SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 11

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA THIRTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY SENATOR KIEHL

Introduced: 3/24/23 Referred: Transportation

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A RESOLUTION

Recognizing the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022 and the importance of certain provisions intended to enhance oil spill response capabilities in Western

3 Alaska and the United States Arctic to promote improved safety in shipping commerce,

protection of communities in the state, and the health of critical marine resources;

5 urging the United States Coast Guard to consider the unique challenges of the state

when developing oil spill response requirements for Western Alaska and the United

7 States Arctic; and urging the deployment of individualized oil spill response resources

8 for the state that use modern technologies to track the operation of large vessels in the

region and local service providers with knowledge of the region and local wildlife.

10 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

WHEREAS Western Alaska and the United States Arctic are home to a wide variety of marine resources, including marine mammals and pelagic and anadromous fish species,

that are of critical importance to the region, state, and nation; and

1	WHEREAS the Aleutian Island archipelago is part of the Great Circle Route, where		
2	several thousand ocean-going vessels transit each year; and		
3	WHEREAS remote communities in the state rely on the delivery of bulk fuel from		
4	barges and tank vessels to generate energy for industries, operate fishing vessels, and power		
5	communities; and		
6	WHEREAS oil spills in Western Alaska and the United States Arctic pose a risk to		
7	the health and safety of communities because the effects of oil spills in those regions often		
8	harm local residents' opportunities to harvest important subsistence and cultural resources in		
9	their communities; and		
10	WHEREAS the challenges to vessels operating in Western Alaska and the United		
11	States Arctic include harsh environmental conditions, extreme distances, and lack of		
12	infrastructure; and		
13	WHEREAS these challenges require specialized and unique planning and response		
14	resources that are tailored to respond to oil spills from vessