsequent correspondence. Obligation of funds is tracked to ensure the ceiling is not exceeded. For details regarding documentation and cost recovery Reference NPFC Instruction 16451.2.

6220 – State Funding

State governments may request up to \$250,000.00 from the OSLTF via the appropriate FOSC. Procedures for state governments to access the OSLTF are outlined in NPFC Instruction 16451.1.

For details on the state Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Prevention and Response Fund (OHSRPRF), reference [Section 6310.2](#).

6230 – Trustee Funding

The OSLTF is available to pay for response or removal actions carried out under FOSC direction. The NPFC designates the total amount of money available and assigns a Federal Pollution Number (FPN) for the FOSC. Federal agencies working for the FOSC may request funds from the FOSC to pay for their activities.

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

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

6300 – COST

6310 – Cost Recovery

6310.1 – Federal

The National Pollution Fund Center is responsible for cost recovery of Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund funds.

6310.2 – State

ADEC is responsible for cost recovery of Oil & Hazardous Substance Release Prevention and Response Funds (OHSRPRF). ADEC will participate with the Department of Law in cost recovery agreement negotiation. Each participating agency will receive written notification of its responsibility under the cost recovery process. AS 46.08.020 requires that:

- a) Money recovered or otherwise received from parties responsible for the containment and cleanup of oil or a hazardous substance at a specific site, excluding funds for performance bonds and other forms of financial responsibility held in escrow pending satisfactory performance of privately-financed response action; and
- b) Fines, penalties, or damages recovered for costs incurred by the state because of the release or threatened release of oil or a hazardous substance shall be deposited in the general fund and credited to the special account called the "oil and hazardous substance response fund."

As such all monies shall be collected and deposited by the Department of Law/ADEC.

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

- Expenditures Incurred
- Expenditures Submitted for Cost Recovery
- Expenditures Recovered

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

6320 – Cost Documentation, Procedures, Forms & Completion Report

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Finance/Cost

- National Pollution Funds Center: The Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund
- NPFC User Reference Guide (eURG)
- Technical Operating Procedures (TOPS) for State Access under The Oil Pollution Act of 1990
- ADEC About RFA and the Response Fund

6320.1 - Federal

All federal cost documentation, procedures and forms can be accessed at the NPFC website.

6320.2 – State

Fund Expenditures: Activation of a multi-agency State response organization will occur when there is a major or extended incident. Many responses contain emergency elements which must be addressed immediately, and ongoing operations for which use of the Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Prevention and Response Fund (OHSRPRF) may be planned. Therefore, each participating agency should be aware of, and comply with, its policies and procedures for financial and accounting issues, and must be aware of emergency exceptions to its policies, procedures, and constraints for reimbursement from the OHSRPRF. Failure to comply with requirements for expenditures from the OHSRPRF shall preclude reimbursement of expenditures.

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

- 1) ADEC - ADEC shall expend and obligate money directly from the OHSRPRF. ADEC shall be responsible for a consolidated report on expenditures reimbursed from the OHSRPRF for initial response, cleanup, and recovery operations at the conclusion of the incident. The report shall address items required in agency reporting requirements, below.

Under AS 46.08.045, the Commissioner can access the response fund for an oil or hazardous substance discharge when it is a declared disaster, or if there is no declared disaster, by providing proper notice to the governor and legislature.

- 2) Other Agencies - Other State agencies should only incur obligations and expenditures after receiving a request for involvement and work plan approved by the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC). Obligations and expenditures not requested by the SOSC will not be reimbursed from the OHSRPRF. Other agencies may seek reimbursement from the OHSRPRF by one of two methods: Inter-Departmental Accounting Journal Entries (AJE's) or Reimbursable Services Agreements (RSA's). In both cases, supporting documentation requirements may be in excess of standard State requirements. Thus, agencies should carefully review supporting documentation requirements. Requests for reimbursement shall be reviewed against OHSRPRF requirements and shall not be approved unless the documentation requirements have been met.

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

- 3) University of Alaska - Documentation requirements and access to the OHSRPRF for the University of Alaska has the same standard documentation and reporting requirements as other agency involvement, but reimbursements shall be through a general warrant.

Fund Expenditure Methods

Inter-Departmental Accounting Journal Entries - The document shall include:

- ☐ Transaction Screen Printout
- ☐ Audit Trail Printout, Showing Expenditures
- ☐ Copies of Invoices, Procurement Documentation, Travel Documentation, Time Sheet, Warrant Register
- ☐ Narrative justification for the expenditure that addresses the specific reason for each expenditure as it relates to the approved work plan for that agency
- ☐ Other information to aid ADEC in the approval process
- ☐ Other information to aid ADEC in the cost recovery process
- ☐ Name and telephone of agency contact for additional information

All inter-agency accounting journal entries shall be approved by the SOSC or his/her designee prior to authorization and certification by ADEC.

Reimbursable Services Agreements (RSA's) - The execute document shall include:

- ☐ Transaction Screen Printouts
- ☐ Audit Trail Showing Expenditure
- ☐ Copies of Invoices, Procurement Documentation, Travel Documentation, Time Sheet, Warrant Register
- ☐ Narrative justification for the expenditure, addressing specific reasons for each expenditure as they relate to the agency's approved work plan
- ☐ Other information to aid ADEC in the approval process
- ☐ Other information to aid ADEC in the cost recovery process
- ☐ Name and telephone of agency contact for additional information

All RSA additions, executions, and amendments shall be approved by the SOSC or his/her designee prior to authorization and certification by ADEC.

Required Reports - All agencies shall be required to file reports on expenditures reimbursed from the OHSRPRF at the conclusion of their involvement in the response. The report shall address the following topics:

- ☐ Work Plan and Accomplishments
- ☐ Personal Services Expenditures by Name, PCN, Total Compensation and Services Performed
- ☐ One Time Purchases >\$10,000
- ☐ Contractual Agreements >\$20,000
- ☐ Equipment Purchases

Accounting: Accounting functions (AKSAS) will rarely be located onsite. All agencies must use a unique accounting structure (such as ledger code, program code) or other tool to identify all expenditures by specific ICS project.

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

Departmental AJE's for reimbursement by ADEC should be sent to ADEC RD 18128. AKSAS transactions for Reimbursable Services Agreement (RSA) executions, additions, and amendments for reimbursement by ADEC should be sent to ADEC RD 18128.

The State of Alaska maintains reimbursable petty cash accounts for small purchases (usually less than \$100.00). The balance of these accounts is normally under \$100.00. Field Warrants are used in situations that require immediate payment. They are limited to a maximum of \$1,000.00. Any amount over \$1,000.00 should be paid with an AKSAS generated general warrant.

Personnel/Payroll - Responsible Agency: DOA

Personnel and payroll actions are governed by the various collective bargaining agreements, Personnel Rules, and the State Administrative Manual, as well as individual departmental policies and procedures. In an initial activation of a multi-agency ICS, the Department of Administration shall take the lead role in establishing a core group, which will consist of one or more representatives from each of the following agencies:

- Department of Administration
- Division of Personnel
- Division of Labor Relations
- Division of Finance
- Department of Environmental Conservation
- All other State agencies with employees assisting in the cleanup efforts

The core group will address the following issues and any other issues as they arise to ensure consistency between departments:

- ❑ Overtime eligibility for Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) exempt employees
- ❑ Modifications to collective bargaining agreements through Letters of Agreement
- ❑ Time reporting form modifications to address unique reporting requirements of the incident
- ❑ Establishment of record keeping policies and procedures for volunteer corps
- ❑ Assist in position classification and hiring for large numbers of emergency hires and non-permanent staff, agency guidance and assistance. This assistance will be available to all agencies, but agencies may choose to follow the existing procedures without this assistance.
- ❑ Assist the Finance/Administration Section Chief in the hire and training of personnel/payroll staff to remain on site.

ADEC shall review each agency's equipment purchases and make a determination of equipment, which shall be required for the emergency response. The agency shall relinquish that equipment to ADEC for transportation to a local response conexus. The balance of equipment shall remain in the sole possession of the purchasing agency. The agency shall not be required to reimburse the OHSRPRF for equipment, which ADEC does not require for emergency response.

Documentation - Responsible Agency: ALL/ADEC/LAW

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

Additional Requirements - Additional documentation and data management requirements shall vary by incident. ADEC, in conjunction with the Department of Law, shall establish the documentation and data

management requirements for each incident. Attention shall be paid to cost recovery requirements. Each participating agency shall be provided written instructions by ADEC for documentation requirements in excess of minimums.

6320.3 – National Pollution Fund Center Technical Operating Procedures

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Finance/Cost

- National Pollution Funds Center: The Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund
- NPFC User Reference Guide (eURG)
- Technical Operating Procedures (TOPS) for State Access under The Oil Pollution Act of 1990

6320.4 – Finance and Resource Management Field Guide - TBD

6330 – Reimbursable Expenses

6330.1 – Procedures for Reimbursement

For reimbursement under the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, Reference the Compensation/Claims section of this document.

For local government reimbursement under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, follow this link for information: <https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/local-governments-reimbursement-program>

6340 – Liability Limits

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

6400 – TIME - TBD

6500 – COMPENSATION/CLAIMS

6510 – Claims against the OSLTF

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Finance/Cost

- National Pollution Funds Center: The Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund
- NPFC User Reference Guide (eURG)
- Technical Operating Procedures (TOPS) for State Access under The Oil Pollution Act of 1990

Guidance for submitting a claim under the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund can be found at the NPFC website.

6520 – Compensation for Injury Specialist (INJR) - TBD 6530 – Claims Specialist (CLMS) - TBD

6600 – PROCUREMENT

6610 – Contracting Officer Authority

6610.1 – Federal

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Finance/Cost

- National Pollution Funds Center: The Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund
- NPFC User Reference Guide (eURG)
- Technical Operating Procedures (TOPS) for State Access under The Oil Pollution Act of 1990

Federal contract authority for spill response falls under the Federal On scene Coordinator duties.

6610.2 – State

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Finance/Cost

- Technical Operating Procedures (TOPS) for State Access under The Oil Pollution Act of 1990
- ADEC About RFA and the Response Fund

Responsible Agency: DOA

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

In an initial activation of the multi-agency ICS, the Department of Administration shall establish an on-scene Procurement Office, using the designated contract support team (DCST); reporting to the Finance/Administration Section Chief. The Logistics Section Chief will work with the Procurement Office to ensure accounting practices and procedures are followed for all transactions.

Primary activities shall be to:

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

6700 – RESERVED

6800 – RESERVED

6900 – RESERVED FOR AREA/DISTRICT

7000 – HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Hazardous Substances

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

Chemical and Hazard Material Guides and Manuals, available under “Hazardous Substances”

- CHEMTREC, Chemical/Hazardous Substance information, 1 800-424-9300
- Emergency Response Guide (DOT, 2020)
- International Maritime Dangerous Goods Codes
- Fire Protection Guide to Hazardous Materials, NFPA catalog
- NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards
- Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities
- Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO), EPA Software Suite (includes CAMEO, ALOHA and MARPLOT)
- National Institutes of Health PubChem Open Chemistry Database

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.

7100 – INTRODUCTION

This chapter profiles the hazards associated with extremely hazardous substances (EHS) in Alaska. It identifies the substances, where they are found, how they are transported, the risks they pose to the public, and the current capability of industry and government to respond to large-scale accidents.

EHS, for the most part, are those substances that pose an acute inhalation threat to humans. The distribution of EHS in Alaska falls into relatively distinct and predictable patterns. Hydrogen sulfide gas occurs only in association with crude oil production. Chlorine is found primarily at the municipal water and wastewater treatment facilities and seafood processing facilities of coastal southcentral and southeastern Alaska, as well as larger municipal facilities on the highway system. Anhydrous ammonia is

found typically in coastal communities with seafood processing facilities. Sulfuric acid occurs at major industrial facilities and at remote communications facilities (as a battery electrolyte), and sodium cyanide is typically located at mining operations and transport facilities. Many of the more exotic substances occur at a small number of industrial or trans-shipment facilities.

Major routes and modes of transportation of EHS into and around the state are relatively simple. Interstate transport of EHS consists nearly exclusively of transport of substances into the state from the southern contiguous states by water. With a scattered and largely rural population, the potential for an accidental EHS release with catastrophic consequences – for example, affecting over 1,000 persons – in Alaska is confined to a handful of population centers. On the other hand, release consequences could still be great in many Alaskan communities when evaluated in terms of the percentage of a community's population affected and the degree of impact.

Response to an EHS release can be either defensive or offensive in nature. Defensive response measures include detecting a release, notifying the public and appropriate agencies, predicting plume movement, and protecting the public through evacuation or shelter-in-place tactics. Key to effective defensive response is a local emergency plan to guide the effort. A degree of defensive response capability exists in Alaska communities as evidenced by the existence of local emergency response plans in most communities.

Offensive response includes monitoring chemical concentrations and entering hazard zones to accomplish rescue, control, decontamination or other objectives. Key to effective offensive response is a well-trained, equipped and practiced Hazmat team. Such teams, though, are expensive to equip and train, and maintaining a level of proficiency commensurate with the risk to responders is costly. The Hazmat response teams of the Municipality of Anchorage, the 103rd Civil Support Team WMD (Alaska National Guard), and the City of Kodiak provide a degree of offensive response capability for their respective locales.

Areas with substantial risk and no or limited offensive response capability include the Kenai Peninsula Borough Planning District, the Aleutians East and Aleutian and Pribilof Planning Districts, the Bristol Bay Planning District, and the Northwest Arctic Borough Planning District.

7110 – Overview of Chemical Hazards

This section discusses chemical hazards in general and those in Alaska particularly. It is intended to provide some background for readers that may not be familiar with the hazards posed by EHS.

1) Release and Dispersion Mechanics: EHS in Alaska include compressed and refrigerated gases, liquids and solids. The ways in which each is released and disperses in the environment differ.

Gases: Compressed and refrigerated gases can be released directly into the environment and spread under the influence of meteorological conditions. The rate at which a compressed gas is released depends on such factors as the amount of the substance in the container, the temperature of the substance, and the size of the hole through which the gas escapes. Once released, compressed gases spread in a downwind direction under the influence of meteorological conditions and gravity. The spread of compressed gases is particularly sensitive to wind speed. The slower the wind speed, the further high concentrations of gases will reach.

Liquids: Liquids are normally assumed to be dispersed into the atmosphere through evaporation. The evaporative rate is largely a function of chemical properties, the temperature of the liquid, and the surface area of the pool. The rate of release of liquids to the atmosphere through evaporation at normal temperatures is usually much slower than that for compressed gasses. As a result, even highly toxic liquids are far less likely to cause off-site impacts than the compressed gasses, provided the liquids are released and remain at ambient temperatures.

1 It is important to note that heating toxic liquids as a result of fire or other chemical reactions can
2 dramatically increase release rates and downwind impact distances. Highly reactive liquids, such as strong
3 acids, react with many substances while generating heat, which increases evaporative rates. Chemical
4 reaction of liquids with substances in the environment upon release can also produce toxic gases as
5 products of reaction. Under certain conditions, liquids can also be introduced into the environment as fine
6 aerosols, which behave much like gases.

7 **Solids:** Finely divided solids can be released by explosion or other physical means and may disperse much
8 like gases. Like liquids, solids can also react with other substances to release toxic gases.

9 2) **Causes of Releases:** Causes of chemical accidents in Alaska are expected to mirror causes reflected in
10 nationwide records. In a general sense, causes of most chemical accidents fall into three primary (but
11 not entirely distinct) categories: human error, fire, and natural disasters.

12 **Human Error:** The single greatest cause of chemical releases reflected in nationwide records is, directly or
13 indirectly, human error. Inadequate training, lapses in judgment, and inadequate number of personnel
14 appear repeatedly in the records as the cause of chemical accidents. The statistic suggests that the
15 frequency of accidental releases is directly proportional to the level of human judgment and opportunity
16 for mistakes. There is every reason to expect that the prevalence of human error as a cause of chemical
17 accidents will apply in Alaska.

18 **Fire:** Fire is also a common, and in some ways a problematic, cause of releases. In closed systems, such as
19 pressure vessels or refrigeration systems, increases in temperatures cause increases in internal pressure.
20 To reduce the risk of explosion, most closed systems are equipped with some form of pressure relief
21 device that will vent all or some of the system contents in the event of over-pressurization. Extreme
22 temperatures associated with fires can be expected to result in the release of gases via these pressure
23 relief devices.

24 For liquids, heat produced by fires increases vapor pressures and the rate at which liquids are released
25 into the air. Fires can also produce or accelerate chemical reactions whereby toxic substances are created
26 and dispersed. It is important to note that most plume models do not simulate the effects of fire and other
27 chemical reactions.

28 One characteristic of fire, on the other hand, tends to reduce the effects of fire-associated releases.
29 Produced heat forms strong vertical air currents that disperse emissions vertically, as opposed to
30 horizontally along the ground surface.

31 **Natural Disaster:** Other causes of accidental chemical releases include natural phenomena such as
32 earthquakes, and floods. With its active seismic zones, earthquakes may be a more likely cause of chemical
33 releases in Alaska. Natural disasters can result in situations that exceed those contemplated in normal
34 emergency planning.

35 3) **Accident Frequencies:** The expected frequency of accidental chemical releases on a unit basis will be
36 higher in Alaska than on a national basis. Factors that will tend to increase the likelihood of a release
37 include extreme environmental conditions, improper training, and lack of regulatory oversight.

38 **Fixed Facilities:** The Handbook of Chemical Hazard Analysis Procedures (Federal Emergency Management
39 Agency - FEMA et al, 1990) presents an approach for estimating the likelihood of releases from facilities.
40 In formulating the approach, FEMA suggests that the frequency of significant accidents is largely a function
41 of the number of containers, and whether the containers are in use or in storage: Primarily due to the
42 potential for fire damage, FEMA concludes that the frequency of accidents is ten times greater for
43 containers in warehouses and other storage facilities than for containers at medium size industrial
44 facilities such as water treatment plants. FEMA also concludes that accident frequency varies directly with
45 the number of containers – the more containers, the higher the likelihood of an accident.

The handbook suggests a failure rate for water treatment plants and other medium size industrial users of 1×10^{-4} failures per storage tank or pressure vessel per year. For warehouses and other storage facilities, the handbook suggests a failure rate of 1×10^{-3} failures per storage tank or pressure vessel per year. While valve and piping leaks are far more common than container failures, such operational leaks are often detected and are often of a magnitude that does not pose a threat beyond the facility and immediate working environment. As a result of the limited number of containers present at individual facilities in Alaska, the expected frequency of container failure at any single facility should never exceed 1×10^{-2} per year.

Bulk Marine Transport: The Handbook of Chemical Hazard Analysis Procedures (FEMA et al, 1990) states that marine transportation has the lowest accident rate per ton-mile and the lowest number of accidents of the various modes of transportation. The large energies involved when accidents do occur, however, can result in large cargo losses. The handbook estimates spill frequency for bulk marine transport based on the likelihood of vessel accidents per mile traveled or per port call. Suggested accident frequencies vary from 1×10^{-3} per mile for collisions and groundings in harbors and bays to 5×10^{-6} per mile for groundings on lakes, rivers and intercoastal waterways. Of the accidents involving single-hulled vessels, 25 percent can be expected to result in releases, and of these, 30 percent can be expected to result in the loss of 100 percent of one tank or compartment. This suggests large-scale releases may occur at a frequency of 7.5×10^{-5} to 3.75×10^{-7} per mile traveled.

Bulk Rail Transport: The Handbook of Chemical Hazard Analysis Procedures (FEMA et al, 1990) estimates spill frequency for bulk rail transport based on the likelihood of accidents per rail car-mile. The handbook suggests a frequency for mainline accidents of 6×10^{-7} per car-mile and a frequency for yard accidents of 3×10^{-6} per car-mile. Of the accidents, the handbook suggests that 30 percent can be expected to result in complete loss of cargo. This yields a frequency for large-scale releases from mainline accidents of 1.8×10^{-7} per car-mile and 9×10^{-7} per car-mile for releases from accidents in rail yards.

Bulk Truck Transport: The Handbook of Chemical Hazard Analysis Procedures (FEMA et al, 1990) estimates spill frequency for bulk truck transport based on the likelihood of truck accidents per mile traveled, and the percentage of those accidents that result in a release of some or all of the contents. The handbook suggests use of an average accident rate of 2×10^{-6} accidents per mile for trucks carrying bulk quantities of hazardous materials. The method suggests that accidents result in spills 20 percent of the time, and of those, 20 percent will result in release of the entire cargo. Considering all factors, the handbook suggests that accidents will result in release of the entire contents at a rate of 8×10^{-8} per mile traveled per year.

4) **Release Consequences:** While releases of chemical substances can certainly affect the environment, release consequences are most often evaluated in terms of human injury and loss of life. If this standard is used, it is understood that the most severe consequences are associated with releases in highly populated areas. With a scattered and largely rural population, the potential for catastrophic consequences - for example, affecting over 1,000 persons - in Alaska is confined to a handful of population centers. On the other hand, release consequences evaluated in terms of the percentage of a community's population impacted and the degree of impact could still be great in many Alaskan communities.

5) **Risk:** Risk is normally considered a function of both the likelihood of a release, and the severity of the consequences. Risk is greatest where a release is most likely to occur and the consequences would be most severe - the least where releases are highly improbable, or even if one were to occur, impacts would be minor. In a general sense, chemical risk in Alaska is not nearly as high as many parts of the nation. Nevertheless, many Alaskan communities are faced with some degree of chemical risk.

1 7200 –OPERATIONS

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Hazardous Substances

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

Chemical and Hazard Material Guides and Manuals, available under “Hazardous Substances”

- CHEMTREC, Chemical/Hazardous Substance information, 1 800-424-9300
- Emergency Response Guide (DOT, 2020)
- International Maritime Dangerous Goods Codes
- Fire Protection Guide to Hazardous Materials, NFPA catalog
- NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards
- Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities
- Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO), EPA Software Suite (includes CAMEO, ALOHA and MARPLOT)
- National Institutes of Health PubChem Open Chemistry Database

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.

2 **7210 – HAZMAT Response**

3 INITIAL NOTIFICATION OF RESPONSE AGENCIES: All hazardous material (hazmat) releases in excess of the
4 reportable quantity (RQ) must be reported by the responsible party to the National Response Center. Any
5 release regardless of the amount is required to be reported to the State of Alaska, Department of
6 Environmental Conservation (ADEC). Upon notification of a release, the NRC shall promptly notify the
7 appropriate Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC). The FOSC shall contact the ADEC State On-Scene
8 Coordinator (SOSC). If ADEC receives notification first, the SOSC shall notify the FOSC promptly. An
9 emergency notification list is provided at the front of the Response Section to this plan. The FOSC and the
10 SOSC will relay the notification to local communities, resource agencies, medical facilities, and others as

necessary and begin coordination with a Local On-Scene Coordinator (LOSC) if the incident poses an immediate threat to public health and safety.

As long as there is an immediate threat to public safety, LOSC serves as the ultimate command authority if the FOSC or SOSC does not assume the lead role for the response or the LOSC request a higher authority to assume that responsibility. LOSC can at any time request higher authority to assume command and control of an incident. Local emergency plans should be consulted for any specific directions or guidelines. The local fire department and/or the Local Emergency Planning Committee should have the most current records on local storage of hazardous materials that are in quantities that meet federal reporting requirements.

RECOGNITION: The recognition of chemical or physical hazards is essential to dealing with a release safely. Chemical and physical hazards may be confronted by emergency response personnel when responding to a hazardous material incident. Chemical hazards include biological, radioactive, toxic, flammable, and reactive hazards. Physical hazards include slips, trips and falls, materials handling, thermal, electrical and noise hazards, and confined spaces.

Once a hazardous material has been identified it is important to determine the hazards and properties. Thousands of substances exhibit one or more characteristics of flammability, radioactivity, corrosiveness, toxicity, or other properties which classify them as hazardous. For any particular hazardous category, the degree of hazard varies depending on the substance.

The degree of hazard is a relative measure of how hazardous a substance is. For example, the Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) concentration of butyl acetate in air is 10,000 parts per million (ppm); the IDLH for tetrachloroethane is 150 ppm. Tetrachloroethane is therefore far more toxic (has a higher degree of hazard) when inhaled in low concentration than butyl acetate. Vapors from butyl acetate, however, have a higher degree of explosive hazard than tetrachloroethane vapors which are not explosive.

Once the substance(s) has been identified, the hazardous properties and degree of hazard can be determined using reference materials. Chemical properties and the health hazards associated with the various materials transported in the Prince William Sound (PWS) area region can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) CHRIS Manual, the Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Guidebook (current edition), and CAMEO (Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations) computer programs. Industry experts can be consulted as well. An excellent resource is the CHEMTREC 24-hour information number, 1-800-424-9300, supported by the Chemical Manufacturers Association. Additional references are provided below.

Although appropriate references give information about a substance's environmental behavior, additional field data will likely be required. Most frequently, air monitoring and sampling are needed to verify and identify the presence of hazardous materials, to calculate concentrations, and to confirm dispersion patterns.

EVALUATION: To properly evaluate a hazardous materials release, the incident must be characterized. Incident characterization is the process of positively identifying the substance(s) involved and evaluating the actual or potential public health and environmental impacts. Characterizing a hazardous substance incident is generally a two-phase process, an initial characterization followed by a more comprehensive characterization.

Initial Characterization: The initial characterization is based on information that is readily available or can be obtained fairly rapidly to determine what hazards exist and if immediate protective measures are necessary. During this initial phase, a number of key decisions must be made regarding:

- Imminent or potential threat to public health.
- Imminent or potential threat to the environment.

- Immediate need for protective actions to prevent or reduce the impact.
- Protection of the health and safety of response personnel.

If the incident is not immediately dangerous to human life or sensitive environments, more time is available to evaluate the hazards, to design plans for cleanup, and to establish safety requirements for response personnel. Information for characterizing the hazards can be obtained from on-scene intelligence (records, placards, eye witnesses, etc.), direct-reading of instruments, and sampling. Depending on the nature of the incident and the amount of time available, various combinations of this information gathering process are used. The following outline describes an approach to collecting data needed to evaluate the impact of a hazardous materials incident.

↴ An attempt should be made to gather as much information as possible, such as:

- Description and exact location of the incident
- Date and time of occurrence
- Hazmats involved and their physical/chemical properties
- Present status of incident
- Potential pathways of dispersion
- Habitation - population at risk
- Environmentally sensitive areas - endangered species, delicate ecosystems
- Economically sensitive areas - industrial, agricultural
- Accessibility by air, roads and waterways
- Current weather and forecast (next 24 to 48 hours)
- Aerial photographs/video when possible
- A general layout and mapping of the site
- Available communications

↴ Off-site reconnaissance (that can be conducted in Level D) should be the primary inspection for initial site characterization when the hazards are largely unknown or there is no urgent need to go on-site. Off-site reconnaissance consists of visual observations and monitoring for atmospheric hazards near the site. Collecting of off-site samples may identify substance migration or indicate on-site conditions. Off-site reconnaissance would include:

- Monitoring ambient air with direct-reading instruments for:
 - Organic and inorganic vapors, gases, and particulates
 - Oxygen deficiency
 - Specific materials, if known
 - Combustible gases and radiation
- Identifying placards, labels, or markings on containers or vehicles
- Noting the configuration of containers, tank cars, and trailers
- Noting the types and numbers of containers, tank cars, trailers, buildings, and impoundments
- Identifying any leachate or runoff
- Looking for biological indicators - dead vegetation, animals, insects or fish
- Noting any unusual odors or conditions
- Observing any vapors, clouds, or suspicious substances
- Taking off-site samples of air, surface water, ground water (wells), drinking water, site runoff, and soil
- Reviewing the Dangerous Cargo Manifest
- Conducting interviews with workers, witnesses, observers, or inhabitants

1 ↵ An on-site survey (conducted in a minimum of Level B protection until hazards can be determined)
2 may be necessary if a more thorough evaluation of hazards is required. On-site surveys require
3 personnel to enter the restricted or hot zone of the site. Prior to any personnel conducting an on-site
4 survey, an entry plan addressing what will be initially accomplished and prescribing the procedures to
5 protect the health and safety of response personnel will be developed. On-site inspection and
6 information gathering would include:

- 7 • Monitoring ambient air with direct-reading instruments for:
 - 8 ○ Organic and inorganic vapors, gases, and particulates
 - 9 ○ Oxygen deficiency
 - 10 ○ Specific materials, if known
 - 11 ○ Combustible gases and radiation
- 12 • Observing containers, impoundments, or other storage systems and noting:
 - 13 ○ Numbers, types, and quantities of materials
 - 14 ○ Condition of storage systems (state of repair, deterioration, etc.)
 - 15 ○ Container configuration or shape of tank cars, trailers, etc.
 - 16 ○ Labels, marking, identification tags, or other indicators of material
 - 17 ○ Leaks or discharges from containers, tanks, ponds, vehicles, etc.
- 18 • Noting physical condition of material:
 - 19 ○ Solids, liquids, gases
 - 20 ○ Color
 - 21 ○ Behavior (foaming, vaporizing, corroding, etc.)
- 22 • Determining potential pathways of dispersion - air, surface water, ground water, land surface,
23 biological routes
- 24 • Taking on-site samples of storage containers, air, surface water, ground water (wells),
25 drinking water, site runoff, and soil

26 **Comprehensive Characterization**

27 Comprehensive characterization is the second phase, a phase which may not be needed in all responses.
28 It is a more methodical investigation to enhance, refine, and enlarge the information base obtained during
29 the initial characterization. This phase provides more complete information for characterizing the hazards
30 associated with an incident. As a continuously operating program, the second phase also reflects
31 environmental changes resulting from any response activities.

32 Information obtained off-site and during the initial site entries can be sufficient to thoroughly identify and
33 assess the human and environmental effects of an incident. But if it is not, an environmental surveillance
34 program needs to be implemented. Most of the same type of information collected during the preliminary
35 inspection is needed, but more detailed and extensive. Instead of one or two groundwater samples being
36 collected, for instance, a broad and intensive groundwater survey may be needed over a long period of
37 time.

38 Results from preliminary inspections provide a screening mechanism for a more complete environmental
39 surveillance program to determine the full extent of contamination. Since mitigation and remedial
40 measures may cause changes in the original conditions, a continual surveillance program can be used to
41 identify and track fluctuations or ramifications.

42 EVACUATION: Neither USCG nor the EPA has the authority to order an evacuation of facilities or
43 communities in the event of a release; this authority lies with local or state entities. However, evacuation
44 should be strongly recommended to local civil authorities (police, fire departments, etc.) whenever a
45 hazardous release poses a threat to surrounding personnel. With a release of hazardous materials, the
46 area should be isolated for at least 100 meters in all directions until the material is identified. Only trained
47 and properly equipped personnel should be allowed access.

Quick evacuation tables are located in the back of the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook. Evacuation should always begin with people in downwind and in low-lying areas. Continual reassessment is necessary to account for changes in weather wind, rate of release, etc. CAMEO should be used to provide an air plume trajectory model for downwind toxic plume distances. Again, constant reassessment will be required.

Issues concerning disaster assistance should be referred to Alaska DMVA's Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management.

DIRECTION AND SITE/ENTRY CONTROL: The purpose of site control is to minimize potential contamination of emergency response personnel, protect the public from any hazards, and prevent unlawful entry onto the site which may result in an additional release of material, destruction of evidence, or prolong the cleanup effort. The degree of site control necessary depends on site characteristics, site size, and the surrounding community.

Several site control procedures should be implemented to reduce potential exposure and to ensure an effective, rapid cleanup is conducted:

- Secure site, and establish entry control points.
- Compile a site map.
- Prepare the site for subsequent activities.
- Establish work zones.
- Use the buddy system when entering.
- Establish and strictly enforce decontamination procedures.
- Establish site security measures.
- Set up communications networks.
- Enforce safe work practices.

For complete guidance on Direction and Site Entry/Control, refer to the NIOSH/OSHA/USCG/EPA Occupational Safety & Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities (Publication No. 85-115).

COMMAND AND CONTROL: *As long as there is an immediate threat to public safety, a LOSC serves as the ultimate command authority if the FOSC or SOSC does not assume the lead role for the response or the LOSC request a higher authority to assume that responsibility.* The LOSC can at any time request higher authority to assume command and control of an incident. All applicable local emergency plans should be consulted. After the LOSC, together with FOSC and SOSC, has determined that public safety is not at risk, then the Unified Command response organization will assume command and control of the incident.

Government response organization in the State of Alaska is based on the Unified Command structure of the ICS (ICS), which is outlined in the AIMS Guide. The Unified Command brings together the FOSC, the SOSC, and the Responsible Party's Incident Commander (along with the LOSC if an immediate threat still exists to the health and safety of the local populace) into one governing unit. The RCP and the AIMS Guide provide details on the ICS and the Unified Command formations. The organizational structure and Hazmat team member duties and responsibilities for Hazmat response are also further described in the AIMS Guide, Appendix B.

COMMUNICATIONS: A communications plan for all sections of the ICS will be established by the Incident Commander.

At this time, a pre-established generic communications plan accounting for the various police, fire, federal, state, and local frequencies has not been established.

WARNING SYSTEMS & EMERGENCY PUBLIC NOTIFICATION: Three separate systems for broadcast of emergency messages are available to Alaska Regional Response Team, FOSC, and SOSC. These include the Prince William Sound ACP

1 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Weather Radio System, the State of Alaska Emergency
2 Alert System, and the National Warning System. LOSC or the local emergency services should activate any
3 system they have available through their community (e.g. community alert system).

4 HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES: For hospital and clinic information refer to the *Community Profiles* of
5 this plan.

6 **7210.1- Radiological Response**

7 **General:** The potential for a significant nuclear-related accident in the State of Alaska is remote. There are
8 no active nuclear reactors in the State of Alaska and the quantities of nuclear materials transported within
9 the state are insignificant in comparison to nuclear waste/cargo shipments in the Lower 48 states.
10 However, Alaska's proximity to nuclear facilities (e.g., power plants, waste storage sites, and processing
11 plants) in eastern Russia and seasonal weather patterns that could bring fallout over the state warrant
12 concern, as well as preparedness on the U.S. side. Most of the Russian facilities are substandard in
13 construction and have had a history of reported and unreported releases.

14 Two basic situations may occur following a radiological accident. In the case of a major catastrophic event
15 with serious impact to the State of Alaska, the Governor may declare a disaster emergency, the State
16 Emergency Response Plan would be activated, and the Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs
17 would be the lead agency. For non-declared emergencies, the Alaska Department of Environmental
18 Conservation (ADEC) more than likely would serve as the lead agency under their hazardous materials
19 response charter.

20 The National Response Framework (NRF), Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex details the responsibilities
21 of coordinating Federal agencies for nuclear/radiological incidents. These coordinating agencies include:

- 22 • Department of Defense (DOD) or Department of Energy (DOE), as appropriate, for incidents involving
23 nuclear/radiological materials or facilities owned or operated by DOD or DOE; or for incidents involving
24 a nuclear weapon, special nuclear material, and/or classified components under DOD or DOE custody.
- 25 • DHS, generally through Customs and Border Protection (CBP), for incidents involving the inadvertent
26 import of radioactive materials as well as any other incidents where radioactive material is detected at
27 borders.
- 28 • EPA or DHS/USCG, as appropriate, for environmental response and cleanup for incidents not otherwise
29 covered above.
- 30 • DHS for all deliberate attacks involving nuclear/radiological facilities or materials, including radiation
31 dispersal devices and improvised nuclear devices.

32 Basic Responsibilities of State and Federal Agencies:

- 33 1. Federal agency tasking is contained in the National Response Framework.
- 34 2. The Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (through the Division of Homeland
35 Security and Emergency Management) will:
 - 36 • Implement the State Emergency Response Plan, if applicable.
 - 37 • *Provide the designated State Coordinating Officer.
 - 38 • Receive communications from federal, state and local agencies.
 - 39 • *Provide updates to the Governor and federal, state and local agencies through Situation
40 Reports (SitReps).
 - 41 • *Provide a State Area Commander and lead staff for the State Emergency Coordination
42 Center.
 - 43 • Facilitate release of health advisory information and recommended population protection
44 measures.
 - 45 • *Coordinate area evacuation if the situation warrants.

*Basic tasks under a declared disaster situation.

3. The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation will:

- Set up/participate in the Unified Command (non-disasters) and provide the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC).
- Coordinate health advisories with the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services (ADHSS).
- Coordinate and verify accuracy of actual and forecasted radiological contamination plume locations thru NOAA's National Weather Service satellite imagery and the University of Alaska's Geophysical Institute at Fairbanks.
- Provide ADEC Air Quality staff and response team assistance, as requested by the State Coordinating Officer or the ADEC SOSC.
- Alert the EPA Alaska Operations Office (if not previously alerted) and local communities that may be at risk. Coordinate response actions.
- Determine areas within the State that are likely to receive airborne radiological contamination and establish a radiation-monitoring network. As a minimum:
 - Coordinate with EPA and determine local sample screening and analysis capability to expedite turnaround of sampling results.
 - Coordinate with the US Air Force, US Army, and US Navy for Department of Defense resources in Alaska and with the USCG and other federal agencies for their resources for establishing a monitoring network and data exchange.

4. The Alaska Department of Health and Social Services will:

- Develop appropriate protective action guidelines for response to radiological releases. EPA-developed federal protective action guidelines may be used if deemed appropriate for the State of Alaska.
- Coordinate health advisories with ADEC prior to release over statewide media networks.
- Alert the US Food and Drug Administration and the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission of the potential for radiological contamination impacting the State of Alaska.
- Advise the Unified Command on the potential health hazards resulting from the deposition of radiological contamination.
- Maintain contact with rural health facilities and provide them with updated status reports.
- Provide a representative to the Unified Command structure.

5. The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development will:

- Alert federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) officials.
- Coordinate with ADHSS in determining OSHA standards for radiation exposure to emergency response personnel.

6. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game will:

- In conjunction with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and other federal agencies, determine the impact of radiological hazards on fish and wildlife in the affected area.
- Advise the general public on any restrictions to commercial, sport, or subsistence fishing and hunting as a result of potential health hazards (from consumption of contaminated fish and wildlife).

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES: Immediate notification of a radiological incident is critical to develop and implement the proper response strategy to protect the general populace. While existing international protocols outline a formal notification system through the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), direct communication with the affected country will provide immediate information on the release. The existing lines of communication are described below. Additionally, the figure below provides a schematic flow diagram for notification.

1. **International Notification:** Currently, in the event of nuclear releases, which may threaten the United States, the U.S. State Department could be notified by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) **and/or** the country where the release has occurred.
2. **Federal Notification:** The U.S. State Department notifies the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), which, in turn, notifies its regional offices, the National Response Center, the Department of Energy, Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Weather Service, and the State of Alaska.
3. **State Notification:** Within the State of Alaska, the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) would receive the initial call from federal agencies. Upon receiving notification, DHSEM will notify the Governor and the Alaska Departments of Environmental Conservation and Health and Social Services. Additional notification responsibilities are also indicated under basic tasks for each State agency.
4. **Local Notification:** The State agency in charge of the radiological response will provide immediate notification to local elected officials for those communities, which may be at risk from the radiological hazard. In addition, Reference additional notification responsibilities indicated under basic tasks for each State agency.

7220 – Responsible Party Action

DISCOVERY AND NOTIFICATION: Any person in charge of a vessel or a facility shall report releases of hazardous materials in excess of the RQ as defined in Table 1 of 49 CFR 172.101 to the National Response Center (NRC) 24-hour telephone number, 1-800-424-8802, in accordance with NCP. Any release regardless of the amount is required to be reported to the State of Alaska. Notification to the state can be done by contacting ADEC either thru the Central Alaska Response Team at 269-3063 or through the 24-hour telephone number at 1-800-478-9300.

If direct reporting to the NRC is not immediately practicable, reports will be made to the Captain of the Port (COTP) PWS Marine Safety Unit Valdez at 835-7205, or duty officer cell phone at 406-0001. EPA's pre-designated FOSC may also be contacted through the regional 24-hour response telephone number at (206) 553-1263. All such reports shall be promptly relayed to the NRC.

In any event, the person in charge of the vessel, vehicle, or facility involved in a hazardous material release shall notify the NRC and the State of Alaska as soon as practical.

As much information as possible shall be reported. This will include, but is not limited to, the following:

- Location of the release
- Type(s) of material(s) released, including any pertinent Safety Data Sheet data
- An estimate of the quantity of material released
- Possible source of the release
- Date and time of the release
- Population and/or environment at risk.

REMOVAL ACTION: The responsible party shall, to the fullest extent possible, perform promptly the necessary removal action to the satisfaction of the pre-designated FOSC, SOSC and LOEC or local emergency services.

Regardless of whether or not a cleanup will be conducted, the responsible party shall cooperate fully with all federal, state, and local agencies to ensure that the incident is handled in a safe, proper manner.

7230 – State Action

AUTHORITY: ADEC is mandated by statute to respond promptly to a discharge of oil or a hazardous substance (AS 46.80.130). Additionally, ADEC may contract with a professional emergency response contractor or municipality in order to meet response requirements, and/or establish and maintain a containment and cleanup capability (i.e., personnel, equipment and supplies) (AS 46.09.040).

RESPONSE POLICY: ADEC is currently operating in accordance with an August 1992 policy decision which precludes ADEC personnel from responding to situations which require Level A/B protection. ADEC personnel are prohibited from responding with or using personal protective equipment beyond the Level C protection category (as defined in EPA standards).

STATE RESPONSE CAPABILITIES: The ADEC has entered into local response agreements with the Fairbanks North Star Borough, the Municipality of Anchorage, the City of Kodiak, the City and Borough of Juneau, and the City of Ketchikan. These teams (along with the 103rd Civil Support Team [CST] and EPA Emergency Response Team) comprise the Statewide Hazmat Response Team. In the event of a hazmat release requiring immediate response, ADEC pre-designated SOSOC may request support from any of the Hazmat Response Teams. These teams maintain a Level A entry capability and can respond beyond their jurisdictional boundaries at the request of the SOSOC. The teams are to be used strictly for emergency response operations. Once the immediate hazard is dealt with, the teams will be released to return to their home station. Post-response recovery operations will be handled by the responsible party (if known) or through ADEC response term contractors or federal contractors.

Another state asset is the 103rd CST, based at Kulis Alaska National Guard Base, Alaska. The 103rd CST can be requested through Alaska DMVA's Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC: 428-7100 or 1-888-462-7100). The primary focus of the team is weapons of mass destruction, including chemical and biological warfare agents and toxic industrial chemicals. The 103rd CST maintains Level A entry capability and a wide variety of detection instruments and support equipment. The team can be used in an advisory role for hazard modeling or medical assessment and in an assist mode to perform entries alone or in conjunction with other first responders.

RESPONSIBILITIES: During a hazmat incident, SOSOC's anticipated and prioritized response objectives are as indicated below:

- **Safety:** Ensure the safety of persons involved, responding or exposed from the immediate effects of the incident.
- **Public Health:** Ensure protection of public health and welfare from the direct or indirect effects of contamination on drinking water, air and food.
- **Source Mitigation:** Ensure actions are taken to stop or reduce the release at the source to reduce/eliminate further danger to public health and the environment.
- **Environment:** Ensure protection of the environment, natural and cultural resources, and biota from the direct or indirect effects of contamination.
- **Cleanup:** Ensure adequate containment, control, cleanup and disposal by the responsible party or take over when cleanup is inadequate.
- **Restoration:** Ensure assessment of contamination and damage and restoration of property, natural resources and the environment.

Cost Recovery: Ensure recovery of costs and penalties to the Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Prevention and Response Fund for response containment, removal, remedial actions, or damage.

7240 – Federal Action

AUTHORITY: Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 are the principal authorities for federal Prince William Sound ACP

response to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances. The procedures and standards for conducting responses are contained in NCP (40 CFR 300). Under the NCP and the RCP, each USCG COTP for coastal zones, or EPA representatives for inland zones, coordinates federal activities on-scene as either the pre-designated FOSC or as the first federal official in the absence of the pre-designated FOSC. The FOSC objective is to ensure rapid, efficient mitigation of actual or threatened pollution releases or discharges.

JURISDICTION: The NCP identifies USCG COTP for PWS (Commanding Officer, MSU Valdez) as the pre-designated FOSC for the coastal zone, and EPA (Region 10 Alaska Operations Office) as the pre-designated FOSC for the inland zone. The FOSC will respond to hazardous substance releases, or threats of release, occurring in the coastal or inland zones and not involving U.S. Department of Defense vessels or facilities, which originate from:

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

For all shore-side incidents in the coastal zone, 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 responsibilities will be transferred from USCG COTP to a designated EPA official.

LOSC would be the person in charge if there is an immediate threat to public health or safety. The LOSC may defer to the FOSC or SOSC.

RESPONSE POLICY: The USCG will follow the policy guidance contained in COMDTINST M16465.30, "Policy Guidance for Response to Hazardous Chemical Releases," and the Marine Safety Manual, Volume VI, Chapter 7 when responding to a hazardous chemical release. USCG Incident Management Handbook also provides guidelines for responding to hazardous substance release.

The USCG and other 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 hazmat and outlining a clear course of action. Federal personnel, with the exception of specialized teams (e.g., the National Strike Force and the Pacific Strike Team, and the EPA START Team), will not enter a hazardous environment. Refer to the **RCP** for a description of the National Strike Force and other special forces.

In situations requiring an entry into a hazardous environment, federal agencies will rely on the capabilities of USCG Pacific Strike Team, EPA Emergency Response Teams, state and local hazmat response teams, if available, and industry or commercial resources.

In implementing this conservative response posture, COTP for the PWS will carry out all the FOSC functions not requiring entry of unit personnel into a hazardous environment. These functions include:

Level D protection is primarily work uniform/coveralls, safety boots, safety goggles and a hard hat. This provides minimal protection. Level D must not be worn for "entry" into any hazardous materials situation. It does NOT provide protection from chemicals. Level D protection strictly applies to non-hazardous environments (e.g. Command Post, Cold Zone, etc.).



- Conducting preliminary assessment of the incident.
- Carrying out COTP measures such as restricting access to affected areas, controlling marine traffic (safety zones), notifying affected agencies, coordinating with state and local agencies, and assisting as resources permit.
- Conducting local contingency planning.
- Identifying responsible parties, and informing them of their liability for removal costs.
- Carrying out "first aid" mitigation if the situation warrants and capability exists.
- Monitoring cleanup activities.

CAMEO computer programs will be an important part of any chemical release incident. CAMEO chemical database with Codebreaker and Response Information Data Sheets modules provide a rapid means of identifying chemicals and their associated hazards. ALOHA (Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres) air modeling program, part of CAMEO, provides a rapid means of developing a downwind hazard evaluation. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Scientific Support Coordinator will be the primary individual responsible for operating the CAMEO programs during a hazardous chemical release for the FOSC. Local fire departments and EPA also maintain CAMEO to assist in their response efforts. Programs for the ALOHA model need to be frequently updated to account for changing wind and weather conditions, source strength, and other variable conditions.

7300 – HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND PRODUCTS IN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Hazardous Substances

- Alaska Tier II Reporting
- Hazardous Substance Job Aid

This part provides general information on the location of extremely hazardous substances and other hazardous substances within the PWS area. PWS area includes the major communities of Valdez, Whittier and Cordova, and several other smaller communities. The Glenn, Richardson, and Edgerton Highways transect the region. Several inland communities plus Valdez are connected to this interior highway network which provides transportation routes to the larger communities of Fairbanks and Anchorage.

Several facilities within the area store and utilize chemicals categorized as extremely hazardous substances. Large quantities of flammable petroleum products, such as propane and gasoline, also are stored at several facilities within the area. Some facilities store and utilize compressed gasses. This section provides general information on the location of extremely hazardous substances within PWS area.

Chemical Inventory: In the compilation of 2011 Tier Two submissions, 42 facilities reported the storage/use of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) above the established reportable quantity.

Submission of the Tier Two Form is required by Title III of the Superfund Amendments And Reauthorization Act Of 1986, Section 312; Public Law 99-499, codified at 42 U.S.C. Section 11022. The purpose of the Tier Two Form is to provide State and local officials and the public with specific information on hazardous chemicals present at a facility during the past year.

Under the requirements of Title III of the Superfund Reauthorization Act (SARA), the local fire department, as well as any Local Emergency Planning Committee, maintains records of reportable quantities of hazardous chemicals stored in the community, including their safety data sheets as reportable under the Tier II requirements of the SARA.

Based on Tier Two reports contained in the CAMEO database, the most prevalent extremely hazardous substances in the region are:

- anhydrous ammonia
- sulfuric acid

Extremely hazardous substances are generally transported into the area from southern ports via water and delivered either direct to facilities or transported to facilities by truck over local road systems. Some substances may be shipped by air or come into the area aboard fishing-industry vessels.

Chemical Risks: This subsection identifies the hazards associated with the most common EHS present within the area in amounts greater than the federally-mandated threshold planning quantities. The properties of each substance and how they affect humans are discussed below. Ammonia poses the greatest threat out of all the EHS known to be present in the area.

Anhydrous ammonia is a colorless gas with a characteristic odor. The term "anhydrous" is used to distinguish the pure form of the compound from solutions of ammonia in water. Like chlorine, ammonia is neither explosive nor flammable, but will support combustion. Anhydrous ammonia readily dissolves in water to form an aqua ammonia solution. Anhydrous ammonia is considerably lighter than air and will rise in absolutely dry air. As a practical matter, however, anhydrous ammonia immediately reacts with any humidity in the air and will often behave as a heavier gas. The chemical reacts with and corrodes copper, zinc and many alloys.

Anhydrous ammonia affects the body in much the same way as chlorine gas. Like chlorine, anhydrous ammonia gas is primarily a respiratory toxicant. In sufficient concentrations, the gas affects the mucous membranes, the respiratory system and the skin. In high concentrations it can cause convulsive coughing, difficult and painful breathing, and death. Anhydrous ammonia will cause burns if it comes in contact with skin or eyes.

Sulfuric acid is a dense, colorless, oily liquid. It is highly reactive with a large number of other substances and is readily soluble in water with release of heat. Fumes are released from the liquid through evaporation, and heat as a result of fire or other chemical reaction can significantly increase emissions. Both the liquid and its solutions will cause burns if allowed to come in contact with skin or eyes. Fumes are highly toxic, and reaction of the acid with a variety of substances can produce other toxic gases.

Response Capability: There are no Level A Hazmat Response Teams in PWS area. In the event of a hazardous substance release, ADEC should be contacted and they can activate the Statewide Hazmat Response Team. This formally agreed arrangement allows ADEC to request a Level A Hazmat team to respond to an event anywhere in the state,

In addition, several of the larger industrial facilities within the area are required to have Risk Management Plans for chemicals exceeding threshold quantities under 40 CFR Part 68 regulations. The Risk Management Plans contain emergency response plans for mitigating facility releases. Large bulk fuel production and storage facilities within the area also are required to maintain Facility Response Plans and specific levels of response equipment to mitigate oil releases in accordance 40 CFR Part 112.20 regulations.

The communities of Valdez, Cordova, and Whittier have developed and maintain local emergency management plans, or all-hazard plans, to respond to a variety of emergencies including hazardous substance releases.

FACILITIES: Table C-1 identifies the number of facilities that store and utilize hazardous substances. Local emergency responders receives copies of Tier Two inventory report from local facilities annually. If other emergency responders are deployed to the area, they should contact the local fire department to determine specific chemical hazards at a particular facility, based on Tier Two reports.

TABLE C-1 - Number of Facilities with Hazardous Substances

SUBSTANCE	MAX AMOUNT (pounds)	NUMBER OF FACILITIES
EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES^{1,2,3,4}		
Anhydrous Ammonia	68,730	5
Sulfuric Acid – Pure & Battery Electrolyte	90,602	18
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES^{3,4}		
Acetylene, Compressed Gas	1,899	4
Aer-O-Lite 3% Green Foam	296,147	5
Air, Compressed Gas	13,353	1
Argon (75% Argon/25% CO ₂), Compressed Gas	6,006	2
Bionutrient 2170	39,432	1
Brine	1,351,345	4
Calibration Gases, Compressed Gases	1,096	1
Cleartron ZB-258	13,344	1
Corexit 9500 – Dispersant	86,955	1
Corrosion Inhibitor WAW 5210 and CRW 9110	10,156	1
Ethylene Glycol	281,796	1
Ethylene Glycol Deice Fluid	15,810	1
Flouroprotein Foam – National Aer-O-Foam	576,505	1
Freon 22	900	1
Helium, Compressed Gas	44	1
Hydrogen Peroxide	77,802	1
Hydrogen, Compressed Gas	11	1
Hypochlorite Solution 12.5%	28	1
Lead	27,245	2
Lead Battery Plates	52,574	2
Nitrogen	76,502	4
Oxygen, Compressed Gas	2,989	4
Paint and Thinners	23,492	1
Phosphoric Acid, Solution 52%	9,000	1
Propane, Liquid	192,475	4
Sodium Hydroxide	400,445	1
Therminol 66 Heat Transfer Fluid	13,382	1
Transformer Oil	44,717	1
Tritium Gas, DOT Class 7	1	1
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS^{3,4}		
Av Gas	26,000	1
Aviation Turbine Fuel JP-5	130,000	1
Crude Oil	2,311,000,000,000	1
Diesel Fuel (Diesel #1 and #2)	15,483,515	21
Fuel Oil, #1	29,040	1
Gasoline	85,311	3
Heating Oil, DOT Class 3	11,144	10
Hydraulic/Lube Oils	332,965	2
Jet A Fuel	37,400	1
Jet B/JP-4 Aviation Fuel	65,000	1

Kerosene	151,800	3

Note:

1. The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 categorizes certain dangerous chemicals as EHS.
2. The above table summarizes EHS present above the associated threshold quantities as reported by facilities in the **Prince William Sound Area on 2011 Tier Two forms**. Facilities in other communities within the area may have these and other extremely hazardous substances at quantities below the EHS threshold quantities.
3. The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 requires facilities to report the presence of any chemical that has a Safety Data Sheet as administered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and is stored in amounts above certain threshold levels. In certain cases involving mining operations, facilities may be exempt from reporting under Mining Safety and Health Administration provisions.

TRANSPORTATION: EHS are normally delivered via air, water, and road to various facilities within the area. **The following pages contain information from the Statewide Hazmat Commodity Flow Study conducted in 2010.** The information provided is specific to the Prince William Sound area.

RADIOLOGICAL: Radiological risks in the PWS region are limited and in most cases would be localized to a very isolated area.

The most predominate source of radiological substances in the region are very small amount (grams in weight or less) used in industrial materials testing and the medical services.

BIOLOGICAL: Biological risks in the PWS region are also limited and in most cases would be localized to a very isolated area. The most likely source is public or municipal waste water treatment facilities located throughout the region and incidents involving a threat to public health and safety would be limited. Environmental impact would be localized and response would be initiated following standard level C or lower response methods.

Medical wastes are generated in the region and medical providers and transporters have rigorous procedures and policies regarding their storage and transport.

Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning is a common coastal threat. Additional information can be found at:

<http://www.epi.alaska.gov/id/dod/psp/ParalyticShellfishPoisoningFactSheet.pdf>

[Shellfish Poisoning Resources \(alaska.gov\)](http://www.epi.alaska.gov/id/dod/psp/ParalyticShellfishPoisoningFactSheet.pdf)

Terrorism threat in the PWS region are rare; however, domestic terrorist have transported real or suspected biological threats through the postal packaging services in Alaska. Response to these incidents are predominantly led by the Federal Bureau of Investigation with support from the Alaska National Guard 103rd Civil Support Team.

1 7400 – RESOURCES

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Hazardous Substances

- Hazardous Substance Job Aid
- Hazardous Materials Response Special Teams Capabilities and Contact Handbook
- Alaska Regional Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Response Teams Brochure
- Refer to [Section 7230](#) for a listing of Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Teams
- Environmental Protection Agency: Radiological Emergency Response Plan, 2017
- Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to the NRF

Preparedness Resources

- Alaska SERC and LEPCs

2 7410 – Manpower/Equipment

3 The 2010 Hazmat Commodity Flow Study noted serious deficiencies in the State's ability to respond to a
4 hazardous materials incident. The limited offensive response capability is inadequate, and areas exist with
5 significant risks and no response capability. Many of the Local Emergency Planning Committees are
6 making progress towards defensive response capability by developing or maintaining viable local response
7 plans.

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

13 Federal organizations with Hazmat response capability draw members from defense installation fire
14 departments. The military fire departments often include both military and civilian personnel.

15 Industry organizations with Hazmat response capability draw personnel from two areas: facility workers
16 and industry fire departments. The single exception is Philip Environmental, which draws emergency
17 response personnel from their pool of Hazmat site and tank workers.

18 7410.1 – Federal

19 Reference the publication for information on federal hazmat responders. Additionally, the USCG may call
20 upon the Department of Defense's Alaskan Command (as a member of the Alaska Regional Response
21 Team) to provide Hazmat response resources (teams and equipment) from Elmendorf Air Force Base and
22 Eielson Air Force Base.

23 7410.2 – State

24 The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) is mandated by statute to respond
25 promptly to a discharge of oil or a hazardous substance (AS 46.08.130). The ADEC may contract with a
26 person, business or municipality in order to meet response requirements, or may establish and maintain
27 a containment and cleanup capability (i.e., personnel, equipment and supplies).

28 Presently, the ADEC has no Level A or B Hazmat response capability, although there is some possibility
29 that ADEC response term contractors could be mobilized out of Anchorage in time to assist in certain
30 Hazmat responses. The ADEC has some monitoring equipment in Anchorage and Fairbanks and there is

some capacity for the agency to assist local or nearby response efforts by monitoring airborne contaminant levels.

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

The ADEC has formally entered into local response agreements with the Municipality of Anchorage (MOA) and the City of Kodiak whereby the local Hazmat team may elect to respond on the State's behalf to an incident when requested by the State On-Scene Coordinator. These agreements address Hazmat responses beyond the normal jurisdictional boundaries of the MOA and the City of Kodiak.

Information on the Statewide Hazardous Materials Response Team and current hazmat detection equipment and other assets can be found on the ADEC Reference and Tools website.

Additionally, information on local/community fire departments can be found in the Community Profiles.

Collapsible Rigid-Frame Tent Systems (Main System and Deployable System): These collapsible, rigid frame tent systems are erected at the field decontamination (decon) site, supported with heater systems and soap and water. This three-tent system is the decon system for major population areas.

The main system is pre-positioned in communities with high population densities or risks, and where an operational Level A team exists to provide support with use of the system. The system would consist of the three-tent configuration with a trailer for storage and transport. The communities equipped with main decon systems include Anchorage (2), Kenai (1), and Mat-Su Valley (1). Anchorage maintains a second system in deployable configuration for responses elsewhere in the state.

The systems may be collocated with local hospitals to assist with contaminated individuals either self-transported or transported to the hospital via ambulances for decontamination (for both expedient as well as complete decontamination.) Further coordination is ongoing with local hospitals and State medical staff to further develop and enhance the overall mass decontamination capabilities in the state.

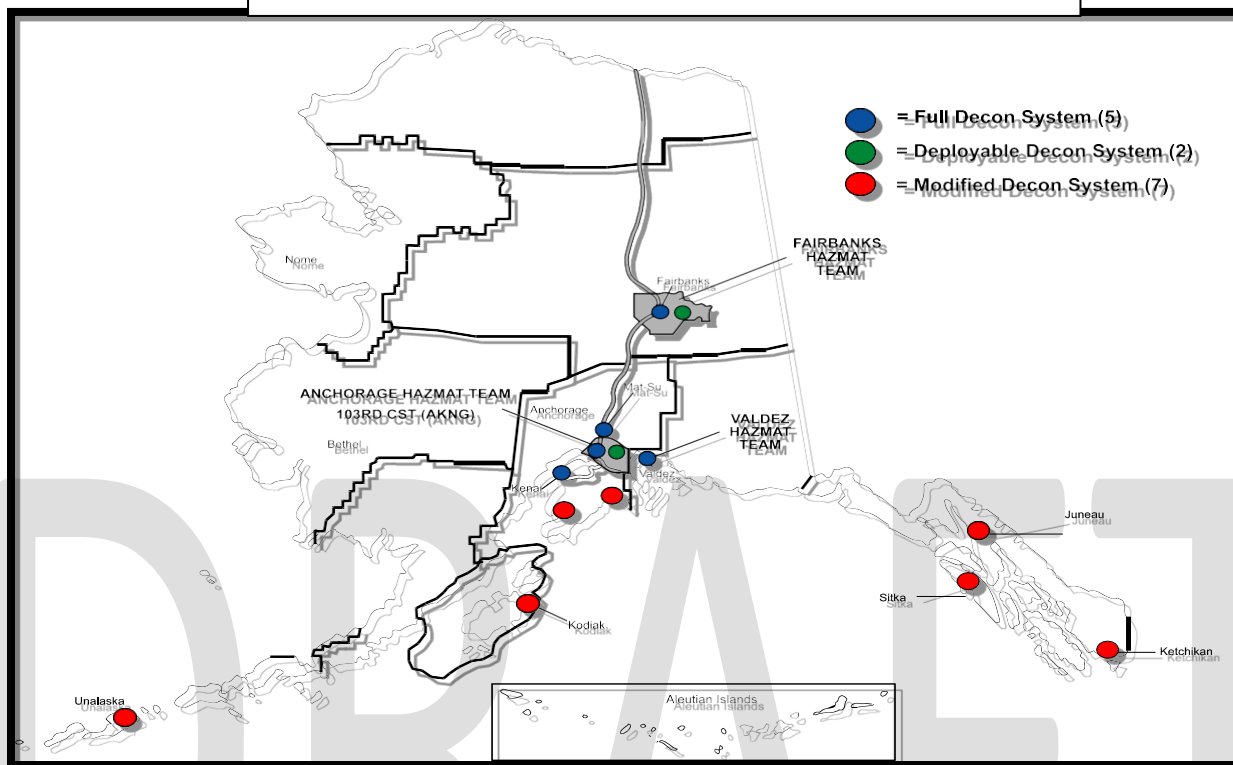
Modified Decontamination System: A modified tent system was also purchased for smaller at-risk communities with an expressed interest in maintaining a decon system. The modified system consists of a single tent system with support equipment and a trailer for storage and transport. Communities equipped with the modified decon systems include Homer, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak, Seward, Sitka, and Unalaska. Several other communities have requested decon systems as part of their federal Office of Domestic Preparedness grant request. The modified decon system specs and trailer specs were provided to these communities to maintain consistency throughout the state.

The Statewide Hazmat Response Workgroup continues to coordinate with the medical community on issues related to expedient field and hospital decontamination issues. The Hazmat Teams will generally perform expedient decontamination of persons at the scene of an incident. Once decontaminated in the field, individuals are then transported to the hospital or another location for further decontamination.

In the event of a major incident involving numerous casualties and contaminated personnel, there is a definite potential for ambulatory and otherwise self-transported patients to arrive at the hospital for decontamination and treatment.

The below figure provides a quick summary of the locations of main and modified decontamination assets in the state.

FIGURE 7-1: STATEWIDE DECONTAMINATION ASSETS



7410.3 – Local Emergency Planning Committees

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Preparedness Resources

- Alaska SERC and LEPCs

Information on the Local Emergency Planning committees can be found on the Alaska SERC and LEPC page.

7410.4 – Radiological Detection/Monitoring

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Hazardous Substances

- Environmental Protection Agency: Radiological Emergency Response Plan, 2017
- Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to the NRF

Within the State of Alaska, basic radiation monitoring capabilities are described below. In the event of a radiological incident threatening the State of Alaska, other resources in the lower 48 could be deployed to enhance the area and point detection capabilities.

Statewide Hazmat Team Radiological Detection Assets: For a listing of detection equipment maintained by ADEC, EPA, USCG and the Statewide Hazmat Teams, Reference below.

Department of Defense: The Department of Defense (DOD) also maintains a variety of radiation detection equipment at four primary locations in the state: Elmendorf AFB and Ft Richardson in Anchorage; Eielson AFB and Ft Wainwright in Fairbanks. These instruments are primarily handheld point detectors for high

and low range radiation intensities. Personal dosimeters and film badges are also available in limited quantities. DOD does not maintain airborne monitoring capabilities in Alaska. For a listing of DOD radiological equipment assets located within Alaska, Reference below.

United States USCG: Radiological equipment for USCG D17 units includes two different types of gear: the Personal Radiation Detector (PRD) or PM1703GN, and the Radioactive Isotope Identifier (RIID) or identiFINDER-U.

Other Federal Agency Assets (EPA, FEMA, DOE, NRC):

a. **Department of Energy** - The Department of Energy (DOE) maintains national and regional coordination offices as points of access to Federal radiological emergency assistance. The Regional Coordination Office for DOE Region 8 is the Richland Operations Office.

b. **Radiological Assistance Program, Region 8, Richland Operations Office, Richland, Washington** - The Region 8 Radiological Assistance Program (RAP) is responsible for providing assistance in monitoring and assessment activities associated with radiological incidents or emergencies and coordinating U.S. Department of Energy resources as needed in the States of Washington, Oregon and Alaska. The RAP team is made up of teams composed of qualified DOE, Richland Operations Office (RL), and RL contractor personnel who are experts in monitoring radioactive materials involved in the incident. The RAP Team Leader (an RL official or designee) is responsible and has the authority to activate the resources and support necessary when assistance is requested. The radiological assistance teams are deployed in support of the State authorities and/or lead federal agency and are not intended to direct actions at the scene or assume command and control, except when DOE is the lead federal agency.

The RL can request the assistance of the other emergency response assets should the existing capabilities of the RAP team be inadequate to accomplish the task. Requests can be made through the Region 8 RAP or through DOE-Headquarters Emergency Operations Center through a 24-hour telephone number. Determination to activate or deploy the emergency response assets will be made by the National Nuclear Security Administration Office of Emergency Response, located in Washington, D.C.

Specialized expertise and equipment capabilities are located throughout the DOE and DOE contractor system. The DOE radiological assistance teams are knowledgeable of the DOE resources and may request their use, including other federal assets listed below.

c. **Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center, DOE, Nevada Operations Office** – The Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC) is an operational center located at or near the scene of a radiological incident and provides a focal point to compile and coordinate all off-site federal radiological monitoring and assessment activities. The FRMAC is established when a major radiological emergency exists. A major radiological emergency is determined when a request for assistance requires capabilities exceeding those of the DOE regional RAP team. A request for additional assistance is recommended to the senior official or lead federal agency official.

The FRMAC is self-supporting, including specialized resources in radiation protection, legal and medical support, communications, logistics, videos, and administration. A FRMAC could be deployed as a unit or separately, as conditions dictate. Specific capabilities could be requested, e.g., Aerial Measuring System and the National Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability.

d. **Aerial Measuring System, DOE, Nevada Operations Office** – The Nevada Operations Office contractor, Bechtel Nevada, can provide aerial measurements of ground surfaces through gamma spectroscopy. They also have a capability to make in-plume air concentration measurements in the event of a reactor accident release, large area continuous release, or contamination incident. Aerial photography can be performed simultaneously with isodose and isoconcentration curves. The aerial

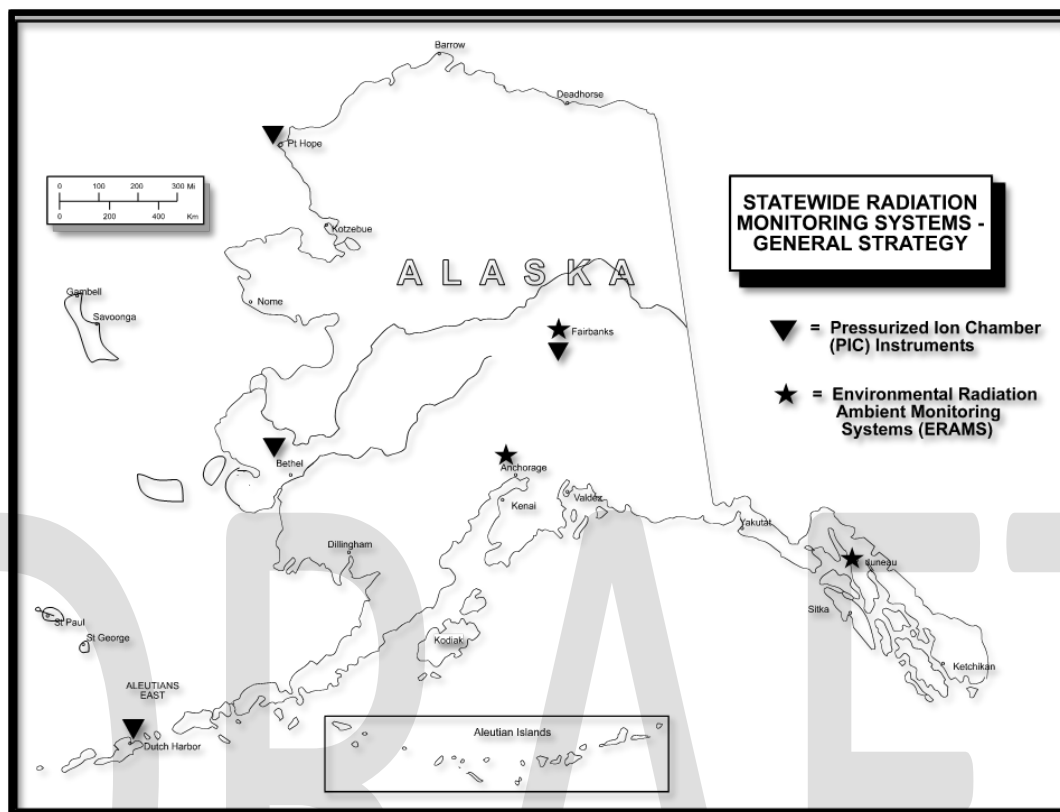
1 measurement survey is primarily used for making rapid radiological assessment of substantial land
2 areas and the analysis and identification of the radioactive emissions from a source.

3 e. **National Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability, DOE, Oakland Operations Office** – Another major
4 DOE resource maintained at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory is the National Atmospheric
5 Release Advisory Capability (NARAC). The NARAC is a centralized computer-base system that
6 estimates the transport, diffusion, and deposition of radioactive materials released to the atmosphere
7 and dose projections to people and the environment.

8 f. **Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site, DOE, Oakridge Operations Office** – Radiation
9 Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/TS), operated by the Medical Sciences Division of
10 the Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education for the U.S. Department of Energy, provides 24-
11 hour assistance with medical and health physics problems associated with radiation accidents in local,
12 national, and international arenas. REAC/TS is prepared to deploy to a radiological emergency with
13 the FRMAC to provide:

- 14 • Medical and radiological triage
- 15 • Decontamination procedures and therapies for external contamination and internally
- 16 deposited radionuclides, including chelating therapy
- 17 • Diagnostic and prognostic assessments of radiation induced injuries, and
- 18 • Radiation dose estimates by methods that include cytogenetic analysis, bioassay, and in-vivo
- 19 counting.
- 20
- 21

1 **FIGURE 7-2: STATEWIDE RADIATION MONITORING SYSTEMS - GENERAL DEPLOYMENT STRATEGY**



2
3
4 **7420 – Policy, Guidance, and Studies**

5 For the most recent summary of EHS releases by Calendar Year, visit the ADEC website at:
6 <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/hazmat.htm>

STATEWIDE HAZMAT RESPONSE TEAM RADIOLOGICAL DETECTION ASSETS

Manufacturer/ Model No.	Detection Capabilities	Quantity	Location	Owning Agency
Eberline E-120		2	Anchorage, Kenai	ADEC
Victoreen 190		14	Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Kenai, Ketchikan	ADEC
Victoreen CDV 700-6A		1	Anchorage	ADEC
Bicron Surveyor 50		2	Anchorage	ADEC
Ludlum 2241-2, Dual Survey Meter	Depends on probe	1	Anchorage	EPA
Ludlum 44-9 (Pancake probe)	Alpha, Beta, Gamma	1	Anchorage	EPA
Ludlum 3 Survey Meter	Alpha, Beta, Gamma	1	Anchorage	EPA
Ludlum 192 Survey Meter	Low level gamma	1	Anchorage	EPA
Ludlum 44-2, Scintillator Probe	Gamma	1	Anchorage	EPA
Ludlum 43-90, Alpha Scintillator Probe	Alpha	1	Anchorage	EPA
Eberline Monitor 4, Radiation Alert Monitor	Alpha, Beta, Gamma	1	Anchorage	EPA
Canberra Mini-Radiac, Personal RadMon Device	Gamma	1	Anchorage	EPA
Ranger	Radiation Detector	1	Anchorage	Anchorage FD
Ludlum Model 9	Beta, Gamma	2	Anchorage	Anchorage FD
Ludlum 2241 / Pancake	Alpha, Beta, Gamma	2	Anchorage	Anchorage FD
MiniRadiacs	Alpha, Beta, Gamma	28	Anchorage	Anchorage FD
Ludlum 2241-3, Dual Survey Meter	Alpha, Beta, Gamma	1	Fairbanks	Fairbanks Hazmat
GammaRAE II	Gamma	5	Fairbanks	Fairbanks Hazmat
Bicron Surveyor 2000 radiation monitor w/ probe	Alpha, Beta, Gamma	1	Fairbanks	Fairbanks Hazmat
ADM-300		1	Anchorage	103CST (AKNG)

AN-VDR 2		2	Anchorage	103CST (AKNG)
PDR-77		2	Anchorage	103CST (AKNG)
Staplex Air Sampler		5	Anchorage	103CST (AKNG)
Thermoelectron FH-40		2	Anchorage	103CST (AKNG)
UDR-13		22	Anchorage	103CST (AKNG)

DRAFT

Manufacturer/ Model No.	Detection Capabilities	Quantity	Location	Owning Agency
GSM-110 Rad-Detector		2	Valdez	Valdez Hazmat
Inovision Rad-Detector		1	Valdez	Valdez Hazmat
Radiation Pager		3	Valdez	Valdez Hazmat
Pen Dosimeter		10	Valdez	Valdez Hazmat
Canberra Radiagem 4000		1	Juneau	Juneau Hazmat
Alpha, Beta, Gamma Probe (SABG-15)		1	Juneau	Juneau Hazmat
Gamma Probe (SG-2R)		1	Juneau	Juneau Hazmat
Dosicard Stand-Alone		1	Juneau	Juneau Hazmat
Personal Radiation Detectors (PRD)		19	Anchorage	USCG
Identifinder-U		1	Anchorage	USCG
RADPACK		1	Anchorage	USCG
Personal Radiation Detectors (PRD)		4	Cordova	USCG
Identifinder-U		1	Cordova	USCG
Personal Radiation Detectors (PRD)		8	Homer	USCG
Identifinder-U		1	Homer	USCG
Personal Radiation Detectors (PRD)		34	Juneau	USCG
Identifinder-U		1	Juneau	USCG
RADPACK		1	Juneau	USCG
Personal Radiation Detectors (PRD)		10	Ketchikan	USCG
Identifinder-U		1	Ketchikan	USCG
Personal Radiation Detectors (PRD)		4	Kodiak	USCG
Identifinder-U		1	Kodiak	USCG
Personal Radiation Detectors (PRD)		4	Petersburg	USCG
Identifinder-U		1	Petersburg	USCG
Personal Radiation Detectors (PRD)		4	Seward	USCG
Identifinder-U		1	Seward	USCG
Personal Radiation Detectors (PRD)		4	Sitka	USCG
Identifinder-U		1	Sitka	USCG

USARAK ALCOM RADIOLOGICAL ASSETS

USARAK (US Army)	M17 (MASK)	M24/25 (MASK)	M291 (PERS DECONKIT)	M13 (DECON EQUIP)	M8A1 (CHEMDET)	M256 (CHEMDET)	IM 93 (DOSIMETER)	IM 174 (RADIACMETER)	VDR 2 (RADIACMETER)	⁷⁵ PDR (RADIACMETER)	²⁷ PDR (RADIACMETER)
FRA (Ft Richardson)											
501st IN BN	660	0	810	64	23	69	77	12	27	6	1
21st SIG CO	202	NA	205	90	18	20	20		17	1	
23rd ENG CO	145	NA	200	NA	4	6	NA		4	4	
20th PAD	5	NA	0	NA	0	0	NA	4	NA	NA	
98th MAINT		239	NA	0	0	4	26	14		0	1
FWA (Ft Wainwright)											
HHC 1st BDE	396	NA	206	105	25	35	46		18	5	
1-17 IN BN	613	10	569	95	25	57	85		25	5	
4-9 IN BN	641	9	525	82	25	56	84		25	5	
4-11 FA BN	506	NA	504	126	17	65	23		5	5	
706 SPT BN	760	0	651	242	21	87	85		39	8	
A TP/4-9CAV	117	NA	220	21	14	25	33		17	1	
567 ENG CO	171	NA	375	12	5	12	20		5	1	
6 MI CO	163	NA	224	86	12	31	39	9	0	3	
47 ENG CO	142	NA	0	5	4	26	8		4	1	
BAND	42	NA	44	2	2	4	4		1	1	

USAFAK ALCOM RADIOLOGICAL ASSETS

USAFAK (US Air Force)	PDR 27T (RADIAC METER)	PDR 27G (RADIAC METER)	PDR 27A (RADIAC METER)	PDR 43E (RADIAC METER)	PDR 43D (RADIAC METER)	PDR 56F (RADIACMETER)	ADM 300	IM 93 (DOSIMETER)	IM 143 (DOSIMETER)	TLV	CDV 750 (DOSIMETER CHARGER)
EAFB (Elmendorf AFB)											
3 CES/CEXD	6		1	11	1	6	3	12	83		5
3 AMS/SGPB	3	1				1	4			15	
EIL (Eielson AFB)											
343 CEX/SPTG	6			8		1		20			3
HOSPITAL	1			3		1	2				

8000 – SALVAGE & MARINE FIRE FIGHTING

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Salvage and Marine Fire Fighting

- Job Aid: Marine Fire Fighting, Salvage and Lightering

This section is an On Scene Coordinator's (OSC) guide to marine firefighting, salvage, and lightering operations. This document is designed to work in concert with the ICS Operational Period Planning Cycle and should be used as a reference before or *during* an incident in order to assist with initial actions when preparing an Incident Action Plan for marine firefighting, salvage and/or lightering operations. This document is *not* intended to be an all-inclusive technical guide to vessel marine firefighting, salvage or lightering. For technical guidance, OSCs should Reference resources and references covered in below.

8100 – MARINE FIRE FIGHTING

Normally fighting a shipboard fire is the responsibility of the ship's crew and owner. Tank vessels and non-tank vessels greater than 400 GT operating in U.S. navigable waters are required to have vessel response plans that detail marine firefighting and salvage operations. Local government resources may be used to fight the fire. State or federal government resources are not normally used to fight shipboard fires unless there is a threat to human life or safety or the fire threat creates a release of oil or hazardous substance. Funds available through the Oil Pollution Act may be used to fight a shipboard fire to alleviate the threat of pollution.

8200 – EMERGENCY TOWING

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Salvage and Marine Fire Fighting

- Job Aid: Marine Fire Fighting, Salvage and Lightering

Alaska's local communities, pristine environment, and socio-economic status could suffer significant negative effects if marine spills are not prevented or responded to and contained immediately.

Within the last decade, several distressed or stricken vessel incidents occurred in Alaska, a few resulting in spills that negatively affected coastline communities with severe environmental and economic consequences. Examples include the groundings of the Motor Vessel (M/V) KUROSHIMA in 1997 and the M/V SELENDANG AYU in 2004. Other near-miss incidents have occurred in which a large vessel lost propulsion or steering capacity and went adrift for some time before regaining control. Many foreign vessels transiting US waters do not carry appropriate or reliable towing systems.

To assist disabled or otherwise stricken vessels, emergency towing systems have been designed to provide the capability for an emergency rescue. By pre-positioning these specially designed Emergency Towing System (ETS) packages in areas of high vessel traffic or risk, potential oil spills can be averted. By reducing the risk of spills, coastal areas can be protected, avoiding potential damage to fish, wildlife and other natural resources.

The ETS may be airlifted to the distressed ship via helicopter or deployed to a disabled ship by tugboat or a vessel-of-opportunity. The system consists of a high strength floating towline (currently considered as best available technology) capable of towing a large vessel, a messenger line to assist in deploying the towline, a line-launcher, a towing shackle, a strobe light buoy, and chafing gear.

The ETS might also be used in the event of vessel grounding. Upon USCG approval, the ETS could be passed to a grounded vessel in support of salvage and towing operations.

There are two sizes for ETS available within Alaska. The larger size is capable of towing vessels greater than 50,000 DWT while the smaller system is designed vessels less than 50,000 DWT. As of 2017, there are seven large and three medium size ETS strategically distributed across the state.

Visit the ADEC's website for updated locations and additional information.

8300 – MARINE SALVAGE AND LIGHTERING

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Salvage and Marine Fire Fighting

- Job Aid: Marine Fire Fighting, Salvage and Lightering

8310 – Notification of Marine Casualties

Marine Casualty notification regulations are found in 46 Part 4, 33 Part 160.215, and 33 Part 155.4010 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

8320 – Responsibilities of the Responsible Party and FOOSC

In the case of an incident, the Responsible Party (RP) must take adequate measures to mitigate and/or remove damage, or risk of damage, caused by the vessel or the release of any materials from the vessel. The RP will pay for all legitimate response measures, up to their limit of liability. If an RP cannot be identified, or the acting RP fails to adequately respond, it is the responsibility of the Captain of the Port or FOOSC to take over control of a particular aspect of, or the entire response. In this case, funding will be provided by the federal government until an RP is identified and charged for the response.

8330 – Initial Response and Casualty Assessment

Common to all casualties is a need for the quick and substantial allotment of response resources. The Unified Command will set the objectives of a vessel casualty response. Early dissemination of an accurate assessment of the vessel's condition and deployment of appropriate response resources is essential.

8330.1 – Initial Actions to Be Taken By the Crew

A prudent vessel captain will take certain actions to mitigate the threat to the crew and vessel. Upon receiving notification of a marine casualty, the Incident Commander should verify that the vessel master, if possible and appropriate, has taken the following actions:

- ☐ Have ship's personnel report to emergency stations
- ☐ Secure watertight fittings
- ☐ Take appropriate firefighting actions
- ☐ Notify the ship's operations controller
- ☐ Obtain an accurate cargo storage plan
- ☐ Request shore personnel request salvage assistance
- ☐ Display day shapes & sound appropriate signals

8330.2 – Critical Information

There is certain information that is critical to planning a successful salvage operation. This information, essential to the response planning process, should be gathered from the vessel master or on-scene response personnel, as appropriate to the situation. The information gathered should be used to determine the "window of opportunity" - i.e., when the most factors align for a successful operation.

Following the report of an incident, certain initial information must be gained to mount a successful response and salvage operation. This list is not all-inclusive, but may be used to ensure certain critical information is gathered from on-scene personnel as well as from response resources. Many of the ship design particulars may be retrieved from the vessel's Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP) and Vessel Response Plan (VRP).

Incident	Critical Information
All Incidents	
Safety status of crew	
Proximity to navigation hazard	
On-scene weather conditions	
Forecasted weather conditions	
Contracted resources	
Potential damage / breaches in hull	
Potential for spill or plume	
Status of ground tackle	
Communications nature and schedule	
Quantity/nature of cargo/fuel/ballast	
Status of propulsion & steering	
Grounding	
Pre-casualty drafts	
Post-casualty drafts	
Tide height at grounding	
Location/depth of soundings	
Time/Height of next high tide	
Liquid level of all tankage	
Availability of salvage resources	
Bottom type	
Fire	
Status of shipboard fire pumps	
Status of fixed firefighting systems	
Risk of further damage to vessel	
Status of emergency electrical systems	
Availability of firefighting resources	
Collision/Allision/Flooding	
Relative stability of each vessel	
Status of ships dewatering systems	
DOT, ACOE, State notified (allisions)	

8330.3 – Identify Response and Salvage Assets

The RP should immediately contract and set into motion adequate response and salvage resources. Historically, there has been reluctance on behalf of the vessel's representatives to engage a professional salvor. A decision to attempt operations without a professional salvor should be examined critically by the FOSC. To assist the RP in contracting a professional salvor, the FOSC may share information of proven response and salvage resources as listed below. In addition to ensuring that the RP has contracted adequate response resources, the FOSC should identify and deploy appropriate USCG resources to respond to the incident. These response teams should include unit Pollution Investigators, Casualty

Investigators, and Vessel Inspectors. Furthermore, the SERT team at the Marine Safety Center should be engaged and, potentially, the Navy SUPSALV. Contact numbers for these assets may be found [in Section 8370](#) below.

Areas should keep a current listing and contact information for professional salvor resources located within their zone. This list may be referred to or provided to an RP when ensuring a time allocation of tug and salvage assistance. These are all commercial resources that require funding. When populating this list with salvors, consider company's 24-hour capabilities, employee training, response history, and ability to create an acceptable salvage plan.

If zone involves international border, consider including international assets in this list.

Resource	24-hour phone number	Internet address
Towing / Salvage		
Oil Spill Response		
HazMat Response		
Fire Response		

8330.4 – Stranded Vessel Quick Response Card (QRC)

Establishing a quick and effective towing arrangement on a stranded vessel or one that has simply lost its ability to maneuver may mean the difference between a simple maneuvering evolution and disaster. The following QRC is provided to ensure that RP is taking appropriate and adequate actions to mitigate risk to the vessel and further impact of the casualty.

Vessels Adrift – Risk identification

Vessel position	°Latitude, °Longitude	
Current vessel set and drift	degrees True	knots
Predicted set and drift due to weather/tide/current*	degrees True	knots
Nearest shoal, hazard, or shipping lane	identification	
Distance to nearest shoal, hazard or shipping lane	nautical mile (nm)	
Time to reach nearest shoal, hazard or shipping lane (<i>nm/knots of drift</i>) / Estimated time	** hours	hh:mm

*Vessels adrift may slow their set and drift with the use of a drogue or by lowering their ground tackle, even if it does not reach the sea floor. Slowing set and drift increases critical available response time.

Towing Vessels – Time to rig tow

Time to recall vessel crew / Estimated time	hours	hh:mm
Time to get towing vessel underway enroute to stranded vessel position / Estimated time	hours	hh:mm

Distance from towing vessel to stranded vessel	nm	
Cruising speed of towing vessel	knots	
Time till towing vessel on scene (<i>nm/knots</i>) / Estimated time	hours	hh:mm
Time to rig tow / Estimated time	hours	hh:mm
Time to re-setup for tow if first attempt fails	hours	
Total time to take control of vessel (<i>hours till on scene + hours to rig tow</i>) / Estimated time	** hours	hh:mm

** Time to take control of vessel must not exceed the time to reach the nearest shoal or hazard.

Towing assets should be called upon in the following priority while ensuring adequate response time: (1) Commercial towing vessels (2) USCG assets (3) DOD assets (4) U.S. vessels in the vicinity (5) Foreign vessels in the vicinity.

8340 – Setting the First Operational Objectives

Once enough information has been gathered to proceed with a decisive action plan, the USCG Operational Commander, IC or UC will set forth the operational period objectives. These objectives may include but are not limited to:

1. Evacuate crew
2. Control vessel movement
3. Get response personnel and equipment on-scene
4. Extinguish shipboard fire
5. Stop/slow flooding
6. Stop/slow vessel movement toward potential hazards
7. Contain pollution
8. Identify suitable port of refuge
9. Create a salvage plan
10. Mitigate potential impacts of the casualty on other vessel traffic and port activities
11. Evaluate risk to public- i.e., hazardous material release, air quality, etc.
12. Prepare and approve press release
13. Establish a safety zone
14. Contact all appropriate Federal, State and local agencies, as well as foreign governments
15. Evaluate/mitigate the environmental impacts of incident
16. Identify an appropriate lightering vessel

8350 – Oil/Hazardous Material Release Mitigation and Lightering

Oil spills or hazardous material releases are of the greatest potential during groundings and almost a certainty during a major collision or other event when there is a breach in the hull. There are several ways to establish if there is an oil spill or hazardous material release. The primary method may be observation of a sheen emanating from the damaged vessel. However, this method may be of limited usefulness at night and is not indicative of damages inboard of the hull structure. Bunker and cargo tanks should be immediately sounded and monitored closely for changes that would indicate a breach. Given the high correlation between major marine casualties and pollution incidents, it is prudent to provide, at a minimum, a containment boom to surround the vessel(s).

One of the most effective ways to mitigate or prevent an oil spill or hazardous material release is to remove all remaining cargo and unnecessary bunker fuel from the vessel. This is particularly useful when the risk of a hull breach is increasing due to changing environmental or physical conditions on the vessel. Vessels may be lightered to another vessel, or lightered to mobile facilities ashore. Choosing which is most appropriate will depend on the location of the vessel and availability of each. Whichever is chosen, it is important to ensure the receiving vessel or facility is qualified to handle the lightered material and that any cargo/residue in hoses and holding tanks are compatible with lightered material. Furthermore, the effects on the stability of the vessel should be taken into account when lightering a vessel. While lightering may present benefits when attempting to re-float a vessel, it may also present additional structural stresses upon the vessel. It is important to work with naval architects as well as the person in charge of loading/offloading the vessel, who is frequently the Chief Officer or First Mate of the vessel.

8360 – Vessel/Cargo Salvage Plan Review

A plan is essential to any successful salvage operation. Depending on the urgency and complexity of the operation, the quality of the plan may vary from a bound document approved by engineers to a sketch on a cocktail napkin. All involved parties must ensure that the plan provided is appropriate given the constraints of the operation. Given optimal conditions as well as time and resources available, a complete salvage plan will include the elements listed below.

When evaluating a salvage plan, it is essential to rely upon the resources available to an IC or UC for these particular incidents. The two major public resources are the USCG's SERT and the Navy's SUPSALV. Information on these resources and their contact information are provided in Section 8370.

Elements of a Salvage Plan

All Incidents	
	Pre-incident drafts fore and aft
	Cargo listing / volume
	Fuel volume
	Status of vessel propulsion and steering systems
	Post casualty drafts
	Contingency planning identifying possible failure points
	Lightering considerations
	Clear understanding or contractual agreement of responsibility for control of vessel
	Strength of hull girder, damaged areas, attachment points, and rigging
	Booming considerations
	Means for controlling interference between pollution response and salvage efforts
	Potential pollution risks and precautions to avoid or minimize impact
	Communications plan
	Anticipated start time and predicted tides, currents, weather
Grounding	
	Post casualty drafts/locations/soundings
	Bottom type
	Estimated ground reaction
	Force-to-free
	Towing assets available/utilized and horse power of each
	Predicted stability when re-floated
	A summary of the engineering rationale for retraction & refloating techniques
	Tow/rigging plan including attachment points

Lightering	
	Volume of cargo/fuel to be lightered
	Type of cargo to be lightered
	Identification of compatible receiving facilities
	Special procedures to handle hazardous cargo/materials
Flooding	
	Identification and listing of all dewatering systems to be employed
	Order of dewatering to ensure satisfactory stability of vessel
Transit Plan	
	Identification of transit route and final destination
	Means for controlling the vessel as it is freed
	Route identified, with special attention to increased draft and beaching areas
	Vessel escorts, if any, to be employed and horse power of each
	Any preparation of vessel necessary to gain permission for entry into destination

8370 – Resources

8370.1 – General

In addition to mobilizing unit investigators, inspectors, and responders, the first calls of a response should include contact with these resources. The missions of these resources are explicitly to assist Incident Commanders and on-scene response personnel in addressing matters of vessel salvage. In the table provided below, a number one indicates the best-suited resource, while a two indicates a capable, though secondary resource. It is important to note that employing either a commercial salvor or Navy SUPSALV will require a funding source.

	Commercial Salvor	SERT Team*	Strike Team*	Navy SUPSALV
Vessel Assessment	1	2		2
Pollution Assessment	2		1	
Salvor Equipment	1		2	1
Salvage Plan Assessment		1		2

* USCG teams will provide services to a USCG unit at no cost.

8370.1.1 - Marine Safety Center Salvage Emergency Response Team

Contact numbers: (202) 327-3985 (24 hours) or via the USCG Command Center at (800) 323-7233 (24 hours).

The Marine Safety Center Salvage Emergency Response Team (SERT) is on call to provide immediate salvage engineering support to the USCG Captains of the Port (COTP) and Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSC) in response to a variety of vessel casualties. Specifically, SERT can assist the COTP and FOSC manage and minimize the risk to people, the environment, and property when responding to vessels that have experienced a casualty. SERT provides this assistance by performing numerous technical evaluations including: assessment and analysis of intact and damaged stability, hull stress and strength, grounding and freeing forces, prediction of oil/hazardous substance outflow, and expertise on passenger vessel construction, fire protection, and safety.

SERT has mobile computing capability for on-scene deployment. The MSC maintains a database containing over 5,000 hull files that can be used to generate computer models of vessels used in salvage engineering. External relationships with organizations like the Navy Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV), USCG Intel Prince William Sound ACP

Coordination Center, and the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), as well as all major class societies, enable the salvage team to quickly locate and transfer information about a damaged vessel that would otherwise be difficult to access.

When requesting SERT assistance, the Rapid Salvage Survey Form, which contains the minimum essential casualty details, should be used.

8370.1.2 - USCG Strike Teams

National Strike Force Coordination Center: (252)-267-3458 (24 Hours)

The National Strike Force (NSF) was established in 1973 as a direct result of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972. The NSF's mission is to provide highly trained, experienced personnel and specialized equipment to USCG and other federal agencies to facilitate preparedness and response to oil and hazardous substance pollution incidents in order to protect public health and the environment. The NSF's area of responsibility covers all USCG Districts and Federal Response Regions.

The strike teams provide rapid response support in incident management, site safety, contractor performance monitoring, resource documentation, response strategies, hazard assessment, oil spill dispersant and operational effectiveness monitoring, and high capacity lightering and offshore skimming capabilities

8370.1.3 - NAVSEA Supervisor of Salvage and Diving

(202) 781-3889 (24 HOURS) - The Office of the Director of Ocean Engineering, Supervisor of Salvage and Diving (SUPSALV), is a component of the Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA). SUPSALV is located at the Washington Navy Yard in Washington, DC. SUPSALV is responsible for all aspects of ocean engineering, including salvage, in-water ship repair, contracting, towing, diving safety, and equipment maintenance and procurement.

The Salvage Operations Division maintains standing worldwide commercial contracts for salvage, emergency towing, deep ocean search and recovery operations, and oil pollution abatement. Additionally, they own, maintain and operate the worldwide Emergency Ship Salvage Material (ESSM) system, which incorporates the world's largest standby inventory of salvage and pollution abatement equipment. They also own, maintain, and operate a large number of deep ocean search and recovery systems, with depth capabilities up to 20,000 feet. They also routinely provide salvage technical assistance to fleet salvors, as well as to other federal agencies.

Within the National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan, SUPSALV has been assigned as one of seven "Special Teams" available to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC). Thus, they provide assistance (personnel and/or equipment) for commercial oil or hazardous substance spills, or potential spills (i.e., salvage operations), as requested by any FOSC. Assistance ranges from salvage technical or operational assistance to mobilization of SUPSALV and other Navy resources to support a partial or full federal response to a marine casualty. Be aware, however, these services are provided on a reimbursable basis only – they are not free.

8370.1.4 - American Salvage Association

(703) 373-2267 - Leading U.S. salvors have formed the American Salvage Association (ASA). Created in response to the need for providing an identity and assisting in the professionalizing of the U.S. marine salvage and firefighting response, the intention of the ASA is to professionalize and improve marine casualty response in U.S. coastal and inland waters. The American Salvage Association meets with various federal and state agencies to exchange views on the improvement of salvage and firefighting response in the U.S.

1 **9000 – APPENDICES**

REFERENCES AND TOOLS	
Contact Information	
• ACP Contact Directory – Comprehensive and centralized listing of statewide agency and organization points of contact with current contact information. • Alaska Community Database	
Summary Tools	
• Hazardous Materials Response Special Teams Capabilities and Contact Handbook	

2 **9100 – EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION**

Initial Emergency Response Communications -EMERGENCY RESPONSE	
NOTIFICATION LIST	
In the case of a <i>reportable</i> 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.	
FEDERAL:	
National Response Center (24 Hr).....	1-800-424-8802
FOSC for Coastal Zone	
USCG – Marine Safety Unit Valdez (24-Hr)	831-0236
Fax.....	835-7207
FOSC for Inland Zone (1,000 yards from shoreline)	
EPA Region X Alaska Operations, Anchorage Office	271-5083
FOSC Torri Huelskoeller cellular contact.....	227-9936
FOSC Bob Whittier cellular contact.....	830-7236
Fax.....	271-3424
Seattle Office 24-hr Hotline	(206) 553-1263
FOSC Historic Properties Specialists	
Recommend contacting DOI for contact information of individuals who may serve as the Historic Properties Specialist for FOSCs.	
NOAA Scientific Support	
NOAA SSC	529-9157
NOAA SSC Emergency Hotline (24 hr).....	(206) 526-4911

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



Federal Natural Resource Trustee Emergency Contacts: Information for Federal and State natural resource trustee emergency contacts is included in Tab T of the Resources Section.

Threatened and Endangered Species Consultation Contacts

Department of the Interior

Business Hours 786-3834

24-Hr Contact..... 227-3783/3781

Fax..... 271-5930

Department of Commerce/NOAA Fisheries' National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

Business Hours – Juneau..... 586-7235

NMFS 24-Hr Hotline 1-877-925-7773

STATE:

SOSC for Coastal or Inland Spills

ADEC Central Alaska Response Team

Business Hours..... 269-3063

Fax..... 269-7648

After Hours Spill Reporting Hotline..... 1-800-478-9300

9110 – Initial Awareness, Assessment & Notification Sequence

FEDERAL NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER NOTIFICATION



Report Spills to the NRC at:
1-800-424-8802

or Via the NRC Online Reporting Tool at
<http://www.nrc.uscg.mil/nrchp.html>

The National Response Center is the SOLE national point of contact for reporting Oil, Chemical, Radiological, Biological, and Etiological discharges into the environment anywhere in the United States and its territories.

STATE OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SPILL NOTIFICATION PLACARD

IT'S THE LAW!

AS 46.03.755 and 18 AAC 75.300

REPORT OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SPILLS

During Normal Business Hours

call the nearest response team office:

Central Alaska: (907) 269-3063
Anchorage Fax: (907) 269-7648

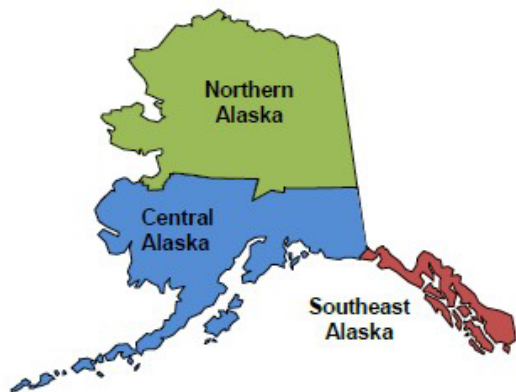
Northern Alaska: (907) 451-2121
Fairbanks Fax: (907) 451-2362

Southeast Alaska: (907) 465-5340
Juneau Fax: (907) 465-2237

Outside Normal Business Hours

Toll Free 1-800-478-9300

International 1-907-428-7200



Alaska Department of
Environmental Conservation
Division of Spill Prevention and Response
www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/spillreport.htm

Hazardous Substance

Any hazardous substance spill, other than oil, must be reported immediately.

Oil – Petroleum Products

To Water

Any amount spilled to water must be reported immediately.

To Land

- Spills in excess of 55 gallons must be reported immediately.
- Spills in excess of 10 gallons, but 55 gallons or less, must be reported within 48 hours after the person has knowledge of the spill.
- Spills of 1 to 10 gallons must be recorded in a spill reporting log submitted to ADEC each month.

To Impermeable Secondary Containment Areas

Any spills in excess of 55 gallons must be reported within 48 hours.

Additional Requirements for Regulated Underground Storage Tank Facilities

Regulated Underground Storage Tank (UST) facilities are defined at 18 AAC 78.005 and do not include heating oil tanks.

If your release detection system indicates a possible discharge, or if you notice unusual operating conditions that might indicate a release, you must notify the ADEC UST Program within 7 days.

UST Program: (907) 269-3055 or 269-7679

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9200 – PERSONNEL AND SERVICES DIRECTORY

9210 – Federal Resources/Agencies

It is the responsibility of the FOSC to initiate contact with the following agencies and organizations once emergency notifications have been made. This is not an exhaustive list of federal contacts, and the FOSC may notify additional parties as well as those listed below. 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. POLREP or other information) by fax or e-mail whenever possible. Additional federal agency contacts are listed in the Resources Section of this plan.

AGENCY	PHONE	FAX	ALT. PHONE
<i>COAST GUARD CONTACTS</i>			
National Response Center	1-800-424-8802	(202) 267-2165	(202) 267-2675
District 17 Command Center (SAR)	478-5555	463-2023	
District 17 Public Affairs	463-2065	463-2072	
Marine Safety Unit Valdez (24-Hr)	406-0001	835-7207	406-0002
Marine Safety Unit Valdez Station	835-5350		
Marine Safety Unit Valdez Vessel Traffic Service	835-7205	835-7207	
Sector Anchorage	428-4200	428-4114	
Sector Anchorage Command Center (SAR)	428-4100		
USCG Cutter Chandeleur	835-5300		
USCG Cutter Fir (Cordova)	424-3434		
Air Station Kodiak	487-5156		
Communication Station Kodiak	487-5778		
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	
<i>FEDERAL AGENCIES</i>			
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency – Anchorage	271-5083	271-3424	
Seattle Office 24-Hr Hotline	(206) 553-1263	(206) 553-0124	
U.S. Department of the Interior	271-5011	271-5930	
NOAA Scientific Support Coordinators	428-4143		529-9157
Chugach National Forest	743-9433	743-9592	
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Security Office)	229-9100		
U.S. Navy SUPSALV	384-2968	384-2969	
Federal Aviation Administration (Ops Center)	(425)-227-1999		

NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(907) 586-7630		(907) 586-7285
National Weather Service	266-5167	266-5188	266-5105

9210.1 – Trustees for Natural Resources

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Contact Information

- ARRT members and contact information

A copy of the natural resource trustee emergency contacts is maintained on the Alaska Regional Response Team website, under “Members and Contacts”.

9210.2 – USCG

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Air Operations

- Alaska DOT, Division of Statewide Aviation

Over 1200 personnel are permanently assigned to 42 USCG units throughout Alaska. These personnel operate resources and perform many duties related to maritime safety and security as well as internal administration. As outlined in COMDTINST 16165.41, the resources of districts are available to the FOSC during a pollution response as the District Response Group (DRG).

Airports Accessible by C-130: There are approximately 100 or more airports in the State of Alaska that are accessible by USCG and other military C-130 aircraft. Since airport information is updated on a frequent basis, rather than list the airports and specific information on each airport, the following website is provided for specific information regarding airports that may be used to support an oil or hazardous substance spill response. _

Airport List, Statewide Aviation, Transportation & Public Facilities, State of Alaska

Agency	Phone	Alt. Phone	Fax
National Response Center	800-424-8802	202-267-2675	202-267-2165 202-372-8411
National Pollution Funds Center	703-872-6000		703-872-6900
USCG District 17 Command Center	463-2000		463-2023
USCG – Sector Anchorage	428-4100		428-4114
USCG District 17 Public Affairs	463-2065		463-2072
USCG Pacific Strike Team	415-883-3311	415-559-9908	415-883-7814
National Strike Force	252-331-6000		252-331-6012

9210.2.1 – USCG National Strike Force (NSF)

The National Strike Force (NSF) was created in 1973 as a Coast Guard “Special Team” under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Control Plan (National Contingency Plan), designed to support the Coast Guard, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and Department of Defense (DoD) pre-designated Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs) in their preparedness and response duties including responding to potential and actual oil and hazardous material spills and weapons of mass destruction incidents as

directed by the National Contingency Plan (NCP). The NSF is composed of four units: the National Strike Force Coordination Center (Elizabeth City, NC), the Atlantic Strike Team (Fort Dix, NJ), the Gulf Strike Team (Mobile, AL), and the Pacific Strike Team (Novato, CA). The USCG National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC) coordinates the three Coast Guard Strike Teams and the Public Information Assist Team (PIAT). The NSFCC also carries out several national preparedness missions directly supporting FOSCs. Each FOSC has a specific Strike Team designated for initial contact and may contact that team directly for any assistance. A FOSC may directly request PIAT assistance by contacting the NSFCC or any Strike Team.

The National Strike Force is one of the deployable specialized forces (DSF) managed by the Deployable Operations Group (DOG). However, unlike the other DSFs requiring a request for forces, a Federal On-Scene Coordinators can request NSF assistance directly by contacting their servicing Strike Team or contacting the NSFCC.

Contact Numbers

National Strike Force	(252) 331-6000
Coordination Center 1461 North Road St. Elizabeth City, NC 27909	(252) 331-6012 FAX (252) 267-3458 CDO
Atlantic Strike Team 5614 Doughboy Loop Fort Dix, NJ 08640- 0068	(609) 724-0008 (609) 724-0232 FAX (609) 556-9376 OOD
Gulf Strike Team 8501 Tanner Williams Rd. Mobile, AL 36608- 9690	(251) 441-6601 (251) 441-6610 FAX (251) 447-5545 OOD
Pacific Strike Team Hanger 2, Hamilton Field Novato, CA 94949-5082	(415) 883-3311 (415) 883-7814 FAX (415) 559-9405 OOD

To request National Strike Force assistance, contact your servicing Strike Team at the number listed above; or the NSFCC at 252-331-6000 (after hours through the CDO at 252-267-3458); or the National Response Center at 800-424-8802.

NSF website: <http://www.uscg.mil/hq/nsfweb>

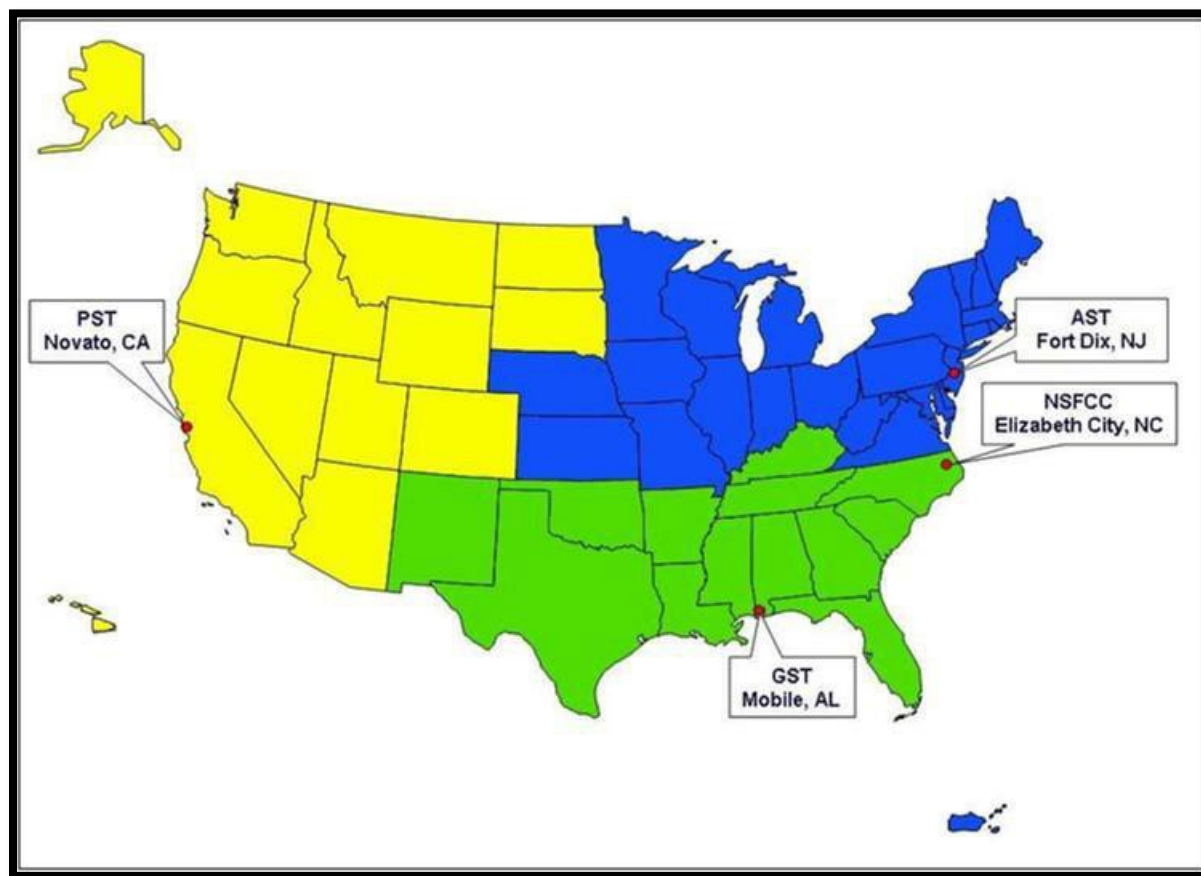
DOG website: <https://www.pacificarea.uscg.mil/>

NSF STRIKE TEAM AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

Pacific Strike Team	Gulf Strike Team	Atlantic Strike Team	Public Information Assist Team
Sectors/MSU's	Sectors/MSU's/MSD's	Sectors/MSU's	All Sectors, MSUs, & EPA Regions
Sector Anchorage, AK MSU Valdez, AK	Sector North Carolina MSU Wilmington, NC	Sector Northern New England- Portland, ME	
Sector Juneau, AK	Sector Charleston, SC MSU Savannah, GA	Sector Baltimore, MD	
Sector Puget Sound, WA	Sector Jacksonville, FL	Sector Boston, MA	
Sector Columbia River MSU Portland	Sector St. Petersburg - Tampa, FL	Sector New York, NY	
Sector San Francisco, CA	Sector Miami, FL	Sector Long Island Sound – New Haven, CT	
Sector Los Angeles/Long Beach, CA	Sector Key West, FL	Sector Southern New England- Providence, RI	
Sector San Diego, CA	Sector Mobile, AL	Sector Delaware Bay- Philadelphia, PA	
Sector Honolulu, HI MSD American Samoa	Sector New Orleans, LA MSU Baton Rouge, LA MSU Morgan City, LA MSU Houma, LA Sector Houston- Galveston, TX MSU Galveston, TX MSU Port Arthur, TX MSU Lake Charles, LA Sector Corpus Christi, TX Sector Ohio Valley - Louisville, KY MSU Paducah, KY Sector Lower Mississippi- Memphis, TN	Sector Hampton Roads, VA	
Sector Guam MSD Saipan		Sector San Juan, PR	
		Sector Sault Ste Marie, MI MSU Duluth, MI	
		Sector Michigan-Milwaukee, WI MSU Chicago, IL	
		Sector Buffalo, NY MSU Cleveland, OH	
		Sector Detroit, MI MSU Toledo	
		Sector Upper Mississippi River, St. Louis, MO	
		Sector Ohio Valley, KY MSU Pittsburgh, PA MSU Paducah, KY MSU Huntington, WV	
EPA Regions	EPA Regions	EPA Regions	
VIII	IV	I	
IX	VI	II	
X		III	

Oceania (Hawaii, Guam, Pacific Islands)		V	
		VII	

FIGURE 9-1: STRIKE TEAM AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY



NATIONAL STRIKE FORCE CAPABILITIES

- Respond with trained personnel and specialized equipment to prevent, contain and/or remove spills of oil and releases of hazardous material;
- Provide spill management expertise;
- Provide guidance for preplanning and response to weapons of mass destruction incidents;
- Assist with response planning and consultation;
- Conduct operational training in oil and chemical spill response techniques and equipment usage;
- Participate with the response, coordination, control and evaluation of National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) training and exercises;
- Technical assistance, equipment and personnel to augment the FOSC staff during incident response;
- Identify, locate, and assist in the transportation of specialized equipment needed for any type of response;
- Provide support from the Public Information Assist Team (PIAT) to FOSCs during incident responses or exercise training;

- Assist in coordinating the use of private and public resources in support of the FOSC during a response to or a threat of a worst case incident;
- Review Area Contingency Plans (ACP), including evaluation of equipment readiness and coordination among responsible public agencies and private organizations;
- Assist in location of spill response resources for both response and planning, using the DOG NSFCC's national and international computerized inventory of spill response resources in the Response Resource Inventory (RRI) data base which includes the OSRO/PAV programs;
- Inspection of district pre-positioned pollution response equipment.

REQUESTING STRIKE TEAM ASSISTANCE

- Requesting assistance from any one Strike Team, an FOSC immediately gains access to the entire NSF personnel roster and equipment inventory.
- FOSCs are encouraged to contact the NSF when:
- Control of the discharge requires the special knowledge or special equipment of the NSF;
- Response will require in excess of two days to complete removal operations and augmentation by NSF personnel will release local forces to return to normal operations;
- Responsible Party (RP) has not or will not assume control immediately of the incident and the FOSC needs an immediate response to protect the environment and or the public;
- In the judgment of the FOSC, NSF capabilities are necessary;
- Technical assistance, equipment and other resources to augment the FOSC staff during incident response or exercise training;
- Deployment of the district prepositioned pollution equipment (VOSS) or USCG SORS equipped vessel response is needed.

STRIKE TEAM DEPLOYMENT: Upon receiving a request, personnel and equipment will be deployed to the scene in the most expeditious manner possible. Each team maintains a state of readiness which enables them to rapidly mobilize personnel and response equipment. Strike Team response equipment is palletized, loaded, and ready for immediate deployment by truck or aircraft.

Each Strike Team is capable of dispatching responders by the fastest means possible adhering to the NSF's minimum response time criteria as the circumstances of the incident dictate:

- Mobilizing four members within 2 hours of notification
- Mobilizing eight members within 6 hours of notification
- Mobilizing heavy equipment loads within 6 hours of notification
- Additional Strike Team personnel and equipment can be mobilized within 24 hours of notification

STRIKE TEAM FUNDING: For responses, Strike Team personnel require travel orders or travel accounting information prior to deployment. Funding typically comes from the pollution response fund (FPN, CPN, DPN). If no pollution response fund has been accessed, the requesting unit must provide funding.

Requests for training and exercise support that are associated with NPREP are generally funded through the Deployable Operations Group (exercises included in the MTEP process); however, under some circumstances, the requesting unit may be required to provide funding.

Non-PREP training and exercise support requests originating from a Federal agency, including the Coast Guard, shall be funded by the requesting agency or unit. Under most circumstances, State, County, and Municipal level-agencies will not be expected to provide funding.

TRANSPORTATION: Mobilization of Strike Team equipment may involve over-the-road transport: all three Strike Teams have tractor-trailer rigs that give them rapid deployment capabilities.

Aviation support is often needed during an emergency response to rapidly transport Strike Team equipment and/or personnel to the incident. When a Strike Team is requested by a FOSC/Sector Commander for assistance, the need/requirements for aviation support should be discussed. Requests for aviation support are the responsibility of the FOSC/Sector Commander. If aviation support is needed for an emergency response, the Sector should request the appropriate aviation support to Area through the District. The Strike Team can engage directly with the applicable Sector/Air Station to coordinate the aviation support requirements while the request is being processed through the District and Area..

NOTE: Since response support is time critical, early notification of Strike Team assistance (or potential assistance) will allow the teams to begin logistics planning even before a formal request is made.

LOGISTIC CONSIDERATIONS

- Strike Teams make every effort to be logistically independent; however, assistance may be required from the FOSC in arranging the following support:
- Heavy lifting equipment, such as cranes and forklifts capable of handling a 16,000 lb. containment barrier box;
- Fork extensions for forklift;
- Small boats, vessels of opportunity;
- Tractor-Trailer rigs;
- Electrical power, land lines for telephones and computers,
- Local logistics @staging areas, docks, boat ramps, weather conditions, etc.
- Potable water supply and fuel supply for command posts.

Specific logistic needs will be clarified during the initial request for assistance; these needs vary, dependent upon the incident and location. Strike Teams attempt to minimize the effort by the FOSC's staff required to arrange support. However, the local knowledge of the FOSC's staff may be relied upon by the Strike Teams to make reasonable decisions regarding logistics.

PUBLIC INFORMATION ASSIST TEAM (PIAT): The Public Information Assist Team (PIAT) is an element of the National Strike Force, co-located with the National Strike Force Coordination Center and is available to Federal On-Scene Coordinators. Four highly trained crisis communications professionals staff the team. The PIAT's primary function is to provide the gamut of emergency public information services during oil spills and hazardous material releases – the team also provides these services for natural disasters, domestic terrorism events and weapons of mass destruction events. Team members routinely act as the Public Information Officer for Coast Guard and Environmental Protection Agency officials responsible for mitigating oil and hazardous material incidents.

Team personnel also teach risk communication and media relations techniques, as well as ICS-based Joint Information Center organization and Public Information Officer operations to response community personnel from the Coast Guard, other federal agencies, state and local agencies and industry. Additionally, the PIAT assists in the scenario development of Coast Guard pollution response exercises and participates as evaluators or controllers during federal- and industry-led exercises.

To request the Public Information Assist Team, contact the NSFCC at 252-331-6000, or after hours through the CDO at 252-267-3458, or the NRC at 800-424-8802.

PIAT website: <http://www.uscg.mil/hq/nsfweb/piat/piatindex.html>

PIAT DEPLOYMENT: Upon receiving a request, PIAT's goal is to deploy two (2) personnel and one (1) response kit within six hours of notification, and an additional two (2) personnel within 24 hours, if necessary. All NSF members, including PIAT, deploy for a maximum of 21 days at a time.

PIAT FUNDING: For responses, PIAT requires travel orders or travel accounting information prior to deployment. Funding typically comes from the pollution response fund. If no pollution response fund has been accessed, funding will come from the requesting unit.

Requests for training and exercise support that are associated with NPREP are generally funded through the Deployable Operations Group; however, under some circumstances, the requesting unit may be required to provide funding.

Non-PREP training and exercise support requests originating from a Federal agency, including the Coast Guard, shall be funded by the requesting agency or unit. Under most circumstances, State, County, and Municipal level-agencies will not be expected to provide funding.

9210.2.2 – USCG District Response Assist Team (DRAT)

The USCG District Response Group (DRG) is a framework within each USCG District to organize district resources and assets to support USCG FOSCs during a response to a pollution incident. DRGs assist the FOSC by providing technical assistance, personnel, and equipment, including the USCG's pre-positioned equipment. Each DRG consists of all USCG personnel and equipment within the district, including the District Response Advisory Team (DRAT), which is available to provide support to the FOSC in the event a spill exceeds local response capabilities. The DRAT has personnel specifically trained in pollution fund management, equipment, and environmental assessment.

9210.2.3 – Public Information Assist Team (PIAT)

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Command, Public Information Officer

- Job Aid: Public Information Officer

The Public Information Assist Team (PIAT) is an element of the National Strike Force, co-located with the National Strike Force Coordination Center and is available to Federal On-Scene Coordinators. Four highly trained crisis communications professionals staff the team. The PIAT's primary function is to provide the gamut of emergency public information services during oil spills and hazardous material releases – the team also provides these services for natural disasters, domestic terrorism events and weapons of mass destruction events. Team members routinely act as the Public Information Officer for USCG and Environmental Protection Agency officials responsible for mitigating oil and hazardous material incidents.

Team personnel also teach risk communication and media relations techniques, as well as ICS-based Joint Information Center organization and Public Information Officer operations to response community personnel from the USCG, other federal agencies, state and local agencies and industry. Additionally, the PIAT assists in the scenario development of USCG pollution response exercises and participates as evaluators or controllers during federal- and industry-led exercises.

To request the Public Information Assist Team, contact the NSFCC at 252-331-6000, or after hours through the CDO at 252-267-3458, or the NRC at 800-424-8802.

PIAT FUNDING: For responses, PIAT requires travel orders or travel accounting information prior to deployment. Funding typically comes from the pollution response fund. If no pollution response fund has been accessed, funding will come from the requesting unit.

Requests for training and exercise support that are associated with NPREP are generally funded through the Deployable Operations Group; however, under some circumstances, the requesting unit may be required to provide funding.

Non-PREP training and exercise support requests originating from a Federal agency, including the USCG, shall be funded by the requesting agency or unit. Under most circumstances, State, County, and Municipal level-agencies will not be expected to provide funding.

9210.2.4 – USCG Reserve-TBD

9210.2.5 – USCG Auxiliary-TBD

9210.3 – Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

9210.3.1 – Environmental Response Team (ERT)

The EPA's **Environmental Response Team (ERT)** has expertise in treatment, biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology, and engineering. The ERT can provide the FOSC access to special equipment to deal with chemical releases. The ERT can also provide the FOSC with advice concerning the following:

- hazard evaluation,
- multimedia sampling and analysis,
- risk assessment,
- on site safety,
- cleanup techniques,
- water supply decontamination and protection,
- use of dispersants,
- environmental assessment,
- degree of cleanup required, and
- Disposal of contaminated materials.

The ERT offers various training courses to prepare response personnel. The EPA ERT teams are located in Edison, NJ; Cincinnati, OH; and Las Vegas, NV.

9210.3.2 – Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT)

The **Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT)** coordinates or assists federal, State, tribal, and local response efforts before, during, and following a radiological incident. There are RERT personnel at the two

EPA National Radiation Laboratories in Montgomery, Alabama and Las Vegas, Nevada, as well as at the EPA's regional offices and national headquarters. RERT can provide the support in the following areas:

- technical advice and assistance to prevent or minimize threats to public health and the environment; advice on protective measures to ensure public health and safety;
- assessments of any release for dose and impact to public health and the environment;
- monitoring, sampling, laboratory analyses and data assessments to assess and characterize environmental impact (Staff from EPA's National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory and its Radiation and Indoor Environments National Laboratory provide monitoring and assessment services both at the labs and at the response site, if needed.); and

Technical advice and assistance for containment, cleanup, restoration, and recovery following a radiological incident.

9210.3.3 – National Decontamination Team (NDT)

The **National Decontamination Team (NDT)**, located in Cincinnati, Ohio, provides expertise and support to On-Scene Coordinators regarding the decontamination of buildings or other structures in the event of an incident involving releases of radiological, biological, or chemical contaminants.

9210.4 – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Agency	Phone	Alt. Phone	Fax
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Admin. SSC	428-4143	206-526-4911	
National Marine Fisheries Service	907-586-7630	586-7285	

9210.5 – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

9210.5.1 – Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC)

Agency	Phone	Alt. Phone	Fax
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Admin. SSC	428-4143	206-526-4911	

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

resources to ensure coordination between damage assessment data collection efforts and data collected in support of response operations.

9210.5.2 – Discharge & Release Trajectory Modeling – TBD

9210.6 – U.S. Navy Supervisor of Diving and Salvage (SUPSALV)

Agency	Phone	Alt. Phone	Fax
U.S. Navy SUPSALV	384-2968	384-7613	384-2969

The US Navy is the federal agency most knowledgeable and experienced in ship salvage, shipboard damage control, and diving. The US Navy has an extensive array of specialized equipment and personnel available for use in these areas as well as in specialized oil containment, collection, and removal equipment.

The Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV) can provide salvage expertise and maintains a warehouse on each US coast stockpiled with salvage and response gear. A request for US Navy assistance is made through the FOSC or the RRT.

9210.7 – Agency for Toxic Substance and Diseases (ATSDR)

The Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry (ATSDR):

- maintains appropriate disease/exposure registries;
- provides medical care and testing of individuals during public health emergencies;
- develops, maintains, and informs the public concerning the effects of toxic substances;
- maintains a list of restricted or closed areas due to contamination;
- conducts research examining the relationship between exposure and illness; and
- Conducts health assessments at contaminated sites.

Additionally, the ATSDR assists the EPA in identifying most hazardous substances at CERCLA sites, develops guidelines for toxicological profiles of hazardous substances, and develops educational materials related to the health effects of toxic substances. ATSDR resources are an important tool for the FOSC to use in assessing the possible effects of an environmental emergency on the public's health.

The Agency's 24-hour telephone number is **(404) 639-0615**.

9210.8 – Civil Support Teams – TBD

9210.9 – Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and Regulation Enforcement - TBD

9220 – State Resources/Agencies

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Contact Information

- Alaska DCRA
- ACP Contact Directory
- Federal and State Natural Resource Agency Emergency Contact table
- ARRT Members and Contact Information

It is the responsibility of the SOSC to initiate contact 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 as well as those listed below. 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. Sitrep or other information) by fax or e-mail whenever possible. Additional state agency contacts are listed in the Resources Section of this plan.

<i>ALASKA STATE AGENCIES</i>			
	Phone	Alt. Phone	Fax
ADEC Central Alaska Response Team	907-269-3063		269-7648
After Hours Spill Reporting Hotline	1-800-478-9300		
Alaska Department of Fish and Game	267-2342	267-2805	267-2499
Department of Military & Veteran Affairs	428-7100	428-7009	
Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management (24 Hr)	428-7000	428-7009	1-800-478-2337
Department of Labor: AK Occupational Safety & Health	1-800-770-4940		1-800-321-6742
Department of Law	269-5100	278-7022	269-6011
Department of Natural Resources	269-8565	269-8913	317-4446
Division of Oil and Gas (paging terminal)	269-8800	269-8939	
State Historic Preservation Office	269-8700	269-8908	269-8908
Office of Project Management & Permitting	269-8629	269-5673	
Department of Public Safety (Dispatch)	428-7200	428-7204	
State Troopers (24 Hr)	1-800-478-9300		
Department of Transportation & Public Facilities	269-0770	248-1573	
Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development	465-2500	465-2563	
Dept. of Health and Social Services (Emergency Programs)	465-3027	465-4101	
<i>INDUSTRY ORGANIZATIONS</i>			
Alaska Chadux Network	348-2365	348-2330	348-2348
Ship Escort Response Vessel Service (SERVS) of Alyeska Terminal	834-6620		
Alyeska Pipeline Service Company	834-6620		
<i>NATIVE GROUPS/CORPORATIONS</i>			
Ahtna Inc. (for inland incidents)	822-3476	822-3495	868-8250
Chugach Alaska Corporation (for marine/coastal incidents)	563-8866	563-8402	563-8866 262-0343
Copper River Native Association	822-5241	822-8801	
See the Resources Section, Part Three (page B-90) for individual tribal contact information.			
The Tatitlek Corporation, Cordova	424-3777		1-877-475-3777

The Eyak Corporation, Cordova	424-7161	424-5161	1-800-478-7161
Chenega Corporation, Anchorage	277-5706	277-5700	
REGIONAL CITIZENS ADVISORY COUNCILS			
Prince William Sound RCAC	Valdez Office	834-5000	751-4489 835-5926
	Anchorage Office	277-7222	751-4489 277-4523
Cook Inlet RCAC		283-7222	1-800-652-7222 283-6102

9220.1 – Government Official Liaisons – TBD

9220.2 – Alaska Department of Natural Resources

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Cultural Resources & Historic Properties

- Alaska Implementation Guidelines for the Protection of Historic Properties
- Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties During Emergency Response Under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

9220.2.1 – State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

Guidelines about how to ensure that preparedness and emergency response activities take historic properties protection into account is provided in the *Alaska Implementation Guidelines for Federal On-Scene Coordinators for the Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties during Emergency Response under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan*. This document is found in the Regional Contingency Plan.

Consistent with the guidelines, questions about historic properties preparedness and response activities should be directed to:

Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Office of History and Archaeology (SHPO)	
Special Projects Archaeologist	269-8723
State Archaeologist	269-8728
Mainline/Desk	269-8700
U.S. Department of the Interior	
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance	271-5011

9220.3 – Trustees for Natural Resources

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Contact Information

- Federal and State Natural Resource Agency Emergency Contact table
- ARRT Members and Contact Information

1

The following provides information for natural resource trustee emergency contacts:

Emergency Contact	Work	Cell	Fax	Email
U.S. Department of the Interior				
1. Philip Johnson	271-5011	227-3783	271-5930	philip_johnson@ios.doi.gov
2. Grace Cochon	271-5011	227-3781	271-5930	grace_cochon@ios.doi.gov
U.S. Department of Commerce				
1. Catherine Berg	428-4143	529-9157		catherine.berg@noaa.gov
2. Sadie Wright	586-7630			sadie.wright@noaa.gov
3. David Gann	586-7285			david.gann@noaa.gov
U.S. Department of Agriculture				
1. Harvey Hergett	586-8733		586-7555	harvey.hergett@usda.gov
2. Gary Sonnenberg	586-8882		586-7555	gary.sonnenberg@usda.gov
U. S. Department of Defense				
Alaskan Command (CP)	552-2100		552-8262	
Elmendorf Air Force Base (CP)	552-3000		552-5102	daniel.barnett@elmendorf.af.mil
Eielson Air Force Base (CP)	377-1500		377-2724	max.johnson@eielson.af.mil
King Salmon, Galena, and Long Range Radar Stations (CP)	552-3000		552-5102	timothy.imdieke@elmendorf.af.mil
U.S. Army (Fort Wainwright, Fort Greely, Fort Richardson) (CP)	384-6666		384-1141	terry.boone@us.army.mil
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation				
1. Anna Carey	835-3038	306-8697		anna.carey@alaska.gov
2. Melissa Woodgate	835-1471	306-5675		Melissa.woodgate@alaska.gov
Alaska Department of Fish and Game				
1. Jeanette Alas	267-2805		267-2499	jeanette.alas@alaska.gov
2. Scott Graziano	267-2143		267-2499	scott.graziano@alaska.gov
Alaska Department of Natural Resources				
1. Clark Cox	269-8565		269-8913	clark.cox@alaska.gov
2. Cliff Larson	269-8508		269-8913	cliff.larson@alaska.gov
Alaska Department of Law				
1. Jennifer Currie	269-5274			jennifer.currie@alaska.gov

NOTES: CP = Command Post
 1 = Primary Contact
 2 = 1st Alternate Contact
 3 = 2nd Alternate Contact

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3
4
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1 **9220.4 – State Emergency Response Committees (SERC)**

Emergency Management Assistance and Other Assistance		
Location/Borough	Point of Contact	Phone Number
Anchorage	Office of Emergency Mgt	343-1401/343-7022 (fax)
Bethel	Bethel Fire Department	543-2131
Bristol Bay Borough	Borough Fire Department	246-4224 Ext. 309
Cordova	Fire Department	424-6117
Dillingham	Fire Department	842-2288
Fairbanks North Star Borough	Office of Emergency Mgt	459-1481
Fort Yukon	Police Department	662-2311
Haines	Police Department	766-2121
Juneau	Emergency Programs	586-0419
Kenai Peninsula Borough	Office of Emergency Mgt	262-4910
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	Fire Department	225-9616
City of Kodiak	Fire Department	486-8040
Kotzebue	Fire Department	442-3351
Mat-Su Borough	Dept of Emergency Services	3861-8000
Nome	Office of Public Safety	443-8522
North Slope Borough	NSB Search and Rescue	852-2822
Northwest Arctic Borough	Public Services Director	442-2500
Petersburg	Fire Department	772-3355
Sand Point	Director of Public Safety	383-3700
Sitka	Fire Department	747-3233
Unalaska	Dept of Public Safety	581-1233
Valdez	Police Department	835-4560
Whittier	Police Department	472-2340
Wrangell	Police Department	874-3304

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3 For a complete listing of Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) chairpersons, Reference the State
 4 of Alaska, Dept of Military and Veterans Affairs Internet home page at: <https://dmva.alaska.gov/home/>

5 **9220.5 – Alaska State Troopers**

6 Follow this link for the Trooper Post Contact Information: <https://dps.alaska.gov/ast/contacts>

Cordova 424-3184
 Glennallen 822-3263
 Northway 778-2245
 Tok 883-5111
 Valdez 835-4307

7 **9220.8 – Alaska Statewide HAZMAT Teams**

8 Follow this link for contact information of the Statewide Hazmat Workgroup Members:
 9 <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/hazmat.htm>

9220.8.1 – Civil Support Team - TBD

9220.9 Emergency Managers

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Preparedness Resources

- Alaska SERC and LEPCs

The following table lists local emergency managers for Copper River and Valdez. Complete list of Local Emergency Planning Committee members can be found on the Alaska SERC and LEPCs website.

LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGERS		
LOCATION	POINT OF CONTACT	PHONE NUMBER
Copper River	Jason Severs	320-0503
Valdez	Mark Detter	907-255-6056

9230 – Tribal Resources/Agencies

9230.1 – Federally-recognized Tribes

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Contact Information

- Alaska DCRA
- Alaska DCRA, Federally Recognized Tribes Directory
- U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs Tribal Directory

The following are the Federally-Recognized Tribes in the Prince William Sound Area: Most recent updates to the list can be viewed from the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs website.

TRIBE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
Native Village of Chenega (aka Chegena IRA Council)	P.O. Box 8079 Chenega, AK 99574	573-5132	
Cheesh'na Tribal Council	P.O. Box 357 Gakona, AK 99586	822-5399	822-5810
Native Village of Chitina	P.O. Box 31 Chitina, AK 99566	823-2215	823-2233
Native Village of Eyak (Cordova)	110 Nicholoff Way P.O. Box 1388 Cordova, AK 99574	424-7738	424-7739
Native Village of Gakona	P.O. Box 102 Gakona, AK 99586	822-5777	822-5997

Native Village of Kluti-Kaah (aka Copper Center)	P.O. Box 68 Copper Center, AK 99573	822-5541	822-5130
Mentasta Traditional Council	P.O. Box 6019 Mentasta Lake, AK 99780	291-2319	291-2305
Northway Village Council	Circle Drive P.O. Box 516 Northway, AK 99764	778-2311	
Native Village of Tanacross	P.O. Box 76009 Tanacross, AK 99776	883-5024	
Native Village of Tatitlek	P.O. Box 171 Tatitlek, AK 99677	325-2311	
Native Village of Tazlina	P.O. Box 87 Glennallen, AK 99588	822-4375	822-5865
Native Village of Tetlin	P.O. Box 797 Tok, AK 99780	883-2021	

9230.2 – Native Corporations

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Contact Information

- Alaska DCRA
- Alaska Regional and Village Corporations Directory

9230.2.1 - Regional Native Corporations

CORPORATIONS	ADDRESS	PHONE/FAX	EMAIL/WEBSITE
Ahtna, Incorporated	P.O. Box 649 Glennallen, AK 99588	822-3476/ 822-3495	manderson@ahtna.net www.ahtna-inc.com
Chugach Alaska Corporation	3800 Centerpoint Drive Suite 1200 Anchorage, AK 99503	563-8866/ 563-8402	www.chugach.com
Doyon, Limited	1 Doyon Place, Suite 300 Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-2000 (888) 478-4755/ 459-2060	info@doyon.com www.doyon.com

9230.2.2 - Village Corporations

CORPORATIONS	ADDRESS	PHONE/FAX	EMAIL/WEBSITE
Chenega Corporation	3000 C Street, Suite 301 Anchorage, AK 99503	277-5706/ 277-5700	www.chenega.com

Chitina Native Corporation	P.O. Box 3 Chitina, AK 99566	823-2223/ 823-2202	Chitin_native@cvinternet.net www.chitinanative.com
Tanacross, Incorporated	P.O. Box 76029 Tanacross, AK 99776	883-4130/ 883-4129	www.tanacrossinc.com
Tatitlek Corporation	561 East 36 th Avenue Anchorage, AK 99503	278-4000/ 278-4050	www.tatitlek.com
Valdez Native Association	P.O. Box 1108 Valdez, AK 99686	835-4951	www.chugachmiut.org/tribes/valdez.html
The Eyak Corporation	901 LeFevre Street P.O. Box 340 Cordova, AK 99574	424-7161 (800) 478-7161/ 424-5161	info@eyakcorp.com www.eyakcorporation.com

The Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Division of Community and Regional Affairs located in Anchorage (269-4527) maintains a complete listing of villages and village corporations associated with the Municipal Lands Trustee (MLT) Program.

<https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/dkra/PlanningLandManagement/MunicipalLandTrusteeProgram.aspx>

9230.3 – Other Regional Native and Tribal Organizations - TBD

9240 – Local Resources/Agencies

It is the responsibility of the LOSC to initiate contact with the following local government agencies and organizations once 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 town, village or community 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 as well as those listed below. Phone numbers are not listed in order of importance and contacts should be made at the discretion of the LOSC. Initial notifications will be made by telephone, with concurrent transmission of any available documents (e.g. Sitrep or other information) by fax or e-mail whenever possible.

Phone/Fax

Local Emergency Planning Committee

Valdez LEPC 835-4560

Cities/Villages

City of Cordova..... 424-6200

State Troopers..... 424-3184

Police..... 424-6100

Fire 424-6100

Hospital 424-8000

Clinic..... 424-8200

Harbormaster..... 424-6400

City of Valdez	907-835-4313
State Troopers.....	907-835-4307
Police.....	907-835-4560
Fire	907-835-4560
Hospital	907-835-2249
Native Tribe Clinic	907-835-4951
Harbormistress.....	907-835-4981
City of Whittier	472-2327/472-2404
Police Department	472-2340
Fire Department.....	472-2340
Tunnel Fire Department.....	472-2640
Health Clinic	472-2303
Harbormaster.....	472-2327 Ext. 7
Harbormaster - Alyeska/SERVS contact.....	472-2473
Chenega, Village Council.....	573-2032
Village Public Safety Officer	573-2032
Health Clinic	573-5129
Chistochina, Village Council	822-3503
Fire Department (volunteer).....	822-3503
Health Clinic	822-3280
Chitina, Village Council	823-2215
Fire Department (emergency only).....	Cell: 259-2269
Clinic.....	823-2213
Copper Center (Native Village of Kluti-Kaah)	
Fire Department (volunteer).....	822-4385
Health Clinic	822-3541
Gakona, Village Council	822-5777
Fire Department (volunteer).....	822-3030
Clinic.....	822-5175
Glennallen	
State Troopers.....	822-3263
Fire Department (volunteer).....	259-6288
Clinic (Cross Road Medical Center)	822-3203

Gulkana, Village Council	822-3746
Fire Department (volunteer).....	822-3172
Clinic.....	822-3646
Kenny Lake	
Fire Department (volunteer).....	960-3762
McCarthy, Area Council	980-2290
Fire Department.....	554-2102
Mentasta, Village Office	291-2319
Fire Department (volunteer).....	291-2319
Clinic.....	291-2320
Native Village of Eyak, Tribal Council	424-7738
State Troopers/Village Public Safety Officer (Dispatch Line)	424-6100
Fire Department (volunteer).....	424-6117
Cordova Medical Hospital	424-8000
Ilanka Health Center	424-3622
Northway	
State Troopers.....	778-2245
Fire Department (volunteer).....	778-2311
Clinic.....	778-2283
Tanacross, Village Council.....	883-5024
Clinic.....	883-4131
Tazlina, Village Council	822-4375
Fire Department (volunteer).....	822-3244
Clinic.....	822-4385
Tetlin, Village Council	883-2021
Clinic.....	324-2151

Tok	883-3718
State Troopers.....	883-5111
Fire Department (volunteer).....	883-5726
Village of Tatitlek	325-2311
Village Public Safety Officer	325-0981
Fire Department (Valdez services)	835-3734
Clinic.....	325-2235
CULTURAL RESOURCES ADVISORS	
State Historic Preservation Office (ADNR)	269-8700
HATCHERIES/AQUACULTURE SITES	See the Sensitive Areas Section
ALASKA REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM	Refer to the
ARRT website at: http://alaskarrt.org/ for the most current listing of ARRT members.	
CHEMTREC (24-hr)	1-800-424-9300
Hazardous substances information provided by the Chemical Manufacturers Association	

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9240.1 Community Profiles

REFERENCES AND TOOLS
Contact Information Alaska DCRA, Community Database Online

The information included in the following profiles is meant to assist responders by providing the most vital contacts and useful facts available for a community. Efforts have been made to provide the most current information, but things change. Also, information is still being sought for some categories, such as potential command posts and staging areas and, most particularly, a town or village’s chosen priority locations for protection in case of a spill. The plan holders welcome any input that might make this a more useful and instructive document.

Be aware that most of the smaller villages have no organized fire department, volunteer or otherwise. Law enforcement varies from village to village. Some may have a city government-backed police department, though it may only consist of a chief and one officer. Most Native villages have a Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO), a position that generally receives funding through both a Native corporation and the state’s Dept. of Public Safety, from which they also receive training. A few villages have a Village Police Officer (VPO) or a Tribal Police Officer (TPO), positions that are contracted directly by the local government or tribal council, respectively.

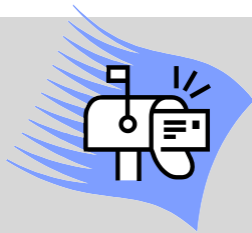
To update information in these community profiles, submit your information to the following:



**Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Prevention and Emergency Response Program Attn:**
Preparedness Section
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: 269-7680 or 7683 / Fax: 269-7687
Email:



**U.S. Coast Guard
Marine Safety Unit Valdez**
Attn: Contingency Planning
P.O. Box 486
Valdez, AK 99686
Work: 835-7216 / Fax: 835-7207
Email:



The Area Committee distributed to all of the communities in the area requesting pertinent information about the community, such as housing possibilities, spill response equipment and possible command center locations or staging area. Included was request for the community to list the top five priority locations or sensitive areas that the community deemed most important for protection if a spill should occur. All completed lists returned by the communities have been included in the respective village’s community profile and in the *Sensitive Area Section*.

Additional details, including historical and cultural information, are provided in the Community Profiles available on the internet at the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development website: <http://commerce.alaska.gov/dnn/dcra/Home.aspx>

9240.1.1 – Chenega Community Profile

CHENEGA COMMUNITY PROFILE

Location and Climate

Chenega is located on Evans Island at Crab Bay, 42 miles southeast of Whittier in Prince William Sound. It is 104 air miles southeast of Anchorage and 50 miles east of Seward. It lies at approximately 60.06571° N Latitude and -148.01038° W Longitude. (Sec. 24, T001S, R008E, Seward Meridian) Chenega is located in the Valdez Recording District. Winter temperatures range from 17 to 28; summer temperatures range 49 to 63. Average annual precipitation includes 66 inches of rain and 80 inches of snowfall.

History, Culture, & Demographics

The name of this Alutiiq village was first reported by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 census. At that time, the village was located on the southern tip of Chenega Island. A post office was established in 1946. The village was destroyed and over half of all residents perished in tsunamis caused by the 1964 earthquake. The village was reestablished twenty years later on Evans Island, at the site of the former Crab Bay herring saltery. In the summer of 1984, 21 homes, an office building, community hall, school, two teacher's houses, a church and community store were constructed. A federally recognized tribe is located in the community – the Native Village of Chenega. Between 2010 census, and 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5 year estimates, 52.63% of the population is Alaska Native or part Native. Data from the 2010 Census also showed 51 total housing units with 21 being vacant and used on more of a summer seasonal basis. 2013-2017 estimates show 39 housing units and a median household income was \$83,750.

Economy

Commercial fishing and subsistence activities are the focus of the economy. The school, health clinic, and tribal council provide some employment.

Subsistence

Residents of Chenega hunt, fish and gather for the following food sources in and around Prince William Sound: salmon, halibut, deer, waterfowl, seal sea lions, herring/spawn, bear, oysters, clams, octopus and berries, as well as other plants and animals.

Population Borough Located In Incorporation Type Native Entities

76 (2010 U.S. Census)

Unorganized

Unincorporated

Regional: Chugach Alaska Corporation (Anchorage)

Profit: Chenega Corporation (Anchorage)

Nonprofit: Chugachmiut (Anchorage)

Village: Native Village of Chenega (Federally Recognized Tribe)

EMERGENCY SERVICES

VPSO

State VPSO (573-2046)

Fire

State VPSO (573-2046)

Medical

Chenega Health Clinic (573-5129). Auxiliary care provided by Chenega EMS.

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Chugach Alaska Corporation	3800 Centerpoint Drive, Suite 700 Anchorage, AK 99503	561-2668 562-5258 (fax)	www.chugach-ak.com randi.gause@chugach-ak.com
Chugachmiut	1840 Bragaw Street, Suite 110 Anchorage, AK 99508-3463	562-4155 563-2891 (fax)	www.chugachmiut.org
Native Village of Chenega	P.O. Box 8079 Chenega, AK 99574-8079	573-5132 573-5120 (fax)	s.angaiak@nativevillageofchagega.com

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North Pacific Rim Housing Authority	8300 King Street Anchorage, AK 99518	562-1444 562-1445 (fax)	www.nprha-ak.or/index.htm
PWS Economic Development District	2207 Spenard Road, Suite 207 Anchorage, AK 99503	222-2440 222-2411 (fax)	www.pwsedd.org
Chenega Corporation	3000 C Street, Suite 301 Anchorage, AK 99503	277-5706 277-5700 (fax)	www.chenega.com

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	Chenega is an isolated community accessible only by air or water. Charter airlines provide the majority of the transportation and the Alaska Marine Highway System Ferry provides service as well.
Airport Facilities	A 3,000-foot gravel runway and float plane landing area are available. Chartered flights depart from Cordova, Valdez, Anchorage, and Seward.
Airline Services	Reeve Air: 907-646-0538 or https://reeveairalaska.com/ Seward Air Taxi: 907-978-3089 or https://www.sewardair.com/air-taxi AK air transit: http://www.flyaat.com/ChenegaBay.html
Freight Vessel Support:	None identified Chenega has a small boat harbor and dock, and ferry dock.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	AT&T (Long Distance): 1-800-288-2020 / www.att.com	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	GCI: 1-800-800-4800 / www.gci.net	
Service Provider	HughesNet: 1-866-687-7094 / www.isatelliteinternet.com	
TV Stations	Satellite	
Radio Stations	KCHU Public Radio: 835-4665 (office) / 835-4671 (news) / news@kchu.org / www.kchu.org	
Cable Provider	None	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Valdez Legislative Information Office	
Electricity	Provided by Chenega Utilities	
Fuel	Gasoline and diesel	
Fuel Storage	Tank Owner: Village Council / Number of Tanks: 4 / Tank Capacity: (2) 12,000 gals, (2) 3,000 gals	
Housing	Chenega IRA Council has housing with 14 people capacity. Call 573-5132 for availability.	
Water & Sewage	A surface water collection system with a dam, treatment, and storage capacity of 50,000 gallons, allows for piped distribution most homes. Approximately 80 % of the resident's homes are fully plumbed. Sewage is piped to a 20,000-gallon community septic tank; some homes use individual septic tanks; some homes use individual septic tanks.	
Miscellaneous	Refuse collection services are provided through the Chenega IRA Council, who operates the Chegen Bay Landfill. An oil and hazardous waste recycling center was completed in 1998. ADEC Landfill Classification is Class III and the permit number is 0023-BA003. The landfill permit expired on September 26, 2006. There is no record of permit renewal.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	Contact IRA council for available facilities (573-5131)
Potential Staging Areas	Airport, National Guard Armory, and Other government facilities. You and also lease land through the Chenega Corporation. Alyeska Pipeline Services Company has lease agreement in place with the Chenega Corporation.
Local Spill Response Equipment	Emergency response equipment owned by SERVVS is located near the deep-water dock in the village (conexes containing boom, skimmers etc.) with additional conexes along a small stretch of beach in the village. Additional emergency response equipment is located at the Sawmill Bay Hatchery, which is adjacent to the village. The SERVVS fishing vessel administrator is responsible for deployment of this equipment in a crisis. The fishing vessel administrator lives in the community year around.

2 **CORDOVA COMMUNITY PROFILE**

Location and Climate	Cordova is located at the southeastern end of Prince William Sound in the Gulf of Alaska. The community was built on Orca Inlet, at the base of Eyak Mountain. It lies 52 air miles southeast of Valdez and 150 miles southeast of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 60.54278° N Latitude and -145.7575° W Longitude. (Sec. 28, T015S, R003W, Copper River Meridian.) Cordova is located in the Cordova Recording District. Winter temperatures average from 28° to 38° F; summer temperatures average 47° to 61° F. Annual precipitation is 148 inches, including 100 inches of snowfall.
History, Culture, & Demographics	The area has historically been home to the Eyak, with the addition of migrating Alutiiq, Athabascan, and Tlingit peoples. Alaskan Natives of other descents also settled in Cordova. Orca Inlet was originally named “Puerto Cordova” by Don Salvador Fidalgo in 1790. One of the first producing oil fields in Alaska was discovered at Katalla, 47 miles southeast of Cordova, in 1902. The town of Cordova was named in 1906 by Michael Heney, builder of the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad, and the City was formed in 1909. Cordova became the railroad terminus and ocean shipping port for copper ore from the Kennecott Mine up the Copper River. The first trainload of ore was loaded onto the steamship “Northwestern,” bound for a smelter in Tacoma, Washington, in April 1911. The Bonanza-Kennecott Mines operated until 1938 and yielded over \$200 million in copper, silver and gold. The Katalla oil field produced until 1933, when it was destroyed by fire. Fishing became the economic base in the early 1940s. Commercial fishing and subsistence are central to the community’s culture.
Economy	The 2010 U.S. Census data showed 8.84% of the population are Alaska Native or part Native. The census data also showed 1,100 total housing units, and 178 were vacant, of which 72 units are used only seasonally. The median household income was \$91,477, per capita income was \$38,287, and 2.04% of residents were living below the poverty level. Cordova supports a large fishing fleet for Prince William Sound and several fish processing plants. 343 residents hold commercial fishing permits, and nearly half of all households have someone working in commercial harvesting or processing. Copper River red salmon, pink salmon, herring, halibut, bottom fish and other fisheries are harvested. The largest employers are North Pacific Processors, Cordova School District, Cordova Hospital, the City, and the Department of Transportation. The U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Coast Guard maintain personnel in Cordova.
Subsistence	While the largest portion of Cordova residents do not live a subsistence lifestyle, the many residents still practice the subsistence way of life. The food gathered is salmon, deer, moose, waterfowl, berries, and halibut.
Population Borough Located In Incorporation Type Native Entities	2,239 (2010 U.S. Census) Unorganized Home Rule City Regional: Chugach Alaska Corporation Profit: Eyak Corporation and Tatitlek Corporation – Cordova Nonprofit: Chugachmiut Village: Native Village of Eyak
EMERGENCY SERVICES	
Police State Troopers Fire	City Police Dept. (424-6100); State Fish & Wildlife Protection State Trooper :Post (424-3184) City Fire Dept. & Volunteer Fire/EMS/Search & Rescue (424-6100)
Medical	The hospital is a qualified Acute Care and Long Term Care facility (424-8000). Auxiliary care provided by Cordova Volunteer Fire Dept./EMS/Search & Rescue (424-6100). Cordova Medical Clinic (424-8200)
Harbormaster	424-6400
LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES	
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS PHONE WEBSITE/EMAIL

Chugach Alaska Corporation	3800 Centerpoint Drive Suite 700 Anchorage, AK 99503	561-2668 562-5258 (fax)	www.chugach-ak.com
City of Cordova	P.O. Box 1210 Cordova, AK 99574	424-6200 424-6000 (fax)	www.cityofcordova.net cityclerk@cityofcordova.net
Cordova Chamber of Commerce and Visitors Center	P.O. Box 99 Cordova, AK 99574	424-7260 424-7259 (fax)	www.cordovachamber.com
Cordova City School District	P.O. Box 1330 Cordova, AK 99574	424-3265 424-3271 (fax)	www.cordovasd.org
Cordova District Fishermen United	P.O. Box 939 Cordova, AK 99574	424-3447 424-3430 (fax)	www.cdfu.org
Cordova Electric Cooperative, Incorporated	P.O. Box 20 Cordova, AK 99574	424-5555 424-5527 (fax)	www.cordovaelectric.com
Cordova Times			www.thecordovatimes.com
Native Village of Eyak	P.O. Box 1388 Cordova, AK 99574	424-7738 424-7739 (fax)	www.nveyak.com
North Pacific Rim Housing Authority	8300 King Street Anchorage, AK 99518	562-1444 562-1445	www.nprha-ak.org/index.htm
Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation	P.O. Box 1110 Cordova, AK 99574	424-7511 424-7514 (fax)	www.pwsac.com
Prince William Sound Economic Development District	2207 Spenard Road, Suite 207 Anchorage, AK 99503	222-2440 222-2411 (fax)	www.pwsedd.org
The Eyak Preservation Council	P.O. Box 460 Cordova, AK 99574	424-5890 424-5891 (fax)	www.eyakpreservationcouncil.org
TRANSPORTATION			
Accessibility	Cordova is accessed by plane or boat. It is linked directly to the North Pacific Ocean shipping lanes through the Gulf of Alaska. It receives year-round barge services and seasonal State Ferry service. A 36-mile gravel road provides access to the Copper River Delta to the east.		
Airport Facilities	The Merle K. "Mudhole" Smith Airport at mile 13 is State-owned and operated, with a 7,500' asphalt runway and 1,900' gravel crosswind runway. The State-owned and City-operated Cordova Municipal Airport has a 1,840' gravel runway. Float planes land at the Lake Eyak seaplane base or the boat harbor.		
Airline Services	Daily scheduled jet flights and air taxis are available. Alaska Airlines; Cordova Air Service; Alaska Wilderness, Ridgeline aviation.		
Freight	It receives year-round barge services.		
Vessel Support:	Harbor facilities include a breakwater, dock, a 500-slip small boat harbor, boat launch, boat haul-out, a ferry terminal, and marine repair services. A proposed deep draft port at Shepard Point is planned.		
FACILITIES & UTILITIES			
Telephone	Cordova Telephone Cooperative (424-2345); GCI (424-7317)		
Wireless and Internet	Wireless: Copper Valley Wireless (1-800-235-5414); Cordova Wireless (424-2300) Internet: Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative (424-2345); Cordova Telephone Cooperative (424-2345); GCI (424-7317 or 1-800-800-4800 / www.gci.com)		
TV Stations	ARCS; GCI Cable.		
Radio Stations	KLAM-AM (424-3796); KCHU-FM		
Cable Provider	GCI Cable, Inc.		
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Legislative Information Office, Cordova Center		
Electricity	Provided by Cordova Electric Cooperative, Inc.		
Fuel	Gasoline, diesel, and propane		
Fuel Storage	Cordova Electric Co-op (60,000 gals.); U.S. Coast Guard (22,000 gals.)		
Housing	Reluctant Fisherman; Orca Adventure lodge; Cordova Lighthouse Inn; Prince William Motel		
Water & Sewage	Cordova utilizes water from Murcheson Falls, Heney Creek dam, Meals Reservoir, the Orca Reservoir, and Eyak Lake. The water is treated, but only the Eyak water is filtered. Water storage capacity is 2.1 million gallons. The City operates a piped water and sewer system. Sewage is treated before discharge. Over 90% of homes are fully plumbed. Some homes use individual wells and septic systems.		

COMMUNICATIONS

Miscellaneous

A new Class 2 landfill and sludge disposal is available at Mile 17. The community participates in recycling and a household hazardous waste program. Cordova Electric Cooperative operates a diesel-powered plant and two hydropower plants Power Creek and Humpback Creek.

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts

Cordova Community Center

Potential Staging Areas

Existing staging exists near the Cordova Harbor. A proposed deep draft port at Shepard Point is planned that will provide access to a deep draft dock.

USCG spill response conex; ADEC spill response conex (see page B-72 for an inventory of spill response assets), Alyeska SERVS

Local Spill Response Equipment

Cordova has a large stockpile of equipment located in the community. The equipment is stored in a fenced in area on Industry Road behind the Alaska Marine Trucking facility. There is also a large stockpile of barges located near the ferry dock. Wilson Construction (907-424-3452) is responsible for the deployment of this equipment in a crisis response.

9240.1.3 – Tatitlek Community Profile

TATITLEK COMMUNITY PROFILE

Location and Climate

Tatitlek is located on the northeast shore of Tatitlek Narrows, on the Alaska Mainland in Prince William Sound. It lies 30 miles east of Valdez by sea near Bligh Island, and 30 air miles northwest of Cordova. It lies at approximately 60.86472° North Latitude and -146.67861° West Longitude. (Sec. 32, T011S, R008W, Copper River Meridian.) Tatitlek is located in the Valdez Recording District. Winter temperatures range from 17 to 28; summers average 49 to 63. Annual precipitation includes 28 inches of rain and 150 inches of snowfall.

History, Culture, & Demographics

It is an Alutiiq village first reported in the 1880 U.S. Census as “Tatikhleik,” with a population of 73. The present spelling was published in 1910 by the U.S. Geological Survey, who wrote that the village originally stood at the head of Gladhaugh Bay, but was moved to its present site in the shadow of Copper Mountain around 1900. A post office was established in 1946. Many residents of Chenega moved to Tatitlek following its destruction by tsunami after the 1964 Good Friday earthquake. The dominant feature in the village is the blue-domed Russian Orthodox Church. Tatitlek is a coastal Alutiiq village with a fishing- and subsistence-based culture. The sale or importation of alcohol is banned in the village.

A federally recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Tatitlek. The 2010 U.S. Census data showed 60.23% of the population are Alaska Native or part Native. The 2010 U.S. Census data also shows there were 75 total housing units, and 39 were vacant, of which 29 of these units are used only seasonally. The median household income was \$29,464, per capita income was \$17,381 and 17.02% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Economy

Fish processing and oyster farming provide some employment in Tatitlek. Four residents hold commercial fishing permits. Subsistence activities provide the majority of food items. A fish and game processing facility is under construction. A small community store has recently opened.

Subsistence

Residents of Tatitlek hunt and fish for the following food sources in and around Prince William Sound. Salmon, halibut, deer, waterfowl, seal, sea lions, herring/spawn, bear, oysters/clams, octopus and berries.

Population

88 (2010 U.S. Census)

Borough Located In

Unorganized

Incorporation Type

Unincorporated

Native Entities

Regional: Chugach Alaska Corporation

Profit: Tatitlek Corporation

Nonprofit: Chugachmiut

Village: Native Village of Tatitlek (Federally-recognized Tribe)

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Police

None

VPSO

325-0891

<i>State Troopers</i>	None identified
<i>Fire</i>	Serviced through Valdez (835-3734)
<i>Medical</i>	Local hospitals or health clinics include Tatitlek Health Clinic (325-2235). Auxiliary health care is provided by Tatitlek EMS (325-2235/2301/2313).

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<i>Chugach Alaska Corporation</i>	3800 Centerpoint Drive, Ste. 700	561-2668 562-5258 (fax)	www.chugach-ak.com
<i>Chugachmiut</i>	1840 Bragaw Street, Ste. 110 Anchorage, AK 99508	562-4155 563-2891 (fax)	www.chugachmiut.org
<i>Native Village of Tatitlek</i>	P.O. Box 171 Tatitlek, AK 99677	325-2311 325-2236 (fax)	
<i>North Pacific Rim Housing Authority</i>	8300 King Street Anchorage, AK 99518	562-1444 562-1445 (fax)	www.nprha-ak.org/index.htm
<i>PWS Economic Development District</i>	2207 Spenard Road, Suite 207 Anchorage, AK 99503	222-2440 222-2411 (fax)	www.pwsedd.org
<i>Tatitlek Electric Utility</i>	P.O. Box 171	325-2311	

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<i>The Tatitlek Corporation</i>	Tatitlek, AK 99677 561 E 36 th Ave Anchorage, AK 99503	325-2298 (fax) 907-278-4000 907-278-4050 (fax)	www.tatitlek.com

TRANSPORTATION	
<i>Accessibility</i>	Tatitlek is accessible by plane (float or wheel) or boat. The Alaska State Ferry stops in the village (www.alaskaferry.com).
<i>Airport Facilities</i>	Tatitlek has a state-owned 3,701-feet long by 75-feet wide lighted gravel airstrip and a seaplane landing area; air charters are available from Valdez and Cordova. Boats are the primary means of local transportation.
<i>Airline Services</i>	There is no regularly scheduled flights in or out of the Village of Tatitlek. Commercial flights are available from Anchorage-Valdez-Anchorage on RAVN Alaska (800-866-8394 / and then charter to Tatitlek. From Anchorage: Alaska Air Transit (907-276-5422) From Cordova: Cordova Air (907-424-3289)
<i>Freight</i>	None identified
<i>Vessel Support</i>	Dock

FACILITIES & UTILITIES		COMMUNICATIONS
<i>Telephone</i>	Copper Valley Telecom Cooperative (907-835-2231) GCI (1-800-800-4800); several cell providers and dish	
<i>Wireless and Internet</i>		
<i>TV Stations</i>		
<i>Radio Stations</i>	KCHU-AM; KVAK-AM, KVAK-FM	
<i>Cable Provider</i>	GCI	
<i>Teleconferencing</i>	Valdez Legislative Information Office, Internet options: Zoom, Microsoft teams, Webex, etc.	
<i>Electricity</i>	Provided by Tatitlek Electric Utility.	
<i>Fuel</i>	Gasoline, diesel, and propane.	
<i>Fuel Storage</i>	School (20,000 gals.); Village Council (2 @ 12,000); ADOT (3,000)	
<i>Housing</i>	Village Council apartment	
Prince William Sound A		
9000 – Appendices		
		A dam provides water, which is treated and stored in a 170,000-gallon tank. A piped water and sewer system serves all 34 homes. The piped community septic tank system discharges via an ocean outfall. The village has received funds to expand the water storage capacity and treatment due to recent water shortages, and for solid waste improvements.

Water & Sewage

Miscellaneous

An oil and hazardous waste recycling center was completed in 1998.

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	Youth Teen Center, Tatitlek Community Center
Potential Staging Areas	None identified USCG spill response conex.
Local Spill Response Equipment	Emergency response equipment owned by SERVS is located near the deep-water dock in the village (conex's containing boom, skimmers etc.) The fishing vessel administrator in the community is responsible for deployment of this equipment in a crisis. The fishing vessel administrator lives in the community year around.

9240.1.4 – Valdez Community Profile

VALDEZ COMMUNITY PROFILE

Location and Climate

Valdez is located on the north shore of Port Valdez, a deep water fjord in Prince William Sound. It lies 305 road miles east of Anchorage, and 364 road miles south of Fairbanks. It is the southern terminus of the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline. It lies at approximately 61.13083° North Latitude and -146.34833° West Longitude. (Sec. 32, T008S, R006W, Copper River Meridian.) Valdez is located in the Valdez Recording District. Winters are mild with January temperatures ranging between 20° and 30° F and summer with July temperatures ranging between 45° and 60° F. Annual precipitation is 70 inches of rain, and the average snowfall is an incredible 300 inches (25 feet) annually.

History, Culture, & Demographics

The Port of Valdez was named in 1790 by Don Salvador Fidalgo for the celebrated Spanish naval officer Antonio Valdes y Fernández Bazan. Due to its importance as an ice-free port, a town developed in 1898 as a launching point for gold-rushers seeking a route to the Eagle Mining District and the Klondike gold fields in the interior. Valdez soon became the supply center of its own gold mining region, and incorporated as a City in 1901. Fort Liscum was established by the US Army in 1900 and shortly after, the Army helps construct a trail to Fort Egbert in Eagle, making travel to the interior far safer and easier than the previous route up and over the Valdez Glacier. The Alaska Road Commission further improved this trail and developed the road for automobile travel to Fairbanks in the early 1920s, but it wasn't until the early 1950's that the road was open year round, and not until 1957 that the road was first paved. The 1964 earthquake destroyed the original Valdez town site, and 31 died, as a significant portion of the town's waterfront slumped off into Port Valdez. The community was rebuilt on a more stable bedrock foundation 4 miles to the west, where the town currently sits today. During the 1970s, construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System terminal and other cargo transportation facilities brought rapid growth to Valdez. In March 1989, it was the center for the massive oil-spill cleanup after the "Exxon Valdez" disaster. In a few short days, the population of the town tripled. Today, as a result of significant oil taxation revenues, the City offers a variety of quality public services.

The 2020 U.S. Census data stated that the population of the city is 3,985. The 2010 census showed 8.17% of the population are Alaska Native or part Native. The 2010 U.S. Census data also showed there were 1,763 total housing units, and 190 were vacant, of which 50 of these units are used only seasonally. The median household income was \$80,476, per capita income was \$36,609, and 5.51% of residents were living below the poverty level. The City of Valdez recently adopted a revised Natural Disaster Mitigation Plan as well, and this plan contains a lot of useful and similar information that's captured here. Go here: <https://www.valdezak.gov/DocumentCenter/View/5183/City-of-Valdez-Hazard-Mitigation-Plan-Adopted-March-2019-PDF?bidId=>

Economy

Valdez has one of the highest municipal tax bases in Alaska as the southern terminus for the 800-mile Trans Alaska Pipeline, and off-loading point for oil extracted from the North Slope. Four of the top ten employers in Valdez are directly connected to the oil terminus, with Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. directly employing nearly 300 people as the largest. Valdez is a major seaport, with cargo and container facility and two small boat harbors, one of which was just opened in 2019. City, state, and federal agencies combined provide significant employment. 2 residents hold commercial fishing permits.

Subsistence

The majority of Valdez residents do not practice a subsistence lifestyle. However, there is a small tribal presence in Valdez that does practice subsistence. Valdez has a healthy sports fishing and recreational fishing industry as well.

Population

3,985 (200 U.S. Census)

**Borough Located In
Incorporation Type**

Unorganized

Native Entities

Home Rule City

Regional: Chugach Alaska Corporation
Chugachmiut (Regional); The Valdez Native Tribe (Local)

Nonprofit:

EMERGENCY SERVICES**Police**

City Police Department (907-835-4560 or 911)

State Troopers

State Troopers Post (907-835-4307)

Fire

City Fire Dept./EMS (907-835-4560 or 911); Robe River Fire Hall; Civil Air Patrol

Medical

Providence Valdez Medical Center (907-835-2249); Valdez Native Tribe Clinic (907-835-4951). Ambulance/Auxiliary healthcare provided by Valdez Fire Dept/EMS (907-835-4560 x301); Valdez Medical Clinic 907-835-4811, State of Alaska Public Health 907-835-4612, AlfaDoc Medical Office 907-835-2532

Harbormaster

907-835-4981

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Chugach Alaska Corporation	3800 Centerpoint Dr., Ste. 700 Anchorage, AK 99503	561-2668 532-5258 (fax)	www.chugach-ak.com
Chugachmiut	1840 Bragaw Street, Ste. 110 Anchorage, AK 99508	562-4155 563-2891 (fax)	www.chugachmiut.org
City of Valdez	P.O. Box 307 Valdez, AK 99686	835-4313 835-2992 (fax)	www.valdezak.gov
Connecting Ties, incorporated	P.O. Box 2017 Valdez, AK 99686	835-3274 835-3512 (fax)	www.connectingties.org
Copper Valley Electric Association, Inc.	P.O. Box 45 Glennallen, AK 99588	822-3211	www.cvea.org
PWS Economic Development District	610 E 5th Avenue, Suite 104a Anchorage, AK 99501	222-2440 222-2411 (fax)	www.pwsedd.org or pwsedd@gmail.com
The Valdez Native Tribe	P.O. Box 1108 Valdez, AK 99686	835-4951 835-5589 (fax)	www.chugachmiut.org or https://valdeznative-tribe.org/ or office@valdeznative-tribe.org
Valdez City School District	P.O. Box 398 Valdez, AK 99686	835-4357 835-4964 (fax)	valdezcityschools.org
Valdez Convention and Visitors Bureau	104 Chenega Street Valdez, AK 99686	835-4636 835-4845 (fax)	www.valdezalaska.org info@valdezalaska.org

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	The Richardson Highway connects Valdez to Anchorage, Fairbanks and Canada. Port Valdez is ice-free year round and offer boat access to greater PWS. The State Ferry provides transport to Whittier, Cordova, Kodiak, Seward and Homer in the summer; Cordova only in the winter.
Airport Facilities	The airport is operated by the state, with a 6,500-foot paved runway, instrument landing system and control tower. Floatplanes can be landed at Robe Lake, which is a nearby freshwater lake, though there are no dock or tie up areas.
Airline Services	RAVN Alaska (Formerly ERA) a commercial carrier that does daily flights between Valdez and Anchorage, Vertical Solutions (Helicopter flight seeing and air cargo charter service).
Freight	The Valdez Container Terminal is the hub for the many larger cargo and freight vessels that visit each year. Various freight companies also move cargo via the road system. In addition, hundreds of oil tankers transit through PWS each year moving crude oil from Alyeska's Valdez Marine Terminal facility. There is also a significant amount of truck traffic associated with the Petro Star refinery and refined fuel oil and jet fuel they produce.
Vessel Support	The Valdez Container Terminal has the largest floating concrete dock in the world, with a 1,200 foot front and water depth exceeding 80 feet. Numerous cargo and container facilities are present in Valdez. Two small boat harbors accommodate 500+ commercial fishing boats and recreational vessels. Boat launches, a drive-down ramp, dockside cranes, sewage and bilge pump-off, a dockside fish vacuum pump, and haul-out services are available.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	GCI (1-800-800-4800 / www.gci.com) Copper Valley Telecom (835-2231 or 1-800-478-6612 / vdzcustserv@cvtc.org)
Wireless and Internet	GCI (1-800-800-4800 / www.gci.com) Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative (835-2231 or 1-800-478-6612 / vdzcustserv@cvtc.org)
TV Stations	None
Radio Stations	KCHU; KVAK
Cable Provider	GCI
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Legislative Information Office
Electricity	Provided by Copper Valley Electric Cooperative
Fuel	Natural gas, gasoline, diesel, and propane.
Fuel Storage	Unknown
Housing	Best Western Valdez Harbor Inn, Mountain Sky Hotel, and Totem Inn are open year round, and the Glacier Sound Inn and Keystone Hotel are also open during the summer season only. Local residents have been offering a variety of options via Vacation Rentals by Owner and Air-BnB
Water & Sewage	Water is derived from four primary wells and is stored in two 750,000-gal. reservoirs prior to piped distribution throughout Valdez. Water storage capacity is 2.24 million gallons. The sewage treatment plant is capable of processing 1.5 million gallons per day. Sewage is deposited in a secondary treatment lagoon. Over 95% of homes are fully plumbed. Many homes, outside of the city proper, use individual wells and septic systems. GCI
Miscellaneous	The Class 2 landfill uses a balefill system. An oil and hazardous waste recycling center was completed in 1998.

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	SERVS Valdez Emergency Operations Center (835-6620); MSU Valdez (835-7205); Valdez Convention & Civic Center (835-4440); Valdez Recreation Center; Valdez Native Assoc. Bingo Hall; Valdez Senior Citizens Center; Valdez Consortium Library and Valdez Museum; Prince William Sound College (834-1600); Valdez High School (835-4767); Valdez Middle SchoolJ (835-2244); Valdez Elementary School (835-4728)
Potential Staging Areas	State Operated Airport (835-5658); Alaska National Guard Armory (835-2234); Prince William Sound College (834-1600); Valdez High School (835-4767); Valdez Middle School (835-2244); Valdez Elementary (835-4728); State District Court; ADEC Warehouse

(835-4698); Harbor (835-4981)

Local Spill Response Equipment

ADEC spill response conex (see page B-72 for an inventory of spill response assets). Valdez is the center for crisis response equipment in Prince William Sound. Alyeska/SERVS (Ship Escort/Response Vessel System) has an enormous stockpile of response equipment.

9240.1.5 – Whittier Community Profile

WHITTIER COMMUNITY PROFILE

Location and Climate

Whittier is on the northeast shore of the Kenai Peninsula, at the head of Passage Canal. It is on the west side of Prince William Sound, 58 miles southeast of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 60°46'27"N 148°40'40"W. (Sec. 24, T008N, R004E, Seward Meridian.) Whittier is located in the Anchorage Recording District. Winter temperatures range from 17° to 28° F; summer temperatures average 49° to 63° F. Average annual precipitation is 197.8 inches (5,024.12 mm).

History, Culture, & Demographics

Passage Canal was once the quickest route from Prince William Sound to Cook Inlet. Chugach Indians would portage to Turnagain Arm in search of fish. Nearby Whittier Glacier was named for the American poet John Greenleaf Whittier, and was first published in 1915 by the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey. A port and railroad terminus were constructed by the U.S. Army for transport of fuel and other supplies into Alaska during World War II. The railroad spur and two tunnels were completed in 1943, and the Whittier Port became the entrance for United States Soldiers and dependents of the Alaska Command. The huge buildings that dominate Whittier began construction in 1948. The 14-story Hodge Building (now Begich Towers) was completed in 1957 and contains 150 apartments. It was built for Army bachelors quarters and family housing. . The Buckner Building, completed in 1953, had 1,000 apartments and was once the largest building in Alaska. It was called the “city under one roof,” with a hospital, bowling alley, theater, gym, swimming pool and shops for Army personnel. Whittier Manor was built in the early 1950s by private developers as rental units for civilian employees. The Port remained an active Army facility until 1960; at that time, the population was 1,200. Whittier Manor was converted to condominiums in 1964; Begich Towers now houses the majority of residents, as the Buckner Building has been abandoned and is no longer occupied or suitable for use. The City was incorporated in 1969. Residents enjoy sport-fishing, commercial fishing and subsistence activities. As of 2015, there were 214 people living in the city, with 288 available housing units. **The 2010 U.S. Census data showed** 4.96% of the population are Alaska Native or part Native.. The median income for a household in the city was \$46,250 in 2014. The [per capita income](#) for the city was \$31,624.

Economy

The city, school, Alaska State Ferry, Alaska Railroad, freight barge, commercial fishing, and summer tourism support Whittier. Tours, charters and sport fishing in Prince William Sound attract over 700,000 seasonal visitors.

Subsistence Population Borough Located In Incorporation Type Native Entities

A small portion of Whittier residents practice the subsistence lifestyle.

214 (2016 Estimate)

Unorganized

2nd Class City

Regional Chugach Alaska Corporation

:

Nonprofit: Chugachmiut

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Police

City Police (472-2327 ext. 6)

Fire

City Volunteer Fire Department (907-831-6319); City Fire, City Ambulance

Medical

The City of Whittier Medical Clinic (472-2303) is a qualified Emergency Care Center. Auxiliary health care provided by Whittier Volunteer Ambulance Corps (Clinic 472-2303/472-2340).

Harbormaster

472-2327 ext. 7; (907) 787-8700 (general contact number)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Chugach Alaska Corporation	3800 Centerpoint Drive, Ste, 700 Anchorage, AK 99503	563-8866 563-8402 (fax)	www.chugach.com
City of Whittier	P.O. Box 608 Whittier, AK 99693	472-2327 472-2404 (fax)	www.whittieralaska.gov
Eastern Aleutian Tribes, Incorporated	3380 C Street, Suite 100 Anchorage, AK 99503	277-1440 (630)792-9636 (fax)	www.eatribes.org (Native Health Care Provider)
Greater Whittier Chamber of Commerce	P.O. Box 607 Whittier, AK 99693	907-677-9448	www.whittieralaskachamber.org

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Municipality of Anchorage	6325 West 6 th Ave., Suite 250 Anchorage, AK 99501	343-4311 343-4313 (fax)	www.muni.org
PWS Economic Development District	610 E 5 th Avenue, Suite 104a Anchorage, AK 99501	222-2440 222-2411 (fax)	www.pwsedd.org

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	Whittier is an ice-free port and is accessible by road, rail, ferry, boat and aircraft. To enter Whittier by vehicle, you must pass through the state maintained tunnel and pay a \$13.00 roundtrip toll to enter (Phone: 907-566-2244 Toll-free: 877-611-2586 / http://dot.alaska.gov/creg/whittiertunnel/schedule.shtml).
Airport Facilities	The State-owned 1,480-foot gravel airstrip accommodates charter aircraft, and a City-owned seaplane dock is available for passenger transfer.
Airline Services	None
Freight	
Vessel Support	

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	Local Service: Yukon Telephone (1-800-478-2020 / http://www.uui-alaska.com/) Long Distance: GCI (1-800-800-4800 / www.gci.com)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	GCI (1-800-800-4800 / www.gci.com)	
TV Stations	None	
Radio Stations	KCHU- 88.3 FM Whittier	
Cable Provider	Supervision, Inc. Cable TV	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Valdez Legislative Information Office	
Electricity	Provided by Chugach Electric Association	
Fuel	Natural gas (Enstar), Gasoline, diesel, and propane.	
Fuel Storage	Shoreside Petroleum Inc. (48,000 gals.); Department of Defense.	
Housing	June's Whittier B&B Suites, Anchor INN, Inn At Whittier, Glacier View Condo Suites, Whittier Parking & Camping	
Water & Sewage	Water is derived from wells and a reservoir. Water storage capacity is 1.2 million gallons. The entire community is served by a piped water and sewer system, and over 95% of homes are fully plumbed. The older portions of the City sewer system need replacement.	
Miscellaneous	Refuse is hauled out by Alaska Waste to Anchorage as the local landfill was closed. An oil and hazardous waste recycling center was completed in 1998.	

SPILL	RESPONSE SUPPORT
(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)	
Potential Command Posts	Begich Towers Cullum Room; City Library; Whittier Historical & Fine Arts Museum; Whittier Community School
Potential Staging Areas	None identified

Local Spill Response Equipment

ADEC spill response conex (see page B-72 for an inventory of spill response assets). SERVS 14 emergency response equipment conexes are located behind Long Dock. Additional emergency response equipment is located near the HarborMaster's office and the USCG maintains equipment in the railroad yard. Shoreside Petroleum has their own cleanup equipment that they manage and maintain. Shoreside provides fuel for the City of Whittier, cruise ships, and fishing vessels in the small boat harbor. The Harbormaster and the Fishing Vessel Administrator are responsible for the deployment of the SERVS equipment in a crisis. Currently both positions are held by the same person.

9240.2 – Fire Departments - TBD

9240.3 – Hazardous Substances Response Teams - TBD

9240.4 – Explosive Ordinance Detachments (EOD) - TBD

9240.5 – Site Safety Personnel/Health Departments - TBD

9250 – Private Resources

9250.1 – Clean-up Companies

9250.1.1 – Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA)

Federal Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA) Contractors: The Coast Guard has authority to access civilian equipment, personnel and services under a Basic Ordering Agreement. The most current civilian contractors list can be found at <http://www.uscg.mil/SILC/emergency.asp>. (bad link)

BOA Number	Contractor	Address	Phone	POC Email
HSCG84-13-A-J00007	Alaska Commercial Divers	P.O. Box 9351, Ketchikan, AK 99901	247-0771 617-6199 (c)	alaskacommercialdivers@gmail.com
HSCG84-12-A-J00002	Alaska Marine Response	P.O. Box 1834, Cordova, AK 99574	424-7424	akmarineresponse@gmail.com
HSCG84-12-A-J00001	Chemtrack Alaska, Inc.	11711 S. Gambell Street, Anchorage, AK 99515	349-2511	Carrie@chemtrack.net Lori@Chemtrack.net

HSCG84-13-A-J00001	Environmental Remedies, LLC	400 Sawmill Drive, Valdez, AK 99686	225-3131	Environmental_remedies@hotmail.com
HSCG84-14-A-A00014 P0000 1	Global Diving & Salvage, Inc.	3840 W. Marginal Way Seattle, WA 98106	Office - (206) 623-0621 Fax - (206) 932-9036	kwalsh@gdiving.com kkaae@gdiving.com
70Z08419GS000 2 500	NRC Environmental Services	1605 Ferry Point Alameda, CA 94501	(206) 730-3993	sbarton@nrcc.com
DTCG89-95-A- 68F972	Pacific Environmental Corporation (PENCO)	65 N. Nimitz Hwy Honolulu, HI 96817	(808) 545-5195	teal@amsghq.com
HSCG84-14-A-J00001	Power Systems and Supplies	6841 N. Tongass Highway, Ketchikan, AK 99901	247-7772 617-3392	andrew@pssak.com
BOA # HSCG84- 16-A-M00029 Mod 1	Resolve Marine Group, Inc.	1850 South East 17th Street Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33316	(954) 764-8700	probinson@resolvemarine.com tduke@resolvemarine.com
HSCG84-16-A-J00025	UIC Arctic Response Service	301 Calista Court, Suite 101 Anchorage, AK 99518	907-865-4910	dale.tolleson@uic-ars.com

CONTRACTING OFFICERS for USCG 17TH DISTRICT: ALASKA

Primary Contact	(510) 437-3009
Alternate Contact	(510) 437-3235
Chief of Contracting	(757) 628-4114
D17 DRAT/MEP:	463-2247
Sector ANCHORAGE PO:	957-0159/957-1688

1

2 9250.1.2 – Non-BOA - TBD

3 9250.1.3 – State Term Contractors:

4 ADEC maintains Term Contracts with several companies and consulting firms for providing needed
5 expertise and assistance during responses to oils spills and hazardous substance releases. These contracts
6 can be activated by the issuance of a Notice To Proceed by the ADEC Contract Manager or the SOSC.

7 **9250.2 – Media**

8 9250.2.1 – Television - TBD

9 9250.2.2 – Radio – TBD

10 9250.2.3 – Newspaper – TBD

11 **9250.3 – Fire Fighting/Salvage Companies/Divers**

12 9250.3.1 – Salvage Companies/Divers

Company	Location	Contact Phone Number	BOA?	Capabilities
Alaska Divers and Underwater Salvage	Anchorage	694-0515	No	Diving and salvage
Alaska Marine Transport & Salvage	Anchorage	344-7307	No	Salvage
American Marine Corporation	Anchorage	562-5420	No	Diving and salvage
AMR Alaska Marine Response	Cordova	424-7424		Diving and Salvage
C & C Aquatics	Homer	235-2415	No	Diving and salvage
Cordova Dive Salvage & Recovery	Cordova	424-3789	No	Diving and salvage
Global Diving & Salvage, Inc.	Anchorage	563-9060	No	Diving and salvage
Magone Marine (Resolve Marine Group)	Dutch Harbor	359-1400	No	Diving and salvage
Storm Chasers Marine Services, Inc.	Seward	224-3536	No	Diving and salvage

13 9250.3.2 - Towing Companies

14 The USCG at Sector Anchorage maintains a list of companies capable of providing marine towing resources.
15 The following is a sample of companies in the Prince William Sound area.

Company	Location	Contact Phone Number
Crowley Marine Services	Anchorage	278-4978
Mobile Grid Trailers, Inc.	Cordova	424-3146

9250.4 – Fishing Cooperatives and Fleets

The following partial list of fishing fleets/organizations was extracted from the National Fisherman's Directory of Fishermen's Organizations and Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission websites:

<http://www.nationalfisherman.com/magazine-top/fisherman-s-organizations>

<http://www.psmfc.org/habitat/alaska.htm>

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX/EMAIL
Alaska Commercial Fishermen's Memorial in Juneau	P.O. Box 20092 Juneau, AK 99802	463-5566	whyrock@gci.net
Alaska Crab Coalition	3901 Leary Way NW, Suite 6 Seattle, WA 98107	(206) 547-7560	(206) 547-0130
Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation	431 W. 7 th Avenue, Suite 106 Anchorage, AK 99501	276-7315	276-7311 jbrowning@afdf.org
Alaska Independent Fishermen's Marketing Association	P.O. Box 60131 Seattle, WA 98160	(206) 542-3930	Aifma1@seanet.com
Alaska Independent Tendermens Association	P.O. Box 431 Petersburg, AK 99833	518-1724	admin@alaskatenders.org
Alaska Dragger Association	P.O. Box 991 Kodiak AK 99615	486-3910	486-6292
Alaska Longline Fishermens Association	P.O. Box 1229 Sitka, AK 99835	747-3400	747-3462 alfa.staff@gmail.com
Alaska Marine Conservation Council	P.O. Box 101145 Anchorage, AK 99510-1145	277-5357	277-5975 halibut@akmarine.org
Alaska Marine Safety Education Association	2924 Halibut Point Road Sitka, AK 99835	747-3287	747-3259 admin@amsea.org
Alaska Marketing Association	4917 Leary Avenue N.W. Seattle, WA 98107	(206) 784-8948	(206) 784-9813
Alaska Shellfish Growers Association	P.O. Box 1758 Homer, AK 99603		info@alaskashellfish.org

Alaska Trollers Association	130 Seward St., Suite 205 Juneau, AK 99801	586-9400	586-4473 ata@gci.net
Alaska Whitefish Trawler Association	P.O. Box 991 Kodiak, AK 99615	486-3910	486-6292 alaska@ptialaska.net
American Fisheries Society, Alaska Chapter	P.O. Box 672302 Chugiak, AK 99567		Audra.brase@alaska.gov
At-sea Processors Association	P.O. Box 32817 Juneau, AK 99803	523-0970	523-0798 smadsen@atsea.org
Bering Sea Fishermen's Association	110 W. 15 th Avenue Anchorage, AK 99501	279-6519 (888) 927-2732	258-6688 karen.gillis@bsfaak.org
Bristol Bay Driftnetters Association	2408 Nob Hill North Seattle, WA 98109	(206) 285-1111	(206) 284-1110 danfbarr@msn.com
Concerned Area M Fishermen	35717 Walkabout Road Homer, AK 99603	235-2631	browburk@horizonsatellite.comt
Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association	40610 K-Beach Road Kenai, AK 99611	283-5761	283-9433 info@ciaanet.org
Cordova District Fishermen United	P.O. Box 939 Cordova, AK 99574	424-3447	424-3430 cdfu@ak.net
Deep Sea Fishermen's Union of the Pacific	5215 Ballard Ave N.W. Suite 1 Seattle, WA 98107	(206) 783-2922	(206) 783-5811 dsfu@dsfu.org
Fishing Vessel Owner's Association	4005 20 th Avenue W. Seattle, WA 98199	(206) 284-4720	(206) 283-3341
Freezer-Longline Coalition	2303 W. Commodore Way 202 Seattle, WA 98199	(206) 284-2522	(206) 284-2902 flc1@freezerlongline.biz
Groundfish Forum	4241 21 st Ave. W., Ste 302 Seattle, WA 98199	(206) 213-5270	(206) 213-5272 loriswanson@seanet.com
Halibut Association of North America	P.O. Box 872 Deming, WA 98244	(360) 592-3116	
Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association	43961 K-Beach Rd, Ste F Soldotna, AK 99669	262-2492	262-2989 kpfa@alaska.net
Kodiak Fishermen's Wives & Associates	P.O. Box 467 Kodiak, AK 99615	486-8085	486-8090 avonkodiak@gci.net

Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association	104 Center Ave. Suite 205 Kodiak, AK 99615	486-6555	486-4105
Kodiak Seine Boat Owners Association	P.O. Box 1035 Kodiak, AK 99615	486-3453	486-8362
Kvichak Setnetters Association	P.O. Box 92105 Anchorage, AK 99509	277-0187	naknek@gci.net
Maritime Event Center	2211 Alaskan Wy, Pier 66 Seattle, WA 98121	(206) 441-6666	(206) 441-6665 info@bellharbor.com
Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association	1308 Sawmill Creek Road Sitka, AK 99835	747-6850	747-1470 Ilona_mayo@nsraa.org
North Pacific Fisheries Association	P.O. Box 796 Homer, AK 99603	235-6359	npfahomer@gmail.com
North Pacific Fishing Vessel Owners' Association	1900 W. Emerson Suite 101 Seattle, WA 98119	(206) 285-3383	(206) 286-9332 info@npfvoa.org
North Pacific Gillnet Alliance	2408 Nob Hill North Seattle, WA 98109	(206) 285-1111	(206) 284-1110
Northwest Fisheries Association	2208 N.W. Market Street Suite 318 Seattle, WA 98107	(206) 789-6197	(206) 789-8147 info@northwestfisheries.org
Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission	6730 Martin Way E. Olympia, WA 98516	(360) 438-1180	(360) 753-8659 contact@nwifc.org
Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations	P.O. Box 29370 San Francisco, CA 94129	(415) 561-5080	(415) 561-5464 zgrader@ifrfish.org
Pacific Seafood Processors Association	1900 W. Emerson Place, Suite 205 Seattle, WA 98119	(206) 281-1667	(206) 283-2387 info@pspafish.net
Pacific Whiting Conservation Cooperative	4039 21 st Ave W, Ste 400 Seattle, WA 98199	(206) 285-5139	
Petersburg Vessel Owners Association	P.O. Box 232 Petersburg, AK 99833	772-9323	772-9323 pvoa@gci.net

Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corp	P.O. Box 1110 Cordova, AK 99574	424-7511	424-7514 pwsac@ak.net
Purse Seiner Vessel Owners Association	1900 W. Nickerson Suite 320 Seattle, WA 98119	(888) 284-7733	(206) 283-7795 info@psvoa.com
Seafood Producers Cooperative	2875 Roeder Ave, Ste 2 Bellingham, WA 98225	(360) 733-0120	(360) 733-0513 spc@spcsales.com
Southeast Alaska Fishermen's Alliance	9369 North Douglas Hwy Juneau, AK 99801	586-6652	523-1168 seafa@gci.net
Southeast Alaska Seiners Association	P.O. Box 23081 Juneau, AK 99802	463-5030	463-5083
Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association	14 Borch Street Ketchikan, AK 99901	225-9605	225-1348 admin@ssraa.org
United Catcher Boats	4005 20 th Avenue W. Suite 116 Seattle, WA 98199	(206) 282-2599	(206) 282-2414 bpaine@ucba.org
United Cook Inlet Drift Association	43961 K-Beach Rd Suite 116 Soldotna, AK 99669	260-9436	260-9438 info@ucida.org
United Fishermen of Alaska	211 4 th Street, Suite 110 Juneau, AK 99801	586-2820	463-2545 ufa@ufa-fish.org
United Fishermen's Marketing Association	P.O. Box 1035 Kodiak, AK 99615	486-3453	486-8362
United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters	P.O. Box 20538 Juneau, AK 99802	586-6550	usag@alaska.gov
Valdez Fisheries Development Association	P.O. Box 125 Valdez, AK 99686	835-4874	835-4831
Western Fishboat Owners Association	P.O. Box 992723 Redding, CA 96099	(530) 229-1097	(530) 229-0973 wfoa@charter.net
Women's Maritime Association	1916 Pike Place, #12, PMB 743 Seattle, WA 98101	(206) 441-5678	info@womensmaritim.eassoc.com
Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association	725 Christensen Drive Suite 3-B Anchorage, AK 99501	272-3141	272-3142 info@yukonsalmon.org

1 9250.5 – Volunteer Organizations

Volunteer Organizations		
Normal Process: The Alaska State Troopers will initiate a request for Civil Air Patrol assistance through the Rescue Coordination Center (RCC). The RCC will activate the Civil Air Patrol in the appropriate region, assign a mission number, and provide approval authority for the mission.		
Agency	Point of Contact	Telephone Number
American Red Cross		
<i>Anchorage – Disaster Services, State Coordinating Chapter</i>		277-1538 (WK) 552-1110 (After Hours)
Bird Treatment & Learning Center	Dr. Jim Scott	562-4852 562-1852
Civil Air Patrol		
<i>*Rescue Coordination Center</i>	National Guard Armory Camp Denali	428-7230
<i>Anchorage</i>	Birchwood Composite Squadron	688-4995
<i>Anchorage</i>	Polaris Composite Squadron	272-7227
<i>Fairbanks</i>		474-0378
<i>Homer</i>		235-8062
<i>Juneau</i>		789-0245
<i>Kenai</i>		283-7801
<i>Seward</i>		224-3000
USCG Auxiliary	17th District (USCG)	463-2000
Juneau Raptor Center		586-8393

3

4 9250.6 – Maritime Associations/Organizations/Cooperatives

5 9250.6.1 - Port Authorities / Harbor Masters

6 Most current contact information can be found on the Alaska Association of Harbormasters and Port
7 Administrators webpage at: http://www.alaskaharbors.org/membership_corporate.html#c

8

Location	Phone Number	Website
Chenega & Tatitlek.....	(907) 562-1444	www.nprha.com/harbors
Cordova.....	(907) 424-6400	https://cityofcordova.net/
Seward	(907) 224-3138	http://www.cityofseward.us/
Valdez.....	(907) 835-4981	https://www.valdezak.gov/146/Harbor
Whittier.....	(907) 472-2327	http://whittieralaska.gov/whittier_harbor.html

14

15 9250.6.2 - Marine Pilot Associations

16 There are three marine pilot associations in Alaska. The State of Alaska Board of Marine Pilots website has
17 additional information at
18 <https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/cbpl/ProfessionalLicensing/BoardofMarinePilots.aspx>

19

Marine Pilot Associations

Name	Contact Information	Phone	Email/Website
Alaska Marine Pilots, LLC	3705 Arctic Blvd., #107 Anchorage, Alaska 99503	(907) 581-1240	amp@ampilots.com https://ampilots.com/
Southwest Alaska Pilots Association	P.O. Box 977 Homer, AK 99603-0977	(907) 235-8783	swpilots@ak.net http://www.swpilots.com
Southeast Alaska Pilots' Association	1621 Tongass Avenue, Suite 300 Ketchikan, AK 99901-6074	(907) 225-9696	pilots@seapa.com www.seapa.com

9250.7 - Academic Institutions

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Alaska Gateway Schools	1313.5 Alaska Highway P.O. Box 226 Tok, AK 99780	883-5151	883-5154	www.agsd.us
Chugach School District (serves Whittier, Chenega, and Tatitlek)	9312 Vanguard Drive Anchorage, AK 99507	522-7400	522-3399	www.chugachschools.com
Copper River Schools	1976 Aurora Drive P.O. Box 108 Glennallen, AK 99588	822-3234	822-3949	www.crsd.us
Cordova School District	675 Second Street P.O. Box 1330 Cordova, AK 99574	424-3265	424-3271	www.cordovaschools.org
Valdez City Schools	1112 West Klutina Street P.O. Box 398 Valdez, AK 99686	835-4357	835-4964	www.valdezcityschools.org

9250.8 - Laboratories

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Planning

- ADEC Lab Approval Program

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

1

2 **9250.9 – Emergency Medical Services**

<u>REFERENCES AND TOOLS</u>	
Contact Information	
• Alaska DCRA • ACP Contact Directory • Federal and State Natural Resource Agency Emergency Contact table • ARRT Members and Contact Information	

3 All medical resource information can be found in of this document, or in [the Community Profiles](#).

4 **9250.10 – Weather Resources**

5 The National Weather Service (NWS), which is part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric
6 Administration (NOAA), can provide current and forecast weather for the marine environment as well as
7 the normal inland/coastal zones. In addition, ice reports and forecasts are available upon request.

8		
9	General Forecasting	266-5172/5167 (Emergency Managers only)
10	Ice Forecast	266-5138 (This is NOT a 24-hr line)
	Alaska Aviation Weather Unit	266-5110
	Alaska Pacific River Forecast Center	266-5160
	Alaska Region Operations Center	271-6540

11
12 **National Weather Service Forecast Offices:** The NWS provides a full service of forecast information, maps
13 and satellite imagery at their website.

14
15 NOAA/National Weather Service Internet/Web Pages:

16		
17	NWS Alaska Region	www.weather.gov/arh/
18	Anchorage Weather Forecast Office	www.weather.gov/afc
19	Alaska Pacific River Forecast Center	www.weather.gov/aprfc
20	Alaska Aviation Weather Unit	www.weather.gov/aawu/
21	Marine Weather	www.weather.gov/afc/marine
22	Tides and Currents	tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
23	National Data Buoy Center	www.ndbc.noaa.gov
24		

25 During events that threaten safety of life and property, emergency managers and responders can also
26 request a point-specific forecast via www.weather.gov/spot.

Other weather information providers

Alaska Ocean Observing System portal.aooos.org/#map

Marine Exchange Alaska www.mxak.org/services/mda/weather/realtime/

National Resource Conservation Service www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/snow

The following information was extracted from the [Alaska Marine Radio Directory](#):

NOAA WEATHER RADIO (NWR): NOAA Weather Radio continuous voice broadcasts on 162.40 and 162.55 MHz can usually be received 20-40 miles from the transmitting antenna site, depending on terrain and the quality of the receiver used. Where transmitting antennas are on high ground, the range is somewhat greater, reaching 60 miles or more. The VHF-FM frequencies used for these broadcasts require narrow-band FM receivers. The National Weather Service recommends receivers having a sensitivity of one microvolt or less and a quieting factor of 20 decibels. Some receivers are equipped with a warning alert device that can be turned on by means of a tone signal controlled by the National Weather Service office concerned. This signal is transmitted for 13 seconds preceding an announcement of a severe weather warning.

VHF CONTINUOUS COMMERCE WEATHER BROADCASTS (NWR)

These VHF-FM radio stations are managed by the National Weather Service.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Frequency (MHZ)</u>
Cordova	WXJ-79	162.55
Valdez	WXJ-63	162.55

Repeaters are also located at:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Frequency (MHZ)</u>
Potato Point	WNG-527	162.425
East Point	WNG-530	162.50
Cape Hinchinbrook	WNG-532	162.525

Forecasts are issued at scheduled times; broadcast tapes are updated and amended as required. The broadcasts, in general, contain forecasts and warnings for the local area and nearby coastal waters, special severe weather bulletins, tsunami warnings, description of the weather pattern as it affects Alaska, and weather reports from selected weather stations.

COMMERCIAL BROADCAST AM AND FM RADIO STATIONS THAT BROADCAST NWS FORECASTS AND WARNINGS

<u>Location</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Frequency (KHz)</u>
Cordova	KLAM	1450

Glennallen	KCAM	790
Valdez	KCHU	881

Marine weather forecasts and warnings, when issued, can be obtained by telephone as follows:

24 Hours Daily

Cordova (recorded telephone marine forecasts).....424-3333

Forecasts for areas statewide can also be found on the Alaska Weather Information Line. A brochure with the menu options can be found at <https://www.weather.gov/media/afg/AWIL.pdf>

Alaska Weather Information Line..... 1-800-472-0391

9260 – Stakeholders

Regional Development:

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Prince William Sound Economic Development District	610 E 5 th Ave., Ste. 104a Anchorage, AK 99503	(907) 222-2440	https://www.pwsedd.org / pwsedd@gmail.com

Housing Authorities:

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Copper River Basin Regional Housing Authority	P.O. Box 8 Glennallen, AK 99588	(907) 822-3633	http://www.crbrha.org / info@crbrha.org
North Pacific Rim Housing Authority (NPRHA)	8300 King Street Anchorage, AK 99518	(907) 562-1444 (888) 274-1444	http://www.nprha.com/

Regional Health Corporations:

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Copper River Native Association	P.O. Box H Copper Center, AK 99573	(907) 822-5241	https://crnative.org/ info@crnative.org
Mt. Sanford Tribal Consortium	P.O. Box 357 Gakona, AK 99586	(907) 822-5399	http://www.mstc.org/ info@mstc.org
Chugachmiut	1840 Bragaw St., Ste. 110 Anchorage, AK 99508-3463	(907) 562-4155 (800) 478-4155	www.chugachmiut.org

9300 – DRAFT INCIDENT ACTION PLAN (IAP) - TBD

9400 – AREA PLANNING DOCUMENTATION

9410 – Discharge and Release History

Numerous opportunities exist for spills to occur on water because of the high volume of vessel traffic and the pervasive natural navigational hazards. Because of the limited road system, spills related to road vehicles are not frequent. Most inland spills occur from home heating oil tanks or at fuel depots.

Prince William Sound supports a wide variety of marine vessel traffic, including everything from the smallest pleasure craft to the crude oil supertankers calling on the Alyeska Marine Terminal in Port Valdez. On the majority of non-crude oil spills, little if any product is recovered due to the rapid dissipation and evaporation of the product (See the explanation on the “Fate of Spilled Oil” below for further information.), the sea and weather conditions, and the often remote locations of the incidents. When response equipment is deployed, it usually involves the deployment of boom to prevent oil from entering sensitive areas or to encircle the source to prevent the spread of oil, and the use of sorbent materials to collect the fuel. Spill responders generally prefer skimmers for collecting spilled products, but they are not always available in a timely manner when responding to spills in remote locations. The cities of Valdez, Cordova, Glennallen, Mentasta and many other small villages are not immune to oil discharges or hazardous material releases. Because these towns witness a remarkable amount of fuel transfers, the opportunity for spills is high.

The most notable spill in Prince William Sound was the T/V Exxon Valdez grounding incident and subsequent spill of 11 million gallons of crude oil in March of 1989. This catastrophic event led to the passing of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, which greatly improved oil spill response capabilities in the United States and, most markedly, in Prince William Sound.

The following spill history reflects information obtained from the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and U.S. Coast Guard records. This partial listing includes only the more significant spills or hazardous material releases. This abbreviated spill history is provided to give an overall view of the vast array of facility and transportation-related accidents that can occur.

For discharge and release historic information, check the ADEC Prevention, Preparedness and Response Database: <http://dec.alaska.gov/Applications/SPAR/PublicMVC/PERP/SpillSearch>

9410.1 - Noteworthy Spills

January 3, 1989 T/V Thompson Pass

Location: Berth 4, Valdez Marine Terminal

Product: 60,000 to 75,000 gallons of ANS crude oil

An oily sheen was initially observed in while the vessel was offloading at a southern port. During on-loading operations at the Valdez Marine Terminal, crude oil was released through a crack in the hull.

March 24, 1989 T/V Exxon Valdez

Location: Near the mouth of the Valdez Arm, off Bligh I. in Prince William Sound

Product: Nearly 11 million gallons of ANS crude oil

Just after midnight, the supertanker Exxon Valdez, containing more than 53 million gallons of oil, ran aground on the charted rocks of Bligh Reef after exiting the prescribed tanker navigation lanes in an effort

to avoid icebergs from nearby Columbia Glacier. The impact ruptured eight of the eleven cargo tanks. Oil spewed out of the tanker in such quantities that, for a while, the slick stood at over two feet thick in places. Within 36 hours after the grounding, and with the weather holding calm, air reconnaissance reported the oil slick to be 10 miles long and 3 to 7 mile wide. Despite calm weather for the first three days, spill response efforts were stymied by confusion, lack of equipment, and misunderstandings over proper response and control. A major storm, boasting winds up to 73mph, blasted through the Sound on Sunday night, March 26, spreading oil in all directions and coating the first of many miles of shoreline. Eventually, over 1200 miles of coastline would be impacted by oil, including the outer Kenai coast and islands, reaching the mouth of Kachemak Bay, and out to Kodiak Island and the Alaskan Peninsula. Exxon mounted a major shoreline cleanup effort during the summer of 1989, and similar but much reduced cleanup activities during the summers of 1990 and 1991. Recent studies report various parts of the coastal ecosystem still exhibiting negative effects from the oil spill.

April 20, 1996

TAPS Check Valve 92

Location: Alyeska Pipeline MP 593.7, at check valve 92, about 7 miles south of Pump Station 10.

Product: 34,073 gallons of ANS Crude Oil

The leak was caused by a leak in the by-pass valve threadlet. Alyeska discovered crude oil in two metal culvert access pipes about 60 feet north of check valve 92. About 16 inches of crude (about 100 gallons) was pumped from the pipes. Oil seeped into the pipes at a rate of about 6 - 8 gallons per hour. Alyeska reduced the pipeline throughput from 1.5 million barrels per day to 700,000 barrels per day, and pumped crude oil from the storage tanks at PS 10 to make storage available in case the line needs to be evacuated for repairs. An Incident Management Team was activated and based at Pump Station 10. Four task forces were organized to address the spill. Task force 1 excavated in the area around check valve 92. Task force 2 excavated near the metal culvert pipes and located the leading edge of the spill. Task force 3 established a contaminated soil stockpile and Task Force 4 provided decon. DEC and Joint Pipeline Office staff responded and monitored initial and follow-on response actions and reviewed cleanup plans.

August 4, 2001

F/V Windy Bay

Location: Olsen Rock, east of Olsen Island, northern Prince William Sound

Product: 35,000 gallons of diesel

The F/V Windy Bay ran aground at 10:45 am and sank at 1:56 pm in about 1000 feet of water. The vessel contained 35,000 gallons of diesel fuel at the time of sinking. The vessel also carried 100 gallons lube oil and 300-500 gallons hydraulic fluid. An on scene responder estimated the daily release rate at about 60 gallons fuel a day. Because of the great depth for the boom anchoring systems, oversized anchors and buoys were mobilized. The Coast Guard, Dec, Alaska Chadux and SERVS responded to the incident. Containment boom was deployed to protect identified sensitive areas. The open-water recovery operations applied two Current Buster systems. Wildlife in the area included numerous seabirds, bald eagles, sea otters, sea lions, and humpback whales. Seven dead oiled birds were recovered (6 Marbled Murrelets and 1 Scoter). USF&WS otter specialists demobilized after observing that sixty otters in the area exhibited normal behavior and did not appear to have suffered any impacts. One SCAT team assessed shorelines for oil-impacts. Approximately 5.7 miles of shoreline were surveyed. Beach cleanup crews worked on Little Fairmont and Little Olsen Island. Natural flushing supplemented with low-pressure water spray was used on the oiled shoreline at these locations.

August 18, 2003

F/V Valiant Maid

Location: Spike Island, Cordova, Prince William Sound

Product: 700 gallons of diesel fuel, and several gallons of engine oil

The 42 gross ton wooden vessel hit a rock, split apart and sank in 45' of water. The contents of the vessel's fuel tanks were released. The vessel was rolled to its starboard side on August 20, 2003 and divers installed a flange on the port side tank just after slack tide. After pumping only sea water from the port tank, and upon investigation by the divers, it was determined that only residual fuel remained on board the vessel. Containment boom was deployed around the vessel and small amounts of sheen were seen inside the boom, which remained in place through the recovery of the vessel. A wildlife survey around Pike Island revealed no stressed wildlife. The spill did affect the marine waters and rock shores of the nearby island.

January 11, 2007

Big State Logistics

Location: Mile Post 81, Richardson Highway, Squirrel Creek Hill

Product: 750 gallons of diesel fuel

A tractor trailer transporting 14,000 gallons of diesel fuel northbound from Valdez to Fairbanks jack-knifed while attempting to travel up Squirrel Creek Hill. During the accident the manifold for the pup-tank was damaged, releasing approximately 750 gallons of diesel fuel onto the frozen road surface. The spill was contained to the roadway and pooled liquids recovered with sorbent materials. Big State Logistics worked with the State of Alaska Department of Transportation to scrape the ice-compacted road surface to recover any additional fuel-contaminated ice and snow, which was transported from the site for appropriate disposal. Responders pumped fuel from the pup-tank into another tractor trailer that was mobilized from Valdez. Other than the immediate impact to the Richardson Highway, no other resources, including wildlife, were affected.

December 28, 2008

Petro Star Refinery Fire

Location: Mile 2.5 Dayville Road, Valdez

Product: 200 gallons of ANS crude oil; 5,000-8,000 gallons of water contaminated with oil; 100 gallons of propylene glycol

A fire in the refractory tower at the refinery caused the discharge. The Petro Star Fire Team, the Valdez Fire Department, and the Alyeska Marine Terminal Fire Team combined to extinguish the fire at 12:40

A.M. on December 29, 2008. The entire process area was isolated from energy sources, and a work plan was developed to safely remove all of the remaining hydrocarbons in the system. Following that, workers began dismantling the plant and preparing it for rebuilding. The Alaska Chadux Network response crew employed an excavator and a loader to scrape up the firewater ice that was contaminated with crude oil, glycol, and aqueous firefighting foam (AFFF). A large snow melter melted the contaminated ice for decanting to collect the oil, which was hauled to the Valdez Wastewater Treatment Plant for final treatment. Very strong winds scoured the site and downwind snow areas, and a location was found where firewater appeared to have escaped the perimeter dike at a drain. However, testing indicated the oil content was minimal and within regulatory limits.

December 23, 2009

Tug Pathfinder

Location: Bligh Reef, Prince William Sound

Product: 6,410 gallons of diesel fuel

The 136-foot tug had completed an ice survey and was headed back to Port Valdez at the time of the grounding. The grounding caused extensive damage to the hull, tearing a 4 to 5 foot hole at the keel.

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Crowley Maritime Corporation (the responsible party) completed an assessment of the volume of diesel fuel released from the tug; a third party consultant measured all fuel recovered from the tug Crowley estimated 6,410 gallons of fuel released into the environment. The marine waters of Prince William Sound were affected by the spill, but no oiled wildlife nor shoreline impacts were reported.

August 11, 2013

F/V Fate Hunter

Location: Approximately 7 miles west of Valdez, and less than one mile from Shoup Bay in Port Valdez

Product: 1,500 gallons of diesel fuel, 300 gallons of hydraulic oil and 100 gallons of lube oil

The 65-foot steel-hulled fishing tender was returning to Valdez, after taking 150,000 pounds of salmon on board, when it ran aground. Responders secured the vessel to shore with lines and surrounded it with containment and sorbent boom. When the vessel orientation shifted during recovery operations, small bubbles of oil were occasionally released, causing a light sheen, which was collected by sorbent material. No sheen was observed outside the boom. Based on dive surveys, Alaska Chadux and Global Diving and Salvage determined the safest option for removing the fuel and hydraulic/lube oils was to conduct lightering operations while the vessel remained at its current location. Lightering removed nearly 1300 gallons of fuel from the vessel. Alaska Marine Response conducted vessel recovery operations. The vessel, heavily loaded with fish, sat precariously on a ledge, threatening to slide into deeper water. A large 6-inch diameter diesel-powered macerating trash pump successfully pumped approximately 150,000 pounds of pink salmon from the hold of the vessel, creating a pink slurry that was discharged deep underwater just offshore from the recovery operations. While fish were being removed from the vessel, the fish hold hatch covers were modified to provide an air tight seal so water could be pumped out of the holds and air pumped into them in order to provide additional lift to the vessel. F/V Fate Hunter salvage operations were successful, and the vessel refloated and towed to Cordova. There were no reported impacts to wildlife.

9410.2 - Prince William Sound Area Oil Spill Data 1995-2005

In 2007, ADEC staff completed and published the report “Ten Year Statewide Summary of Oil and Hazardous Substance Spill Data.” This spill data analysis report provides findings related to spills reported to ADEC for the 10-year period extending from July 1, 1995 to June 30, 2005 [State Fiscal Year (FY) 1996-2005]. A ‘static’ data set was established, which allowed staff to carefully review and QA/QC data. The report covered the entire State and outlined the results for each of the ten areas.

The data for the Prince William Sound Area presented some discernible trends:

- The average number of spills per year in the Prince William Sound Area have been on a general decline since Fiscal Year (FY) 1998. The large volume spilled in FY2002 is the result of the F/V Windy Bay spill on August 4, 2001; the vessel sank, releasing approximately 35,000 gallons of diesel into the marine waters of PWS. There were several other large spills, including the Valdez Petroleum Terminal (a spill of 3,065 gallons of diesel on February 13, 2002) and the F/V Vanguard spill (2,000 gallons of diesel to marine waters on July 26, 2001). These three spills accounted for approximately 87% of the total volume for FY2002.
- The same seasonal trend seems to apply for the Prince William Sound area. The number of spills appears to roughly reflect the fishing season (in this case, June thru August), with a lesser number of spills occurring during the October thru January-February timeframe.
- The number of spills greater than 1,000 gallons has been reduced significantly since FY2002.

- The number of spills by facility type was fairly evenly distributed between Storage (35%), Vessels (27%), Transportation (25%), and Other (13%). Transportation facilities (30%) had a slight edge over Vessels (29%) and Storage (27%) in terms of the total volume released by facility type.
- Structural/Mechanical problems were the primary cause of 54% of the spills, followed by Human Factors at 23%. In terms of total volume by cause, Human Factors (49%) and Structural/Mechanical causes (44%) accounted for 93% of the total volume released.
- The vast majority (78%) of the spills involved noncrude oil. Noncrude oil spills also accounted for 63% of the total volume released.

9420 – Risk Assessment For Prince William Sound Area

Each of the shoreside communities and remote settlements in the Prince William Sound Area faces the risk of oil or hazardous materials pollution from vessel traffic or from any local shoreside facilities.

Considerable vessel traffic transits the waters of the Sound, ranging from small fishing and recreational vessels to fuel and freight barges and crude oil tankers.

Those communities on the road system in the area face threats from hazmat transportation mishaps.

To address spills in this subarctic-maritime climatic zone requires careful preplanning to overcome the effects imposed by the moist, cold-weather environment. Machinery and people can face significant challenges; the severe stresses imposed by winter conditions, with extreme temperatures and the extended darkness, can seriously reduce individual efficiency over a given period.

The summer months expose many species, both in diversity and numbers, to the negative effects of petroleum spills, especially land based spills. In the event of spilled product on land during winter months, snow and ice may buffer the flora and fauna as well as keep the oil from entering a watershed. Negative effects are just as serious in the winter months for ocean spills as they are during the summer. Twice daily high/low tides keep the vast majority of the tidal shorelines open to potential exposure to spilled oil. Winter snows drive many land mammals (Sitka black-tailed deer, ermine, river otter, mink, coyote) to spend more time on the shoreline in the winter than in the summer. In turn, exposure to ocean-spilled oil potentially increases in winter for land mammals. Certain local wildlife populations are at particular risk if exposed to oil (e.g., sea otters, puffins) due to oil's effect on fur and feathers.

A number of species leave the region, many stay, while still others move into the area to spend the winter. Harbor seals, Steller sea lions, orcas, sea otters and Dall's porpoise all stay in the winter with comparable numbers to the summer, although distribution varies. Humpback whale numbers take a dip in late August but increase from late September through January. Some of the highest numbers of humpback whales occur in November and December, with the lowest numbers in February.

Bird rookeries empty out during the winter months but many birds stay the winter. Bald eagles migrate from the interior to join resident eagles, as do all 4 species of loon. Flocks of over 200 Pacific loons are often seen in the winter. Common murrelets leave their rookeries but stay in scattered, offshore groups. Other birds that spend the winter include marbled murrelets, pigeon guillemots, cormorants, scoters and some gulls. Nearshore ducks are also common in the winter months and include harlequins, grebes, mergansers and goldeneyes. Some shorebirds like great blue herons and rock sandpipers even stay the

winter, and black oystercatchers can be seen congregating on the shoreline in groups of over 50 individuals.

Forage fish (juvenile pacific herring, sand lance, capelin, juvenile cod to name a few) school close to shore and in small bays in the winter. Many small bays, especially northern bays and glacier fiords, develop winter sheet ice. Ice could hold spilled oil back from impacting the shoreline or the oil could get entrained under the ice and be difficult to recover. However, sheet ice is variable and often short-lived.

PWS RISK ASSESSMENT MAPS: Prince William Sound Risk Assessment Maps were prepared as part of the risk assessment process during the development of the Potential Places of Refuge Section of this plan. All risk assessment maps have been relocated in “Change 3” to the Potential Places of Refuge Section of this plan.

9430 – Planning Assumptions - Background Information - TBD

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Background Information

- Alaska Scenarios Compendium

9440 – Planning Scenarios

9440.1 - Coastal Oil Spill Scenarios

Table 9-13 is a matrix listing possible WCD for PWS ACP Planning Area.

Worst Case Discharges for PWS ACP Planning Area				
FOSC – MSU Valdez				
Type	Name	Location	Amount	Product
Vessel	Crude Tanker	Prince William Sound, AK	Max WCD*: 1,300,351 bbls	North Slope Crude
Facility	Crowley	Valdez, AK	38,538; 41,063; 25,952 gal	Diesel, Gasoline, Propane
Facility	North Pacific Fuel	Valdez, AK	1,389; 3,893 gal	Diesel, Propane
Facility	Valdez Petroleum Terminal	Valdez, AK	1,750,875; 5,839,272; 1,687,914 gal	Diesel, Jet, Gasoline,
Pipeline Transfer Facility	Valdez Marine Terminal	Valdez, AK	204,180 bbls	North Slope Crude
Facility	Silver Bay Seafoods	Valdez, AK	46,614 lbs 9,635 gal	Anhydrous Ammonia, Diesel

Facility	Trident Seafoods-North	Cordova, AK	24,956 lbs 6,840 gal	Anhydrous Ammonia, Diesel
Facility	Petro Star Valdez Refinery	Valdez, AK	4,228,865; 3,914,616; 9,306,412; 10,379 gal	ANSC, Diesel, Jet, Propane
Facility	Shoreside Petroleum	Cordova, AK	605,475; 412,475; 303,509 gal	Diesel, Gasoline, Petroleum Fuel

- Largest vessel capacity for tankers that regularly visit VMT.

9440.1.1 - Worst Case

Event Description: A 265,000 DWT tanker experiences a steering failure. Due to heavy weather, the escort vessels were unable to attach a towing line or control the movements of the vessel. The tanker goes aground on the eastern tip of Naked Island. Over the next five days, the vessel breaks apart on the rocks causing a total loss of fuel and cargo into Prince William Sound.

Location: Latitude 60°39.6'N, Longitude 147°18.5'W. Naked Island is 6.5 miles to the west of the Traffic Separation Scheme.

Spill: 92.4 million gallons of Alaska North Slope Crude (ANSC), and approximately over 500,000 gallons of bunker C fuel oil. This is a TAPS trade vessel that loaded cargo at the Alyeska Marine Terminal in Valdez.

Cargo Salvage: Over a five-day period the hull was totally compromised with the entire contents released. Spill response and salvage options were negated by on-scene weather conditions. Lightering barges will be used when conditions permit for removal of residual cargo and fuel. Boom will also be deployed around the vessel when weather conditions permit.

Time of Year: November

On-Scene Weather: NE winds at 40 knots. Sea state 10-15 feet. Air temperature: 38° F.

Discussion: The Captain of the Port, Prince William Sound has set operational restrictions on TAPS trade vessels transiting PWS. Under Federal Regulations 33 CFR 165.1704 vessels transiting in the VTS Special Area are limited to a speed of 12 knots except between Middle Rock and Potato Point where the speed limit shall be 6 knots for laden vessels. A Vessel Escort Response Plan (VERP) developed by the shippers has been accepted by the Coast Guard as meeting the federal regulations for escort vessel selection and informing the master of the performance capabilities as set forth in 33 CFR 168. Under the VERP, tanker speeds have been further defined within the VTS Special Area. Laden vessels are restricted to 6 knots in the Valdez Narrows, 10 knots in the Valdez Arm, 8 knots between Rocky Point and Buoy #9, and 12 knots in the Central Sound. When under ice escort, the vessel speeds are limited to "safe speed" in accordance with Section 7 of the VERP, Revision 1 (2004). Weather restrictions for laden tankers in the Valdez Narrows are winds equal to or greater than 20 knots for 150,000 DWT vessels and 30 knots for all others. Weather restrictions for laden tankers at Hinchinbrook Entrance are winds equal to or greater than 45 knots and/or seas of 15 feet or greater.

The State of Alaska requires that an Escort Vessel and Response Tug escort each laden tanker from the Alyeska Marine Terminal through Hinchinbrook Entrance. The Ship Escort/Response Vessel System (SERVS) also restricts tanker transits if the winds are equal to or greater than 40 knots in Prince William Sound. The maximum transit speed is 10 knots throughout Prince William Sound, except for the Valdez Narrows where the maximum speed is 5 knots. Lower speed limits may be requested by the tanker or escort vessels when ice is detected in the traffic lane.

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) requires oil spill response equipment to be pre-positioned throughout Prince William Sound. For additional information refer to 33 CFR Part 155 Subpart E. SERVS provides this equipment and responds to oil spills involving TAPS trade tankers. Major response equipment including fully equipped response barges and Emergency Response Vessels are located at Cape Hinchinbrook, Naked Island, and Port Valdez. A spill of this magnitude would warrant the activation of the Spills of National Significance (SONS) organization. Refer to the RCP for a description of the SONS organization. Additionally, a spill of this magnitude could also result in a Presidential and gubernatorial disaster declaration.

Initial Action Description:

- Initial call taken by Vessel Traffic Center (VTC), the **Notification of a Spill Incident** form is completed
- Immediate notification of Captain of the Port, Prince William Sound, and the necessary federal/state/local agency notifications are made based on the Emergency Notification List
- State Type 1 Spill Response Team activated. ADEC Type 1 Plan for PWS implemented along with the AIMS Guide.
- Determine if the spill response is categorically excluded under the national programmatic agreement to protect historic properties, and if not, activate an FOSC Historic Properties Specialist.
- Begin consultation with NMFS on threatened and endangered species and their critical habitats.

Weather permitting; the following actions will also occur:

- Immediate call-out of all SERVS response equipment to the site of the discharge. Emergency response vessel with additional response barge obtained with the tug from its mooring station near Naked Island and on scene within an hour.
- Request immediate air support from Air Station Kodiak, AK to conduct overflights pending evacuation of crew. Coast Guard Cutter (CGC) FIR, out of Cordova, requested to provide initial on-scene platform.
- Incident Command System activated, and Unified Command formed. Command Post established at Valdez Emergency Operations Center (VEOC).
- The RCP and PWS Area Contingency Plan are activated. The Geographic Response Strategies in the downstream trajectory are reviewed and resource requirements assessed.
- Commence activation of personnel movement.
- COTP closes Traffic Separation Scheme to all vessels and established Safety Zone around vessel.
- Coast Guard declares the incident a Spill of National Significance. ADEC activates the Crisis Management Team.
- USCG drafts POLREP One. ADEC drafts and releases initial SITREP.
- USCG issues Letter of Federal Interest. ADEC issues Notice of State Interest in a Pollution Incident.

- Issue Letter of Designation.
- Withhold Customs Clearance pending receipt of surety bond, or letter of undertaking.
- State of Alaska alerts response action contractors for possible activation.

Initial On-Scene Investigation/Inspection Evaluation and Recommendations:

- Develop information from overflights, crew reports, spill size, utilize video recording as much as possible to document scene and develop initial response strategy.
- Have investigation team immediately conduct drug testing of the vessel's crew and conduct interviews to determine cause.
- Determine cargo and fuel capacities.
- Collect charts and log books for evidence.
- Determine cargo salvage options and lightering potential.

Initial Response Actions:

- Ascertain the personnel safety hazards.
- Activate response structure including the Alaska RRT, DRG, DRAT, PIAT, MLCAP contracting team, NPFC team, National Strike Force, Spill of National Significance Team, Regional Stakeholder Committee (RSC), State of Alaska Type 1 Spill Response Team, and State Crisis Management Team.
- Contact FAA to restrict air space.
- Prepare initial press release.
- Request local government support and input through the RSC.
- Complete dispersant checklist and consider use of dispersants through direct consultation with the ARRT.
- Complete in situ burning checklist and consult with ARRT for potential use.
- Conduct overflights of spill, prepare spill trajectory and obtain weather forecasts.
- Review Geographic Response Strategies for the immediate area and downstream spill trajectory areas.
- Consult with natural resource trustees on the protection of sensitive areas and resources and on potential response options.
- If threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat areas are present, continue consultation with NMFS representatives in accordance with the Oil Spill Response section of the ESA MOA.

Containment Countermeasures and Cleanup Strategies:

- The Unified Command will coordinate and develop an Incident Action Plan to:
- Conduct initial containment.
- Protect sensitive areas with deflection boom
- Deploy recovery equipment as weather permits.
- Coordinate response and field-related natural resource damage assessment activities with the natural resource trustee Natural Resource Damage Assessment Liaison.
- Establish staging areas.
- Arrange for proper transportation, communications, and vessel and ground support.

- Arrange for proper waste disposal (decanting, segregation, liquid and solid waste) and acquire required permits.
- Initiate migratory bird and sea otter capture and rehabilitation program.
- Deploy Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Teams.
- Continue working with NMFS representatives on appropriate actions to be taken in accordance with the ESA MOA.

Resource Requirements:

- Quick deployment of high volume oil recovery vessels and other mechanical collection equipment is essential to the successful response and spill damage mitigation. Obviously a spill of this size would require all area response equipment in a joint coordinated cleanup effort. SERVS is the primary responder for TAPS trade vessels in Prince William Sound (for complete lists of their equipment refer to the Prince William Sound Tanker Spill Prevention and Response Plan). Cook Inlet Spill Prevention and Response, Incorporated (CISPRI), Chadux and ACS are the secondary responders in Prince William Sound. All responders have highly organized coordinated management teams knowledgeable in the ICS structure and area familiarity. A communications network is already in place and ready for immediate usage.
- The magnitude of this spill would cause it to transcend beyond the Prince William Sound area. Similar to the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, predominant ocean currents and weather conditions would move the oil towards the southwest, threatening the Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak and surrounding areas. CISPRI resources would more than likely be committed to cleanup and shoreline protection operations in their area of operation (primarily Cook Inlet). A response barge is available at Seldovia for nearshore collection of product. The Captain of the Port, Western Alaska would likewise be heavily involved in overseeing product recovery and cleanup operations in his/her area of operation.
- Personnel: Initial personnel activation may take some time. This area, unlike much of the country, does however have a substantial cadre of Hazwoper-trained individuals to man cleanup vessels and a large contingent of Hazwoper-trained crews to man fishing vessels for spill response. SERVS has spent considerable time in training fishing vessel crews and primary response personnel during Hazwoper training and field deployment exercises.

9440.1.2 - MAXIMUM MOST PROBABLE CASE

The maximum most probable case is determined by the largest recorded oil spill to date in Prince William Sound. The largest to date was the Exxon Valdez. Due to the large size of this spill, the response actions for the maximum most probable and the worst case scenarios will not differ.

9440.1.3 - Average Most Probable Case

Introduction: The AMP case(s) for the PWS area likely would be either a “spill due to transfer operations failure” or a “spill due to a fishing vessel sinking, grounding, or other.” Several 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 UC or a JIC, and the deployment of federal and state resources are unlikely in this scenario. Notifications would remain the same to keep all concerned stakeholders and resource agencies informed of the incident.

NOTE: The two scenarios are described below; followed by the “Scope of Activities” (shown once since applies to both – realize that of course these are strictly examples/guides to handling an AMP case; as no two scenarios are the same. Thus, the response should be individualized to the specific incident at hand.

AMP Case Scenario # 1 (Transfer Hose Failure):

Event Description: While transferring product at the Valdez Petroleum Terminal (VPT) to a tank barge, the cargo transfer hose fails, causing a loss of product. The spill is not immediately detected. Cargo shutdown is initiated after the spill is detected.

Location: Latitude 61-07.5 N, Longitude 146-21.0 W. VPT is located on the northeast side of Port Valdez just east of the Valdez City Dock.

Spill: 1050 gallons of diesel fuel. Diesel contained by pre-deployed boom around vessel.

Cargo Salvage: There is no damage to the barge. The transfer hose is removed for inspection by USCG and ADEC investigators. Cargo transfer operations will resume pending satisfactory cleanup and satisfactory testing of newly installed transfer hose.

Time of Year: June

On-Scene Weather: SW winds at 10 knots, sea state 1-2 feet, air temperature 60 degrees.

Discussion: The Captain of the Port, Prince William Sound requires pre-booming of all vessels transferring at the Valdez Container Terminal and the Alyeska Marine Terminal. The VPT voluntarily pre-booms all vessels transferring at its facility.

OPA 90 requires all facilities to have and maintain or contract for response equipment to respond to their worst case discharge. For more information on this requirement refer to 33 CFR Part 154.

AMP Case Scenario # 2 (Commercial Fishing Vessel Grounding/Sinking):

Event Description: This example is based from an actual case. A 65-foot steel hulled fishing tender returning to Cordova, after taking 150,000 pounds of salmon on board, when it ran aground. Initially the vessel was secured to the shore with lines and was surrounded by containment and sorbent boom. However, when the vessel orientation shifted during recovery operations, small bubbles of oil were occasionally released causing a light sheen which was collected by sorbent material. No sheen was observed outside the boom. Dive surveys were conducted to assess the condition of the vessel, along with the ocean bottom on which the vessel rests. Based on these surveys, the OSRO/Salvage agencies contracted by the RP determined the safest option for removing the fuel was to conduct lightering operations; while the vessel remained at its current location.

Location: Northeast point of Spike Island, right outside Cordova Harbor.

Spill: Approximately 605 gallons of fuel was spilled or unaccounted for. Vessel had approximately 1,500 gallons of diesel fuel, 300 gallons of hydraulic oil and 100 gallons of lube oil on board. Lightering operations were conducted, which removed an estimated 1,295 gallons of fuel / oil product off vessel.

Cargo Salvage: The recovery operations were complicated because the vessel is sitting on rocky ledge and the heavy load of fish on board was causing the vessel to slide toward deeper water. On Sep 1, a large 60inch diameter diesel powered macerating trash pump successfully pumped approximately 75,000 lbs of pink salmon from the hold of the vessel. Another 75,000 lbs of pink salmon were removed on Sep 2nd. The

large macerating pump produced a pink slurry that was discharged deep underwater just offshore from the recovery operations. While fish were being removed from the vessel, the fish hold hatch covers were modified to provide additional lift to the vessel. Salvage operations were successful and vessel was refloated and then towed into Cordova.

Time of Year: August – September

On-Scene Weather: Variable sea state, winds, temperatures, and visibility (through-out response)

Vessel Particulars:

Vessel Service: Commercial Fishing Vessel

Length / Weight: 65.5-foot / 104 GRT

Stats: Built - 1970, Self-propelled, Hull-Steel

U.S. Documented: Yes (Valid)

Sensitive Areas at Risk: The area of incident is a favorite local halibut hole. Impacts would be to fishing, sea otters, aesthetics, birds, Ferry System and Vessel traffic in Cordova Harbor area and be of high visibility (media concern). There were no reported impacts to wildlife.

Scope of Activities:

1. Notification
 - Initial call taken by USCG Vessel Traffic Center /completion of Spill Incident Form
 - Immediate notification of CG duty personnel and COTP-PWS
 - CG duty personnel makes the necessary notifications (Federal, State, Local, etc.) based on the Emergency Notification List (See Response Section, Part One)
2. Response Activation
 - FOSC/SOSC/RP Representatives establish direct communications
 - Ensure that responsible party (RP) is notified and willing / able to respond
 - Ensure health and safety of all responders (appropriate PPE worn, etc.)
 - USCG duty personnel along with ADEC personnel dispatched to the scene at the first opportunity; to investigate cause, determine what response actions have occurred or are underway
 - Establish Safety Zone around spill area, and issue Broadcast Notice to Mariners
 - Evaluate slick size, direction, area of coverage, proximity to shore, wildlife impacts, wildlife observed in area, on-scene weather, etc.
 - Ascertain if aerial over-flights are warranted
 - USCG issue Notice of Federal Interest and ADEC issue Notice of State Interest to RP
 - Consult with affected natural resource trustees on resources at risk and proposed response actions that may affect trust resources, including consultation on wildlife response and threatened and endangered species and their critical habitats.
 - Determine if the spill response is categorically excluded under the national programmatic agreement to protect historic properties, and if not, activate an FOSC's Historic Properties Specialist.
 - If threatened or endangered species or their critical habitats are present, continue consultation with NMFS representatives in accordance with the Oil Spill Response section of the ESA MOA.
 - Draft POLREP (USCG) and SITREP (ADEC) and distribute accordingly
 - Consider consulting with PIO for press release; if warranted

1 3. Initiate Response Actions

- 2 • Ascertain the personnel safety hazards and evacuate personnel, if required
- 3 • Activate the response structure to the level deemed necessary
- 4 • Determine proper cleanup being conducted by RP
- 5 • Evaluate the capability of RP to carry out an appropriate response given the situation, for securing
- 6 the source, and preparation of a Site Safety Plan
- 7 • Determine feasibility of removal actions based on:
- 8 • Will removal actions cause more damage to the environment than allowing the pollutant to
- 9 naturally dissipate?
- 10 • Can cleanup be initiated before the pollutant disperses, making cleanup impractical?
- 11 • Can equipment be deployed without excessive risk to the life and health of personnel?
- 12

13 4. Spill Response Organization

- 14 • Establish command structure as described in RCP. Include FOSC / SOSC / RP representatives. The
- 15 group will always strive to reach consensus decisions. Only when the group has reached an
- 16 impasse and the timeliness of the situation requires action will the FOSC make unilateral
- 17 decisions.
- 18

19 5. Containment, Countermeasures, and Cleanup Strategies

- 20 • Secure or isolate the source of spill
- 21 • Initiate containment and recovery of spilled material
- 22 • Consider double booming of initial containment
- 23 • Consider protecting sensitive areas with boom in coordination with resource agencies
- 24 • Deployment of recovery equipment supplied by RP or contractor
- 25 • Arrange for communications and transportation
- 26 • Initiate spill tracking
- 27 • Arrange for proper waste disposal and cleanup termination
- 28

29 6. Resource Availability and Resource Procurement

30 No problems anticipated. Resources on hand expected to be adequate. Procuring the resources

31 identified in this spill response is the RP's responsibility. A spill of this volume would not unduly

32 burden the RP since the necessary resources to respond to this spill should be on hand / or

33 contracted out.

34

35 7. Shortfalls

- 36 • **Equipment / Personnel:** No shortfall anticipated.
- 37 • **Funding:** Funds availability and access should pose no problem regardless of the financial
- 38 capabilities of the RP. If funding problems arise, the FOSC has access to the OSLTF and procedures
- 39 are in place to make these funds available (if the RP is not handling the situation adequately, etc.).
- 40 Also, the USCG may facilitate opening the fund to be used for the issuing of orders for folks like
- 41 the Strike Team, DRAT, aerial over-flights, or transport of CG personnel to remote areas, etc.
- 42 • **Minimum Response Times:** Response should be initiated immediately, unless due to extreme
- 43 weather conditions, etc.

9440.2 - HAZMAT scenarios

9440.2.1 - Coastal Scenario: Worst Case

Event Description: Due to the lack of vessel traffic transporting Hazardous Materials within the PWS AOR; the scenario describe here relates to a release of Anhydrous Ammonia (NH₃) from Silver Bay Seafoods Cannery located at 219 S. Harbor Drive alongside of the Valdez Harbor, Valdez, Alaska.

Location: Latitude: 61° 7' 29.00" N Longitude: 146° 20' 45.53" W

Released Amount: 7,380 lbs (Reportable Quantity (RQ) is 100 lbs)

Released Description: Model assumptions – Used worst case atmospheric conditions with a light wind blowing into town and low humidity. Warm ambient air temperature causes higher internal tank pressures. Tank rupture is caused by a large fork lift puncture through the tank wall. The puncture hole is 8" x 3" and located 3 feet from tank bottom.

Time of Year: May 2, 2014 @ 0930 hrs (Canneries starting to fire up operations)

On-Scene Weather: Winds from the SE at 5 knots. Air Temperature: 55°F. Relative Humidity: 25%. Cloud Cover: 3 tenths.

See Model charts for Toxic / Flammable Threat Zones

Note: Graciously modeled by: Mr. John Engles, ADEC – Using ALOHA Version 5.4.4 – ESRI ArcGIS 10.2 for Desktop)

****Toxic Threat Zone:** Covers a large area of the Valdez Harbor (includes vessels, fueling station, businesses, and residential properties of Valdez).

****Flammable Threat Zone:** Covers a smaller distance but concentrated vapors over fueling dock and a third of the Valdez Harbor, to include local businesses.

Discussion: The primary goal of this response effort is to evaluate the dangers associated with responding to the event with the Valdez Fire Department Level A Hazmat Team, eliminating the potential for impacting Valdez residents, businesses, harbor and sensitive environments.

Initial Action Description:

- Initial call taken by either Coast Guard MSU Valdez personnel, ADEC, or notified via NRC Report received).
- Immediate notification of Captain of the Port, Prince William Sound, and the necessary federal/state/local agency notifications are made based on the Emergency Notification List.
- Valdez Fire Department/Hazmat Team notified
- State Type 1 Spill Response Team activated (initiated by ADEC)
- Commence activation of personnel movement. Initiate ICS-201.
- Incident Command System activated (Unified Command formed).
- COTP establishes Safety Zone around facility.
- USCG drafts POLREP One. ADEC drafts and releases initial SITREP.
- USCG issues Notice of Federal Interest.
- ADEC issues Notice of State Interest in a Pollution Incident.
- Issue Letter of Designation.

- Determine if the spill response is categorically excluded under the national programmatic agreement to protect historic properties, and if not, activate an FOSC Historic Properties Specialist.

Initial On-Scene Investigation/Inspection Evaluation and Recommendations:

- Develop information from Responsible Party, witnesses, ADEC, etc. on amount released, causal factors, resources at risk, etc.
- Determine evacuation zone and aid in enforcement of.
- Determine total amount of Anhydrous Ammonia stored at facility.
- Collect any equipment/training records for evidence.
- Determine response and clean-up operations.

Initial Response Actions:

- Ascertain the personnel safety hazards.
- Consider establishing a safety zone around facility, and moving any personnel, vessels out of the area.
- Activate response structure including the State of Alaska Type 1 Spill Response Team, the Valdez Fire Department/Hazmat Team, and the Statewide Hazmat Response Team.
- Contact FAA to restrict air space (if necessary)
- Prepare initial press release.
- Request local government support and input through the RSC.

Containment, Countermeasures and Cleanup Strategies:

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

- Conduct initial containment / secure source (if warranted)
- Establish staging areas.
- Arrange for proper transportation, communications, ground support (and vessel support for safety zone patrol)

Resource Requirements:

- The initial response will be made by the Valdez Fire Department/Hazmat Team. Additional support may be needed from the Statewide Hazmat Response Team and may also call on the USCG Pacific Strike Team. A spill response kit designed specifically for Anhydrous Ammonia may be obtained from a local contractor.



FLAMMABLE THREAT ZONE

9440.2.2 - Inland Scenario: Maximum Most Probable Case

Event Description: A series of valve failures at a fish processing facility caused a release of anhydrous ammonia.

Location: Within a fish processing facility, Valdez, Alaska.

Spill Size: Approximately 9000 pounds of anhydrous ammonia was released to the atmosphere after spilling to the ground surface.

Spill Description: During a routine maintenance shut-down, a series of valve failures was noticed by contractors, which caused the release of the entire refrigeration system of 9000 pounds of anhydrous ammonia, over a period of about one hour. Most of the spilled ammonia was contained within the facility, until the maintenance crew began to evacuate the buildings. Vapor clouds of the previously pressurized ammonia sank to the floor, and as the vapor warmed, it began to rise and form a plume approximately 500 yards in diameter.

Time of Year: September

On-Scene Weather: Temperatures ranging from the mid 50's during day light hours and near freezing at night. Wind is from the southwest at approximately 3 knots.

Discussion: In this case, the primary objective of the first responders to this incident is to initiate the public notification process to facilitate an orderly evacuation. The evacuation radius for a spill of this size is about mile, which would include a significant portion of the population of Valdez.

Initial Action Description: Construction workers in the vicinity of the leak initially complained of a burning sensation in their eyes and throat, and promptly left the building when they heard alarms sounding throughout the facility. A facility evacuation then proceeded. Notification of the spill was made to the National Response Center, the Alaska Department of Conservation and the Valdez Fire Station. Upon receiving notification, the ADEC State On-Scene Coordinator activates the ICS organization per the provisions of the RCP. The operators of the facility assume responsibility of the spill and coordinate evacuation efforts with local authorities. The Valdez Level A Hazmat Team is also activated and prepares to enter the area to secure the source of the release. The ADEC SOSC also places the Statewide Hazmat Response Team on alert for possible activation. Federal and State natural resource trustees were also notified.

Agency ICS Activation: Federal and State involvement in this incident will most likely be to oversee and insure that citizens are evacuated or sheltered in-place where necessary.

Initial On-Scene Investigation / Inspection Evaluation and Recommendations: Due to the magnitude of the spill and the lack of facility capabilities, evacuation of the facility, the city dock (a popular public use facility), and surrounding area is recommended.

Initial Response Actions: Initial response to this incident includes emergency notification and evacuation, plus emergency entry and source control, if possible, by the Valdez Level a Hazmat Team.

COTP issues Notice to Mariners to alert the State ferry, fishing vessels, and recreational boaters to the hazard. The fish processing facility is located at the Valdez City Dock and is adjacent to the new Alaska Marine Highway System (AMHS) Ferry Terminal.

Containment Countermeasures and Cleanup Strategies: Due to the transient nature of the ammonia, containment and cleanup operations may not apply. However, the facility may have plans to aid in the dissipation of the gas by venting, displacement via an inert gas, or both.

Resource Requirements: Immediate notification is essential in this incident to avoid exposure of individuals to dangerous concentrations of ammonia. Workers exposed to the gas may require decontamination prior to transport to the hospital. Like most hospitals in Alaska, the Valdez hospital is small and not equipped for dealing with serious hazmat victims. Serious victims of this incident may need to be stabilized and then sent to Anchorage for specialized care. Expedient decontamination will likely take place in the field through the use of ventilation fans to remove vapor residue from the victims.

9440.2.3 - Inland Scenario - Average Most Probable Case

Event Description: A recreational vehicle lost control in a busy intersection, and collided with a truck carrying chlorine cylinders. One of the cylinders was bounced off the truck in the collision, first striking a pedestrian; then, upon hitting the ground, the valve stem on the cylinder cracked, releasing chlorine.

Location: At the intersection of the Glenn and Richardson Highways in Glennallen.

Spill Size: An estimated 80 pounds of chlorine venting into the atmosphere.

Spill Description: As the valve cracked, 80 pounds of gaseous chlorine escaped into the surrounding area. Although the valve vented for approximately 1 minute, the people within 500 yards of the incident were exposed to an IDLH atmosphere. Traffic is backed up on each of the intersections.

Time of Year: July

On-Scene Weather: Winds from the N at 2 knots, warm (71 F) and humid (87%).

Discussion: The highest priority in this incident is to evacuate the remaining population surrounding the incident (or shelter in place), treat victims in the community's hospital. Additional support to aid in evacuation, traffic control and triage may be needed from nearby communities.

Initial Action Description: The Glennallen volunteer fire department responds to the incident with the aid of the one State Trooper, and begins the immediate evacuation of the surrounding area. The fire department does not have Level A personal protective equipment or training to perform an immediate plug or patch of the chlorine leak. The ADEC SOSC activates the Statewide Hazmat Team, and the Valdez Hazmat Team begins to respond from their location. Federal and State natural resource trustees were notified. An FOSC Historic Properties Specialist was also activated.

Agency ICS Activation: Federal and State involvement in this incident will most likely be to oversee and insure that citizens are evacuated or sheltered in-place where necessary.

Initial On-Scene Investigation / Inspection Evaluation and Recommendations: Due to the poisonous/corrosive nature of the gas, and the lack of local response capabilities, evacuation of the surrounding area is recommended.

Initial Response Actions: Initial response to this incident includes emergency notification and evacuation.

Containment Countermeasures and Cleanup Strategies: If the cylinder has not already completely vented itself (which is most probable under this scenario), then it will be moved to an isolated area and left to vent in a controlled situation. The Valdez Hazmat Team with assistance from the local fire department will attempt to control the release at the valve through the use of a Chlorine a Kit. If this is unsuccessful, they will attach a hook to the cylinder and slowly drag (from a safe distance) the cylinder to a remote field or other secure location.

Resource Requirements: Level A Hazmat response gear is required for entry team members attempting to secure the release along with the Chlorine A Kit. If the release cannot be controlled a grappling device will be needed to snag the cylinder. Additional volunteers from the surrounding communities may be called upon to aid in evacuation efforts.

9500 – LIST OF AGREEMENTS

Reference the Regional Contingency Plan – Applicable Memorandum of Understanding/Agreements (MOU/MOA). The MOUs/MOAs are also on the [ADEC website](#).

9600 – CONVERSIONS - TBD

9700 –RESPONSE REFERENCES

9710 – Relevant Statute/Regulations/Authorities List

SITE NAME AND DESCRIPTION	WEBSITE
Alaska Regional Response Team	www.alaskarrt.org/
Alaska Response Plans – Unified and Area	www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp/plan.htm
Alaska Response Maps – ESI, GRS, MESA	www.asgdc.state.ak.us/maps/cplans/areas.html
Alaska Community Database (ADCED)	www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_COMDB.htm
Alaska Geographic Response Strategies (home)	www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/perp/grs/home.htm
Alaska links to Emergency Response Services	www.linkupalaska.com/ers/
Alaska State – home page	www.state.ak.us
ADEC	www.state.ak.us/dec/home.htm
ADEC – PERP (spill updates, response links)	www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/perp/index.htm
ADF&G	www.state.ak.us/adfg/adfghome.htm
ADMVA – Emergency Services	www.ak-prepared.com
ADNR	www.dnr.state.ak.us
ADNR – SHPO (archaeologists)	www.dnr.state.ak.us/parks/oha_web/shpo.htm
Alaska Resource Library	www.arlis.org
Alaska State Library	www.library.state.ak.us
Alaska State Geo-spatial Data Clearinghouse	www.asgdc.state.ak.us
Daylight hours- sunrise/sunset information	www.aa.usno.navy.mil/data/docs/RS_OneDay.html
EPA – Region 10	www.epa.gov/r10earth
EPA – Solid Waste and Emergency Response	www.epa.gov/swerrims
National Response Center	www.nrc.uscg.mil/index.htm
NMFS Alaska Region	www.fakr.noaa.gov
Essential Fish Habitat, Info & Maps	www.fakr.noaa.gov/habitat/efh.htm
Marine Mammal Info	www.fakr.noaa.gov/protectedresources/default.htm
NOAA	www.noaa.gov
NOAA Hazmat	www.response.restoration.noaa.gov
SERC & LEPCs	www.ak-prepared.com/serc
State Regulations – Title 18 AAC Index	www.state.ak.us/dec/title18/18aacdn1.htm
U.S. DOT – Hazmat Safety	www.hazmat.dot.gov
USCG – Sector Anchorage	www.uscg.mil/d17/msoank/msoank.htm
USCG – Marine Safety	www.uscg.mil/hq/g-m/gmhome.htm
USCG Certificate of Financial Responsibility	www.cofr.npfc.gov
USCG Port State Information Exchange (PSIX)	www.psix.uscg.mil/Default.asp

USCG Vessel Response Plans (VRP) & Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plans (SOPEP)	www.uscg.mil/vrp
U.S. Code	www.uscode.house.gov/usc.htm
U.S. Code of Federal Regulations	www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/index.html
SITE NAME AND DESCRIPTION	WEBSITE
Alaska Regional Response Team	www.alaskarrt.org/
Alaska Response Plans – Unified and Area	www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp/plan.htm
Alaska Response Maps – ESI, GRS, MESA	www.asgdc.state.ak.us/maps/cplans/areas.html
Alaska Community Database (ADCED)	www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/comddb/CF_COMDB.htm
Alaska Geographic Response Strategies (home)	www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/perp/grs/home.htm
Alaska links to Emergency Response Services	www.linkupalaska.com/ers/
Alaska State – home page	www.state.ak.us
ADEC	www.state.ak.us/dec/home.htm
ADEC – PERP (spill updates, response links)	www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/perp/index.htm
ADF&G	www.state.ak.us/adfg/adfghome.htm
ADMVA – Emergency Services	www.ak-prepared.com
ADNR	www.dnr.state.ak.us
ADNR – SHPO (archaeologists)	www.dnr.state.ak.us/parks/oha_web/shpo.htm
Alaska Resource Library	www.arlis.org
Alaska State Library	www.library.state.ak.us
Alaska State Geo-spatial Data Clearinghouse	www.asgdc.state.ak.us
Daylight hours- sunrise/sunset information	www.aa.usno.navy.mil/data/docs/RS_OneDay.html
EPA – Region 10	www.epa.gov/r10earth
EPA – Solid Waste and Emergency Response	www.epa.gov/swerrims
National Response Center	www.nrc.uscg.mil/index.htm
NMFS Alaska Region	www.fakr.noaa.gov
Essential Fish Habitat, Info & Maps	www.fakr.noaa.gov/habitat/efh.htm
Marine Mammal Info	www.fakr.noaa.gov/protectedresources/default.htm
NOAA	www.noaa.gov
NOAA Hazmat	www.response.restoration.noaa.gov
SERC & LEPCs	www.ak-prepared.com/serc
State Regulations – Title 18 AAC Index	www.state.ak.us/dec/title18/18aacdnl.htm
U.S. DOT – Hazmat Safety	www.hazmat.dot.gov
USCG – Sector Anchorage	www.uscg.mil/d17/msoank/msoank.htm
USCG – Marine Safety	www.uscg.mil/hq/g-m/gmhome.htm
USCG Certificate of Financial Responsibility	www.cofr.npfc.gov
USCG Port State Information Exchange (PSIX)	www.psix.uscg.mil/Default.asp
USCG Vessel Response Plans (VRP) & Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plans (SOPEP)	www.uscg.mil/vrp
U.S. Code	www.uscode.house.gov/usc.htm
U.S. Code of Federal Regulations	www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/index.html

9710.1 – Federal Authorities

OPA 90, section 4202 amended Subsection (j) of Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA; 33 U.S.C. 1321 (j)) to address National Planning and Response System development. As part of this system, Area Committees are to be established for each area designated by the President. These Area Committees are to be comprised of personnel from federal, state, and local agencies. Each Area Committee, under the direction of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) and State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) for the area, is responsible for developing an ACP, which when implemented in conjunction with the NCP, shall be adequate to remove a worst case discharge and mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such discharge from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in or near

the geographical area. Each Area Committee is also responsible for working with state and local officials to preplan for joint response efforts, including designing appropriate procedures for mechanical recovery, chemical dispersal, shoreline cleanup, protection of sensitive environmental areas, and protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of fisheries and wildlife. The Area Committee is also required to work with State and local officials to expedite decisions for the use of dispersants and other mitigating substances and devices.

The functions of designating areas, appointing Area Committee members, determining the information to be included in ACPs, and reviewing and approving ACPs have been delegated by Executive Order 12777 of 22 October 1991 to the Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard (through the Secretary of Transportation) for the coastal zone and to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the inland zone. The term "coastal zone" is defined in the current NCP (40 CFR 300.5) to mean all United States waters subject to the tide, United States waters of the Great Lakes, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, the waters of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and the land substrata, ground waters, and ambient air proximal to those waters. The term "inland zone" is defined in the current NCP to mean the environment inland of the Coastal Zone. These terms delineate an area of responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by existing federal and State agency memoranda of understanding/agreements (MOU/MOA).

In Volume 57, Federal Register Notice 15001 published on April 24, 1992, the EPA and USCG jointly announced the Designation of Areas and Area Committees under OPA for inland and coastal zones. Due to the split of jurisdiction and responsibilities between EPA and the USCG and the inherent differences in organizational structure of the two agencies, each agency took separate but compatible approaches in establishing initial designations. Nationwide, the EPA designated the existing 13 "RRT areas" as the initial areas for which ACPs must be prepared in the Inland Zone, while the USCG designated the coastal portions of the existing Captain of the Port (COTP) zones as the initial areas for which ACPs must be prepared in the Coastal Zone. In Alaska, this has the effect of initially establishing one statewide inland area by EPA and three coastal areas, corresponding to the boundaries of the three USCG COTP zones. Both EPA and USCG have authority to further subdivide initial Areas, both coastal and inland, into smaller, more localized areas for which ACPs can be developed.

Also, per the National Contingency Plan, the Department of Defense (DOD) and the Department of Energy (DOE) shall provide their own FOSCs, who will be responsible for taking all response actions to releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants when the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from, any facility or vessel (including bareboat-chartered and operated vessels) under their jurisdiction, custody or control.

9710.2 – State Authorities

The State Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan (State Master Plan) was prepared by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) as required by AS 46.04.200. The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) reviews the plan as required by AS 26.23.077.

Under AS 46.03.020(10) (A), the ADEC is empowered to adopt regulations providing for the control, prevention, and abatement of all forms of pollution.

In 1980 legislation was enacted which defined the State's policies regarding oil spills. The purpose of this law is to provide for the safety and protection of human health and welfare of Alaskans from damage resulting from oil spills and to provide the ability to clean up a spill and restore damaged areas.

The Findings and Intent section of Chapter 116 SLA 1980 ("An Act relating to the prevention and control of oil pollution; and providing for an effective date") clearly sets forth state policy:

- It is a matter of the highest urgency and priority to protect Alaska's coastal and inside water, estuaries, wetlands, beaches and land from the damage which may be occasioned by the discharge of oil;
- The storage, transfer, transportation and offshore exploration for and production of oil within the jurisdiction of the State are hazardous undertakings; oil discharges may cause both short-term and long-term damage to the environment and the beauty of the state, to owners and users of affected property, to public and private recreation, to residents of the state and other interests deriving livelihood from fishing, hunting, tourism and related activities;
- Assuring sufficient capability, among industrial and commercial interests, and the State and federal governments, to contain and clean up discharges of oil is of vital public interest; weather conditions, logistic constraints and the relative paucity of labor and equipment resources in the state increase the difficulty of oil discharge containment and cleanup in Alaska, making imperative an active State role;
- It is the policy of the State that, to the maximum extent practicable, prompt and adequate containment and cleanup of oil discharges is the responsibility of the discharger; it is therefore of the utmost importance to assure that those engaged in oil storage, transfer, transportation, exploration and production operations have sufficient resources and capabilities to respond to oil discharges, and to provide for compensation of third persons injured by those discharges; and
- The State should continue its cooperative relationships with appropriate federal agencies, protecting its legitimate interests while working to remove any duplicative or potentially conflicting regulatory activities.

In 1989, legislation was enacted by the Alaska Legislature to further strengthen the State's capability to deal with oil spills:

Findings and purpose:

- The Legislature finds that the March 24, 1989 oil spill disaster in Prince William Sound demonstrates a need for the State to have an independent spill containment and cleanup capability in the event of future discharges of oil or a hazardous substance.
- The purpose of this Act is to assure people of the state that their health, safety and well-being will be protected from adverse consequences of oil and hazardous substance releases that present grave and substantial threats to the State's economy and environment.

In 1990, the law was revised again. In order to meet the goal of protecting Alaska's people and environment, AS 46.04.200 set forth required Plan elements:

- To take into consideration the elements of an oil discharge contingency plan approved or submitted for approval under AS 46.04.030;
- To include an ICS that clarifies and specifies responsibilities for State, federal, and municipal agencies, facility operators, and private parties whose property may be affected by a catastrophic oil and/or hazardous substance discharge;
- To identify actions necessary to reduce the likelihood of catastrophic oil discharges and significant discharges of hazardous substances.

Alaska Statutes, Sections 46.04.200-210 specify state requirements for Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharge and Prevention Contingency Plans. This RCP, along with the ACPs, were written with the goal that they would meet both federal and State planning requirements in Alaska.

9720 – Relevant Instructions/Guidelines/Standard Procedures and Practices List

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Agency Incident Management Guidance

- USCG IMH
- AIMS Guides

Statewide Agency Guidance and Policy

- STAR Manual

Note: None of these guides is specifically prescribed by this plan, and none is mandated for use by response plan holders or potential responsible parties. Federal and State On-Scene Coordinators will work with the response organization established by the responsible party in responding to and managing oil or hazardous substance releases as long as their organization is compatible with ICS principles

9730 – Area Contingency Plans

All Alaska Area Contingency Plans can be viewed on the ADEC website.

9740 – Geographic Response Strategies

The Geographic Response Strategies (GRS) are designed to be a supplement to the Prince William Sound (PWS) Area Contingency Plan for Oil and Hazardous Substances Spills and Releases, commonly referred to as the PWS Area Contingency Plan (SCP). GRS provide response strategies for the protection of selected sensitive areas to aid first responders to an oil spill. The strategies here serve as the federal and state on-scene coordinators' "orders" during an oil spill in the area covered by this GRS. As such, they have been approved by the U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Office and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.

Implementation of these Geographic Response Strategies is the third phase of an oil spill response. The first and primary phase of the response is to contain and remove the oil at the scene of the spill or while it is still on the open water, thereby reducing or eliminating impact on shorelines or sensitive habitats. If some of the spilled oil escapes this tactic, the second phase, which is no less important, is to intercept, contain and remove the oil in the nearshore area. The intent of phase two is the same as phase one: remove the spilled oil before it impacts sensitive environments. If phases one and two are not fully successful, phase three is to protect sensitive areas in the path of the oil. The purpose of phase three is to protect the selected sensitive areas from the impacts of a spill or to minimize that impact to the maximum extent practical.

The sites selected for development of Geographic Response Strategies are not meant to be exclusive; other sensitive sites may require protection during any given spill. The fact that a GRS may not have been developed for a certain sensitive site does not mean that site should not be protected if it is threatened by an oil spill.

These strategies are intended to be flexible to allow the spill responders to modify them, as necessary, to fit the prevailing conditions at the time of a spill. Seasonal constraints, such as ice or weather, may preclude implementation of some of the strategies in the winter months. It is not intended that all the sites be automatically protected at the beginning of a spill, only those that are in the projected path of

the spill. The strategies developed for the selected sites were completed with a focus on minimizing environmental damage, leaving as small a footprint as possible to support the response operations. Equipment deployment strategies were developed that will not cause more damage than the spilled oil. To test these GRS, each site will be visited and equipment may be deployed according to the strategy, to ensure that the strategy is the most effective in protecting the resources at risk at the site. Revisions will be made to the strategies, and this document, if changes are indicated by site visits, drills or actual use during spills.

The PWS Area has been divided into five Geographic Response Zones (Figure G-1-1). The Copper River Delta Flats Zone strategies were developed through a separate Work Group process and are not included in this document. The Copper River Delta Flats GRS are considered a separate annex to the PWS Area Contingency Plan at this time.

How to Use These Geographic Response Strategies

The information provided here supplements information provided in the Prince William Sound SCP and the Alaska Federal/State Preparedness Plan for Response to Oil & Hazardous Substances Discharge/Releases (commonly referred to as the RCP). Information provided in either of those plans is not duplicated herein. This document is intended for use by response professionals already familiar with spill response techniques.

Part 2 contains a general description of the protection/recovery tactics utilized throughout the GRS. Each general description contains the tactic objective, deployment depictions, resource sets required to implement the tactic, and deployment considerations and limitations. These general tactics may be adapted to produce a protection scheme for any site in Prince William Sound.

Part 3 contains site-specific response strategies. An index at the beginning of each sub-section shows the location of the selected sites. Each GRS consists of two parts: 1) a graphic showing a map, deployment diagram, picture and implementation notes; and 2) a matrix giving the location description, response strategy, response resources, staging area, site access, natural resources being protected and special considerations.

Who to Contact for Input

Comments and recommendations on these GRS are welcomed. Send your comments to either of the following agencies:

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

United States Coast Guard
Captain of the Port, Valdez, Alaska
Marine Safety Office Valdez
PO Box 486
Valdez, AK 99686

How the Document Was Developed

These GRS were developed through a cooperative, work group process involving federal, state, and local spill response experts working with representatives from the oil production and transportation industry, citizens' groups, and natural resource agencies. The Prince William Sound GRS Work Group developed the

GRS for the Northwest, Northeast, Southeast, and Southwest Zones. The Copper River Delta Flats zone GRS were developed by a separate work group.

Work Group participants identified sensitive areas with potential to be classified as “Areas of Major Concern” under the criteria established in the PWS Area Plan. These potential sites were evaluated by the additional criteria of 1) risk of being impacted from a water borne spill; and 2) feasibility of successfully protecting the site with existing technology. Using this process, the work group selected a preliminary list of sites that was released for public input. Feedback on site selection was solicited from tribal representatives, user groups, environmental organizations and the general public. Based on the feedback received, the work group made the final site selections for the zone. Additional sites may be selected in the future.

A PWS Tactics committee, composed of spill response professionals, was formed to develop draft strategies for each site selected. The draft strategies were reviewed and approved by the entire Work Group and the final draft was forwarded to the PWS Area Committee with the recommendation that it be adopted as part of the Prince William Sound SCP.

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND GRS WORKGROUP

The Prince William Sound GRS Work Group developed GRSs for the Northwest (NW), Northeast (NE), Southeast (SE), and Southwest (SW) GRS zones. The work group consisted of representatives from the following organizations:

- Alaska Chadux Network
- *Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
- Alaska Department of Fish and Game
- Alaska Department of Natural Resources
- Alaska Tanker Company
- Alyeska Pipeline Service Company – Ship Escort and Vessel Response Service
- British Petroleum
- Conoco/Phillips
- Cook Inlet Spill Prevention and Response, Inc.
- Chenega Village IRA Council
- ChevronTexaco
- Crowley Marine Services
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- National Marine Fisheries Service
- Polar Tanker Company
- Prince William Sound Regional Citizens’ Advisory Council
- SeaRiver Maritime
- Tatitlek Village IRA Council
- *Tesoro Alaska Company
- United States Coast Guard
- United States Environmental Protection Agency
- United States Department of the Interior
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service
- United States Forest Service

* = co-chairs

The work group developed the site selection matrix key, page G-1-5, to aid in the selection of sites from within the four PWS GRS Zones. The resulting tables, tables G-1-1, G-1-2, G-1-3, and G-1-4, consist of

identified sites in each row, with information about resources at each site that could qualify the site as an area of major concern detailed in the columns.

Figures G-1-2 through G-1-5 show the location of GRS sites in the Northwest, Northeast, Southeast, and Southwest zones. GRS for the Copper River Delta Flats are contained in the Copper River Delta Flats GRS document.

The GRS Site Specific Response Strategies Introductory Text and Index Maps are available on the ADEC Website at: <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/grs/pws/home.htm>

GEOGRAPHIC RESPONSE STRATEGIES: REFERENCES

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Mapping and GIS:

Geographic Response Strategies

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

SENSITIVE AREAS

The Alaska Federal/State Preparedness Plan for Response to Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharges/Releases, RCP Volume 1, May 1994 ADEC, USCG, EPA

Alaska Habitat Management Guide, Southcentral Region, Vols. 1 and 2, 1985 ADF&G

Alaska Habitat Management Guide, Southcentral Region Map Atlas, 1985 ADF&G

An Atlas to the Catalog of Waters Important for the Spawning, Rearing or Migration of Anadromous Fishes, Southcentral Region, 1989 ADF&G

State of Alaska Game Refuges, Critical Habitat Areas and Game Sanctuaries, 1991 ADF&G

Prince William Sound Area Plan for State Lands (includes data element reports for cultural resources, fish and wildlife, recreation and tourism, subsurface resources, timber), 1988 ADF&G

Gulf of Alaska: Physical Environment and Biological Resources, 1986 Hood and Zimmerman (eds)

Guidelines for Developing Digital Environmental Sensitivity Index Atlases and Databases, 1993 NOAA

Climatic Atlas, Volume 1: Gulf of Alaska, 1988 National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) and Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center (AEIDC)

Environmental Sensitivity Mapping for Developing and Evaluating Spill Response Plans a Working Paper for the Regional Workshop on Designing a Geographic Information System for Oil Spills, 1994 NOAA, EPA

Sensitivity of Coastal Environments and Wildlife to Spilled Oil Prince William Sound/Copper River Delta, Alaska an Atlas of Coastal Resources, 1993 RPI

Prince William Sound Sensitive Areas (four seasonal summary maps) RPI

A Working Guide to the Sensitive Plants of the Alaska Region, 1994 US Forest Service

Tidal Current Tables: Pacific Coast of North America and Asia (Current year's edition) ... US Department of Commerce

LAND OWNERSHIP

Prince William Sound Area Plan for State lands at

<http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/mlw/planning/areaplans/prince/index.cfm> ADNR

Municipality of Anchorage Property Maps at

<http://giswebci.anchorageak.us/website/anchorage/application/map.htm> Alaska State Geo-Spatial
Data Clearinghouse (ASGDC)

EQUIPMENT & TECHNIQUES

Mechanical Protection Guidelines, June 1994..... NOAA, USCG

Field Guide for Oil Spill Response in Arctic Waters, 1998, at <http://www.arctic-council.org/fldguide/>

..... Arctic Council

International Oil Spill Control Directory, 19th Edition, 1999-2000..... Cutter Information Corp

Oil Containment Boom: Design, Deployment, Use Recovery & Cleaning..... Clean Sound Cooperative

Oil Spill Response in Fast Currents, A Field Guide, Coast Guard Report #CG-D-01-02, 2001 US Coast Guard

USCG Commandant (G-M) Letter 16465, Revised Guidelines for Conducting the USCG's OSRO Program,

December 28, 1995..... US Coast Guard

World Catalog of Oil Spill Response Products, 1998/1999 Robert Schulze

GIS DATABASES

Alaska Department of Natural Resources.....Alaska Geospacial Data Center, Anchorage

Alyeska Pipeline Service Company, Geographic Resource Database (GRD) Sharon Marchant, Valdez

City of Cordova..... Planning Department, GIS project

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration John Whitney, Anchorage

National Park Service George Dickison, Anchorage

Prince William Sound Science Center Walter Cox, Cordova

US Fish and Wildlife Service Catherine Berg, Anchorage

US Forest Service.....Paula Smith or Karin Preston, Anchorage

9750 – Potential Places of Refuge

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Planning:

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

A “place of refuge” is defined as a location where a vessel needing assistance can be moved to, and where actions can then be taken to stabilize the vessel, protect human life, reduce a hazard to navigation, and/or protect sensitive natural resources and other uses of the area (e.g., subsistence collection of mussels, commercial fishing, recreational boating). A place of refuge may include constructed harbors, ports, natural embayments, potential grounding sites, or offshore waters. This section identifies potential docking, anchoring, mooring, and grounding locations that may be selected as Places of Refuge in the Prince William Sound Area. Actual designation of a Place of Refuge will always be an incident-specific decision made by the U.S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port for Prince William Sound.

Prince William Sound (PWS) has many miles of environmentally sensitive coastline. In addition to sensitive shoreline habitats such as marshes, sheltered tidal flats, and exposed tidal flats, PWS supports a number of sensitive biological resources including birds, fish and shellfish, and marine mammals. Additional information about identification of sensitive areas and resources may be found in Section D of the SCP. Additional information about protection of sensitive areas may be found in Section G of the SCP.

PWS is managed under a variety of land use management plans including:

Chugach National Forest, Revised Land and Resource Management Plan², Management Plan for State Marine Parks: Prince William Sound and Resurrection Bay³, and Prince William Sound Area Plan for State Lands⁴.

² USDA, Forest Service, Alaska Region, Chugach National Forest. May 2002.

³ Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation. March 1995.

⁴ Alaska Department of Natural Resources and Alaska Department of Fish and Game. June 1988.

PWS is also widely used for marine commerce. Oil tanker vessels, log transport ships, fuel barges, freighters, oil industry work boats, ferries, and cruise ships make routine stops at PWS ports. Also, commercial fishing boats, sport fishing charter boats, and privately-owned vessels regularly use local harbors and docks.

There is no perfect docking, mooring, anchoring, or grounding site for all vessels in all situations. Deep draft vessels, such as oil tankers and cruise ships, cannot be taken to certain locations. Some ports may have shallow approaches or small bays, and deep draft ships cannot enter these locations. However, shallow draft vessels, such as fishing vessels and charter vessels, may be able to utilize these shallower ports. For the purposes of this section, vessels have been divided into three categories: deep draft, light draft and shallow draft.

Deep Draft Vessels are vessels that exceed 20,000 Gross Tons. These vessels have drafts of 24 to 60 feet and range in size from 450 to 1,000 feet long. Cruise ships and crude oil tankers are the predominant deep draft vessels operating in Prince William Sound.

Light Draft Vessels are vessels of 300 to 19,999 Gross Tons. These vessels have drafts of up to 25 feet and range in size from 200 to 450 feet in length. Freighters and ferries are the most common light draft vessels operating in Prince William Sound.

Shallow Draft Vessels are less than 300 Gross Tons, generally draw less than 15 feet and are less than 200 feet in length. Fishing vessels, fishing tenders, tour boats, and pleasure craft make up the majority of the shallow draft vessels operating in Prince William Sound.

The information in this section may be used for a vessel of any size that has suffered an incident that creates need for a temporary place of safe refuge, but it is focused on deep draft and light draft size vessels, since there are more potential places of refuge for shallow draft vessels. Some potential places of refuge appropriate only for shallow draft vessels are designated, however many more potential places of refuge for shallow draft vessels exist in PWS.

HOW THE DOCUMENT WAS DEVELOPED

This section was developed in 2004 by a Work Group of interested and knowledgeable stakeholders in keeping with the Alaska Regional Response Team's "Guidelines for Places of Refuge Decision-Making." The Work Group arrived at a consensus on the potential places of refuge and submitted this document to the Area Committee for approval and inclusion in the Prince William Sound Area Contingency Plan. The Work Group participants represented the following organizations:

- Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
- Alaska Department of Natural Resources
- Alaska Department of Fish and Game
- Alyeska Pipeline Service Company/Ship Escort/Response Vessel System (SERVS)
- Chugach Alaska Corporation
- Cook Inlet Regional Citizens' Advisory Council
- Prince William Sound Regional Citizens' Advisory Council
- Prince William Sound Response Planning Group
- Southwest Alaska Pilots Association
- U.S. Coast Guard, District 17
- U.S. Coast Guard, Valdez Marine Safety Office
- U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Alaska Region, Chugach National Forest
- U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
- U.S. Dept. of the Interior, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The first step of the PPOR process was to identify candidate sites (anchorage, moorings, docks/piers, and potential grounding sites) within the PWS Area. The Workgroup began by researching available information to determine major risk factors in the PWS Area. Maps were developed (see the Background section of this plan), depicting the following risk and logistical information:

- Locations of bulk fuel facilities;
- Primary traffic routes for State ferries and cruise ships;
- Primary traffic routes for crude oil tankers;

Locations of frequent fishing vessel/tramper offload activities;
Locations of key nearshore fishing grounds, hatcheries and remote release sites;
Locations of previous major marine spill events;
Locations of lingering oil from the Exxon Valdez spill in 1989; and
Locations of spill response hubs and equipment depots.

The second step was to identify a total of 66 PPOR within the PWS Area. A site assessment matrix (Table H-2) and key (Table H-1) was developed. This matrix consists of identified sites in each row with information about risk factors and site selection criteria in the columns. The information presented for each site includes:

POR identification
Name
Location
Maximum vessel size
Swing room or dock face length
Bottom type
Exposure/protection
Conflicting uses
Sensitive resources
Response options
Distance to population centers
Distance to alternate PPOR.

POR identifications are alpha-numeric; the beginning letter indicates the type of site, as follows:

- Anchorages begin with A
- Docks and piers begin with D
- Potential grounding site begin with G
- Moorings begin with M.

The number following the beginning letter is a unique site identifier with no importance attached to the magnitude of the number. The locations of potential places of refuge (anchorages, moorings, docks/piers, and potential grounding sites) are shown on Figure H-9.

The site assessment matrix contains potentially suitable emergency anchorage, docking, moorage, and potential grounding locations based on operational factors such as water depth, swing room, exposure/protection, and navigational approach. Sites are grouped by the maximum vessel size category suitable for the site. The PPOR sites identified for shallow draft vessels should only be considered a partial list as there are many suitable sites available in PWS for the shallow draft vessel category (less than 300 gross tons).

Step 3 was to identify specific factors that should be considered as part of the site assessment process. These factors include:

- Distance from population and logistics centers;
- Proximity to environmentally sensitive areas, wildlife resources, threatened or endangered species or habitats, and/or historic properties;
- Uses, such as fisheries, mariculture sites, tourism and recreational use, subsistence use, and the location of public or private facilities;
- Response factors such as booming feasibility and the proximity to existing Geographic Response Strategies (GRS) sites; and
- The distance from the closest alternative PPOR.

Figure H-10 is a composite map of all PPOR and risk factors combined.

DRAFT

HOW TO USE THE POTENTIAL PLACES OF REFUGE SECTION

The "Guidelines for Places of Refuge Decision-Making" will be used for places of refuge decision-making in Prince William Sound. As outlined in the guidelines, when the U.S. Captain of the Port (COTP) receives a request from a vessel master or his/her representative to move a vessel to a place of refuge--or in the event there are no individuals on board the vessel authorized to make the request, or the vessel has been abandoned and the COTP needs to consider moving the vessel to a place of refuge--the COTP will initiate the decision-making process. If the COTP/ Unified Command determines that places of refuge should be considered for an incident-specific response, the information in the PWS PPOR document may be used to provide background information to help expedite the incident-specific place of refuge decision. The steps of the decision-making process are summarized as:

1. Place of refuge assistance requested
2. Immediate action required by COTP
3. COTP/Unified Command evaluates vessel options
4. COTP/Unified Command selects vessel option
5. COTP/Unified Command evaluates potential places of refuge based on operational criteria
6. COTP/Unified Command selects potential places of refuge based on operational criteria
7. Stakeholders provided with places of refuge options, and provide ranking of places of refuge options
8. Stakeholders provide ranking of places of refuge options
9. COTP/Unified Command selects places of refuge
10. COTP/Unified Command prepares documentation of decision.

The information provided in this document should help decision-making by providing site-specific information to the COTP/Unified Command.

INDEX OF PPOR MAPS

The Workgroup developed 16 PPOR Maps within PWS to aid in the site assessment process. These maps are larger in scale, showing a small portion of the Area in more detail than the maps in Part One. The Prince William Sound PPOR Index map provides an overview of the PWS Area, identifying the location of each PPOR Map. Each PPOR Map has been assigned an identifying number, which has no relevance other than as a map identifier.

Each PPOR Map consists of two parts: 1) a graphic showing a locator map, picture, and detailed nautical charts showing the location of anchorages, docks, moorings, potential grounding sites and other information critical to the selection of a place of refuge; and 2) a series of tables providing site information regarding local site conditions, environmental sensitivities and other considerations.

Please visit the Prince William Sound PPOR website for copies of the PPOR Map Index
<http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/ppor/pws/>

FIGURE 9-2: INDEX OF POTENTIAL PLACES OF REFUGE MAPS

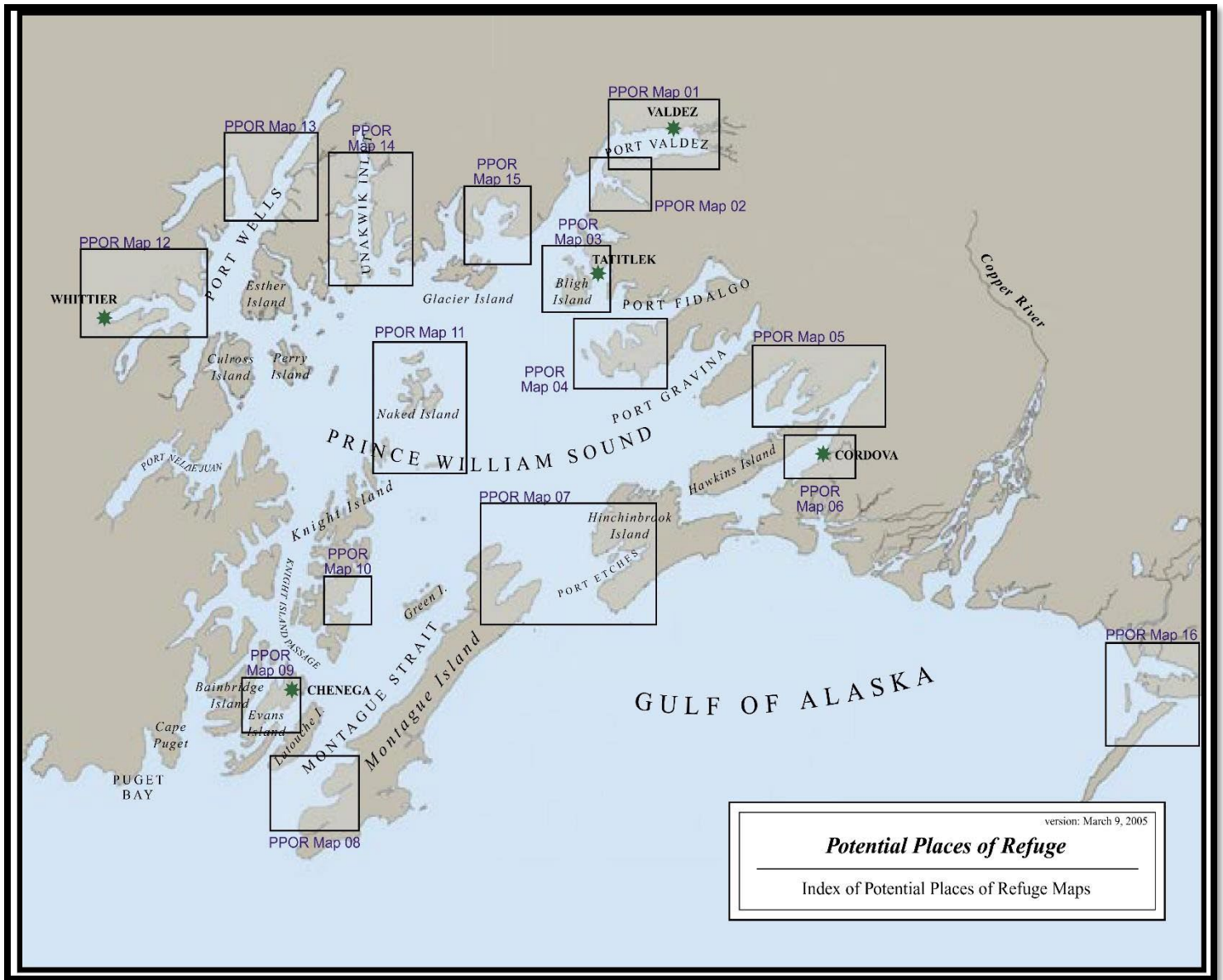


FIGURE 9-3: SITE ASSESSMENT MATRIX

PPOR ID#	Map #	Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Size of Vessels	Available Swing Room (ft.) / Dock Face	Bottom Type	Exposure to	Conflicting Uses	Ability to Boom/GNS	Sensitive Resources	Dist. to Population Center (nm)	Dist. Alt. PPOR (nm)
Potential Places of Refuge for DEEP DRAFT large vessel exceeding 20,000 Gross Tons													
A03	Map-01	Gold Creek Anchorage	61 07.64	146 27.05	D	1100	M	S,W,E	R,SF,S,AQ	B,G	R	V-2.75	2.7 A04
D06	Map-01	Valdez Container Terminal	61 07.28	146 18.48	D	700		S,W	C/I,AQ	B	R	V-0	0.2 A04
D08	Map-01	Valdez Marine Terminal-#1	61 05.40	146 24.21	D	390		N,W	C/I,AQ	B	R	V-2.75	0.7 M12
D09	Map-01	Valdez Marine Terminal-#3	61 05.39	146 23.04	D	122		N,W	C/I,AQ	B	R	V-0	0.7 M12
D10	Map-01	Valdez Marine Terminal-#4	61 05.33	146 23.74	D	122		N,W	C/I,AQ	B	R	V-0	0.7 M12
D11	Map-01	Valdez Marine Terminal-#5	61 05.40	146 24.22	D	122		N,W	C/I,AQ	B	R	V-0	0.7 M12
A13	Map-02	North Jack Bay Anchorage	61 02.41	146 37.30	D	1200	M	E	S,CF,A,SF,R	B,G	H,I	V-12.5, T-13.7	6.4 A02
A14	Map-02	South Jack Bay Anchorage	61 01.98	146 37.49	D	1800	M	E	S,CF,A,SF,R	B,G	H,I	V-12.5, T-13.7	6.4 A02
A21	Map-04	Knowles Head Anchorage	60 38.85	146 36.75	D	6500	M,C	S,W,E	C/I		R	T-16	13.4 A19
A28	Map-07	Port Etches Anchorage	60 20.59	146 33.84	D	2300	C	E,W	S,CF,R	B,G	H,M	C-49	12.5 A29
A29	Map-07	Zaikof Bay Anchorage	60 19.42	146 57.98	D	5000	M	NE	A,CF,R	B,G	H,I	C-47, CH-43	12.5 A28
M30	Map-07	Port Etches Moorage	60 20.39	146 33.20	D	2300		E,W	S,CF,R	B	H,I	C-49	12.5 A28
A31	Map-08	Macleod Harbor Anchorage	59 52.93	147 47.06	D	1600	M,S	SW	S,A,CF,R	B,G	R	CH-21	19.5 A32
A36	Map-11	North Smith Island Anchorage	60 31.90	147 22.67	D	1900	M	N,E,W	S		R	CH-36, W-44, V-48	7.0 A37
A37	Map-11	Outside Bay Anchorage	60 38.26	147 29.48	D	1750	M	E	CF	B,G	H,R	W-37, V-47, T-31	7.0 A36
A38	Map-11	McPherson Bay Anchorage	60 40.65	147 21.79	D	1750	M	NE	R	B	R	T-24.5, V-41, W-41	9.5 A36
A42	Map-12	Pigot Bay Anchorage	60 50.76	148 22.42	D	1300	M	E	CF,R,AQ	B	I	W-15	10.5 A40
D43	Map-12	Whittier Cruise Ship Dock	60 46.71	148 41.83	D	660		NE	C/I,R,AQ	B	R	W-0	3.2 A41
D44	Map-12	DeLong Pier	60 46.71	148 40.05	D	425		NE	C/I,R,AQ	B	R	W-0	3.0 A41
A47	Map-13	South College Fjord Anchorage	61 03.53	147 56.59	D	1850	M	N,S	A,SF,CF,R	B	M	W-30.5	14 A46
A48	Map-13	North College Fjord Anchorage	61 06.53	147 55.71	D	3200	M	N,S	A,SF,CF,R	B	M	W-33.3	15 A46
Potential Places of Refuge for LIGHT DRAFT medium sized vessel 300 to 19,999 Gross Tons													
A01	Map-01	West Sawmill Spit Anchorage	61 05.39	146 25.79	L	1200	M,G	N,W	R,AQ	B,G	I	V-3.0	0.7 D08
D04	Map-01	Valdez City Dock	61 07.39	146 21.69	L	600		S,W	C/I,SF,AQ	B	R	V-0	0.2 D05
D05	Map-01	SERVS Dock	61 07.39	146 21.45	L	560		S,W	C/I,AQ	B	R	V-0	0.2 A04
D07	Map-01	Valdez Petroleum Terminal	61 07.40	146 21.45	L	200		W	C/I,AQ	B	R	V-0	0.5 A01
M12	Map-01	SERVS Buoys in Port Valdez	61 06.41	146 16.42	L	2000		W	C/I,AQ	B	R	V-2.0	1.4 D07
A15	Map-03	Black Point/Tatitlek Narrows Anchorage	60 54.93	146 45.00	L	1800	H,G	NW	CF,S,R,AQ	B,G	H,I	T-3.7	3.6 D18
A16	Map-03	Boulder Bay/Tatitlek Anchorage	60 51.35	146 40.04	L	1400	M	S	SF,S,R,AQ	B,G	H,R	T-5	0.8 D18
A19	Map-04	East Two Moon Bay Anchorage	60 45.41	146 32.88	L	1200	M	N	CF,R	B,G	I	T-7.6	8.0 A16
A20	Map-04	West Two Moon Bay Anchorage	60 45.24	146 33.63	L	1300	M	N	CF,R	B,G	I	T-7.6	8.0 A16
A22	Map-05	Sheep Bay Anchorage	60 38.16	146 02.42	L	3600	M	SW	R,S,CF	B,G	I	C-14.5	13.5 A23
A23	Map-05	Nelson Bay Anchorage	60 39.01	145 39.36	L	3000	M	SW	R	B	I	C-6.5	8.0 A24
A24	Map-06	Spike Island Anchorage	60 33.11	145 46.25	L	550	M,S	NE	R, AQ		R	C-3	0.2 D08
D25	Map-06	Cordova City Dock	60 32.92	145 45.99	L	300		NE	C/I, R,S,AQ	B	R	C-0	0.2 A24
D26	Map-06	Cordova Municipal Dock	60 33.46	145 45.32	L	408		N,W,S	C/I, R,S,AQ	B	R	C-0	0.2 A24
D27	Map-06	Cordova T-Dock	60 32.89	145 46.07	L	263		N,W,S	C/I, R,S,AQ	B	R	C-0	0.2 A24
A32	Map-09	West Sawmill Bay Anchorage	60 03.19	148 03.17	L	875	M,SH,R		CF,R,AQ	B	I	CH-1.4	1.0 D34
A33	Map-09	East Sawmill Bay Anchorage	60 03.50	148 02.23	L	750	M,SH		CF,R,AQ	B	I	CH-1.4	1.5 D34
D34	Map-09	Chenga Ferry/Tramper Dock	60 03.73	148 00.80	L	300		E	C/I, R,CF,AQ	B	R	CH-0	1.0 A32
A35	Map-10	Snug Harbor Anchorage	60 14.77	147 43.30	L	2000	G	E	S	B	R	CH-18.5	16.8 A32
A56	Map-11	Bass Harbor Anchorage	60 37.88	147 24.18	L	500	M	S,SE	CF	B,G	R	CH-42, V-54, W-44, T-40	5.6 A37
A57	Map-11	South Smith Island Anchorage	60 30.98	147 21.84	L	1000	M	W,SW,E	S	R	W-37, V-47, T-31	7.0 A36	
M39	Map-11	Outside Bay Moorage	60 38.07	147 28.82	L	1400		W	CF	B,G	H,R	W-37, V-47, T-31	7.0 A36
A41	Map-12	Bush Banks Anchorage	60 48.17	148 35.95	L	1200	M	N,W	R,A	B	R	W-3.2	2.4 A40
D45	Map-12	Whittier Ferry Dock	60 46.61	148 40.45	L	200		NE	C/I,R	B	R	W-0	3.0 A41
A46	Map-13	Barry Arm Anchorage	61 06.56	148 10.35	L	1750	M		R	B	M	W-31.5	14 A47

PPOR ID#	Map #	Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Size of Vessels	Available Swing Room (ft.) / Dock Face	Bottom Type	Exposure to	Conflicting Uses	Ability to Boom/GNS	Sensitive Resources	Dist. to Population Center (nm)	Dist. Alt. PPOR (nm)
A49	Map-14	Unakwik Inlet-Siwash Bay Anchorage	60 57.90	147 36.32	L	2000	M	N,S	CF,R,AQ	B	I	W-43.3, V-48.8	20.5 M39
A50	Map-14	North Unakwik Inlet Anchorage	61 00.63	147 31.84	L	650	M	N,S	CF,R,AQ	B	I	W-45.5, V-50.3	23 M39
A51	Map-15	Heather Bay Anchorage	60 59.02	147 00.15	L	1650	M	SE	R,CF	B	R	T-16, V-34	6.5 D52
A53	Map-16	Okalee Channel Anchorage	60 03.36	144 23.92	L	1150	H	W	CF,R	B,G	H,I	C- 62	4.4 A54
A54	Map-16	Kayak Entrance Anchorage	59 59.07	144 24.91	L	2700	H	W	CF,R	B,G	R	C- 64	4.4 A53
An incomplete list of Potential Places of Refuge for SHALLOW DRAFT small sized vessel less than 300 Gross Tons													
A02	Map-01	Anderson Bay Anchorage	61 04.83	146 33.84	S	1200	M	N,E,W	R,AQ	B,G	I	V-6.5	4.0 A01
A17	Map-03	South Bligh Island Anchorage	60 47.68	146 48.46	S	1500	M,S	S,SW,SE	S,AQ	G	M	T-6.6	6.3 A16
D18	Map-03	Tatitlek Ferry Dock	60 51.69	146 41.06	S	513		S	R,S,CF,AQ	B,G	H,R	T-0	0.8 A16
A40	Map-12	Shotgun Cove Anchorage	60 47.76	148 33.01	S	700	M	N	R,A	B	R	W-5.7	2.4 A41
A58	Map-15	Chamberlain Bay Anchorage	60 52.55	147 11.19	S	600	M		R	B	R	T-19.5, V-32	6.5 A51
An incomplete list of Potential Grounding Sites													
G55	Map-01	Lowe River mud flats	61 05.48	146 16.30	N/A	N/A	M,G	S,W,E	R,SF,S,AQ	B,G	R	V-3.0	1.4 M12
G56	Map-01	Gold Creek	61 07.76	146 28.02	N/A	N/A	S	S,W,E	R,SF,S,AQ	B,G	R	V-2.75	2.7 A04
G57	Map-01	Saw Mill Spit	61 05.13	146 25.89	N/A	N/A	S,G	N,E,W	R,SF,S,C/I,AQ	B,G	I	V-3.0	0.7 A08
G58	Map-01	Old Valdez Town Site	61 06.94	146 16.63	N/A	N/A	M,G	S,W,E	R,C/I,AQ	B,G	I	V-2.25	0.5 M12
G59	Map-02	North Side of Jack Bay	61 02.42	146 35.47	N/A	N/A	S,G	E	S,CF,A,SF,R	B,G	H,I	V-12.5, T-13.7	6.4 A02
G60	Map-03	Sac Bay/North of Galena Bay	60 58.79	146 42.46	N/A	N/A	S,G	E	R,AQ	B	I	V-15,T-9.5	5.4 A13
G61	Map-04	Red Head	60 40.68	146 28.32	N/A	N/A	M,G	S	C/I	B	I	T-20	3.0 A21
G62	Map-11	Outside Bay	60 37.81	147 27.87	N/A	N/A	M,G	W	CF	B,G	H,R	W-37, V-47, T-31	7.0 A36
G63	Map-07	Port Etches	60 19.46	146 34.14	N/A	N/A	S,G	W	S,CF,R	B,G	H,M	C-49	12.5 A29
G65	Map-13	Point Pakenham	61 00.01	148 04.01	N/A	N/A	M,G	S,W,E	A,SF,CF,R		M	W-27.8	5.25 A47
G66	Map-13	Coghill Point	61 03.66	147 55.74	N/A	N/A	M,G	S	A,SF,CF,R	B	M	W-33.3	0.5 A47
G67	Map-12	Head of Passage Canal	60 46.62	148 42.84	N/A	N/A	G	NE	SF,CF,R	B	M	W-0	0.5 D43

Reference: Southwest Alaska Pilots Association, teleconference and correspondence, June, 2004

Reference: Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, Prince William Sound Geographic Response Strategies Site Selection Matrix, February 20, 2004

Reference: Geographic Resource Database, Alyeska Pipeline Service Company, Applied Science Associates, SLR Alaska, January 2003

Reference: USCG, Prince William Sound Marine Firefighting and Prevention Plan, Revision 2, March 2004

Size of Vessels	Swing Room	Bottom Type	Exposure	Conflicting Uses	Ability to Boom/ GRS	Sensitive Resources	Distance to Population Center
D = A deep draft vessel that exceed 20,000 Gross Tons, has drafts of 25-60 ft. and range from 450 ft.- 1000 ft. LOA, typical of Tankers/Cruiseships	Distance measured to nearest shoal waters or hazard	M= Mud	Exposed to winds/seas from the direction noted	CF=Commercial Fishing	B=able to boom the vessel at the location	R=Report Cultural Resources if discovered during operations to FOSC Historic Properties Specialist.	V=Valdez
L = A light draft vessels of 300 to 19,999 Gross Tons, has drafts up to 25 ft., LOA of up to 450 ft., typical of Ferrys/Trampers		R= Rocky		SF=Sport fishing	G= Geographic Response Strategy in the immediate area	I=The segment should be inspected by FOSC Historic Properties Specialist prior to or concurrent with operations.	C=Cordova
S = A shallow draft vessel less than 300 Gross Tons, has a draft less than 15 ft., LOA less than 200 ft., typical of Excursion/Fishing vessels		G= Gravel		AQ= Aquaculture		M=Sensitive Cultural Resources are known to be present and FOSC Historic Properties Specialist monitor should be present during operations.	W=Whittier
		C= Clay		R=Recreational		E= Threatened or Endangered Species present	T=Tatitlik
		S= Sand		C/I=Commercial/ Industrial		H=Highly Sensitive as designated by the PWS GRS Workgroup(see Section G)	Ch=Chenga
		H= Hard		A= Anchorage			
		SH=Shells		S=Subsistence Activities			

WHO TO CONTACT FOR INPUT

Comments and recommendations on these PPOR are welcomed. Send your comments to either of the following agencies:

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

United States Coast Guard

Captain of the Port, Prince William Sound
Marine Safety Office (MSO) Valdez

PO Box 486

Valdez AK 99686

9760 - Environmental, Fish and Wildlife Protection Plans

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Wildlife, Fish and Their Habitats

- Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Oil Spill Response in Alaska
- Alaska Sensitive Areas Compendium (for information on specific sensitive areas by geographic zone.)

Reference the Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Alaska, compiled by the Alaska Regional Response Team, Wildlife Protection Committee.

9770 - Hazardous Substance References

Alaska Federal/State Preparedness Plan for Response to Oil & Hazardous Substance Discharges/Releases (RCP) Change 3 January 2010, Alaska Regional Response Team, 2010 (as amended).

1998 Statewide Hazardous Material Inventory, Hart Crowser, 1999. Prepared for Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Spill Prevention and Response.

Alaska Level A and B Hazardous Material Response Resources, Hart Crowser, 1999. Prepared for Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Spill Prevention and Response.

Evaluation of Chemical Threats to the Alaska Public, Hart Crowser, 2000. Prepared for Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Spill Prevention and Response.

Alaska Statewide Oil and Hazardous Substance Inventory for Reporting Year 2011, Ecology and Environment. Prepared for U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10.

Statewide Hazardous Materials Commodity Flow Study, Nuka Research and Planning Group, 2010. Prepared for the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and the Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs. <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp/hazmat/study.html>

9800 – RESERVED

9900 – RESERVED FOR AREA/DISTRICT

GLOSSARY

ABBREVIATIONS and ACRONYMS

ACS	Alaska Clean Seas (North Slope industry cooperative)
ADEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game, also as ADFG
ADNR	Alaska Department of Natural Resources
ADOT&PF	Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities; also as ADOTPF
AFB	Air Force Base
ANS or ANSC	Alaska North Slope crude oil
APSC	Alyeska Pipeline Service Company
ARRT	Alaska Regional Response Team; also as AKRRT
BBLS	Barrels
BLM	US Bureau of Land Management
BOA	Basic Ordering Agreement (for federal contractors)
CART	Central Alaska Response Team (ADEC)
CCGD 17	Commander, Coast Guard District 17
CISPRI	Cook Inlet Spill Prevention and Response Inc. (industry cooperative)
COTP	Captain of the Port (USCG)
CTAG	Cultural Technical Advisory Group
DOA	US Department of Agriculture
DOC	US Department of Commerce
DOD	US Department of Defense
DOI	US Department of the Interior
DRAT	District Response Advisory Team (USCG)
DRG	District Response Group (USCG)
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency; also as USEPA
ESC	Executive Steering Committee
ESI	(Alaskan) Environmental Sensitivity Index
F/V	Fishing Vessel
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
GIS	Geographic Information System
GRS	Geographic Response Strategies

1	GSA	General Services Administration
2	HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials; also as hazmat
3	HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
4	IC	Incident Commander
5	ICS	Incident Command System
6	IDLH	Immediate Danger to Life and Health
7	INMARSAT	International Maritime Satellite Organization
8	JPO	Joint Pipeline Office (gov't agencies involved with managing/regulating TAPS)
9	LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
10	LEPD	Local Emergency Planning District
11	LOSC	Local On-Scene Coordinator
12	LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
13	M/V	Motor Vessel
14	MLT	Municipal Lands Trustee Program
15	MOA	Memoranda of Agreement, or Municipality of Anchorage
16	MOU	Memoranda of Understanding
17	MSO	Marine Safety Office (USCG)
18	MSRC	Marine Spill Response Corp. (national industry cooperative)
19	M/V	Motor Vessel
20	NART	Northern Alaska Response Team (ADEC)
21	NCP	National Contingency Plan
22	NIMS	National Incident Management System
23	NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
24	NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
25	NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
26	NOTAMS	Notice to All Mariners; also, Notice to Airmen
27	NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
28	NPFC	National Pollution Fund Center
29	NRC	National Response Center
30	NRP	National Response Plan
31	NRT	National Response Team
32	NRDA	(Federal/State) Natural Resource Damage Assessment
33	NSF	National Strike Force
34	NSFCC	National Strike Force Coordinating Center
35	NWR	NOAA Weather Radio
36	OHMSETT	Oil and Hazardous Material Simulated Environment Test Tank
37	OPA 90	Oil Pollution Act of 1990

1	OPCEN	Operations Center
2	OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
3	OSRO	Oil Spill Response Office
4	PIAT	Public Information Assist Team
5	PIO	Public Information Officer
6	POLREP	Pollution Report (USCG)
7	PPOR	Potential Places of Refuge
8	PWS	Prince William Sound
9	RCAC	Regional Citizens Advisory Council
10	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1978
11	RP	Responsible Party
12	RSC	Regional Stakeholder Committee
13	RV	Recreational Vehicle
14	SAC	Area Committee
15	SCP	Area Contingency Plan
16	SART	Southeast Alaska Response Team (ADEC)
17	SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
18	SERVS	Ship Escort Response Vessel Service (for Alyeska terminal in Valdez)
19	SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer (ADNR)
20	SITREP	Situation Report (ADEC)
21	SONS	Spill of National Significance
22	SOSC	State-On Scene Coordinator
23	SSC	Scientific Support Coordinator (NOAA)
24	SUPSALV	U.S. Navy Supervisor of Salvage, also as NAVSUPSALV
25	TAPS	Trans Alaska Pipeline System
26	T/V	Tank Vessel
27	USCG	United States Coast Guard
28	VIRS	Visual Information Response System
29	VMT	Valdez Marine Terminal (APSC)
30	VTS	Vessel Traffic Separation System/Scheme
31	WG	Work Group
32		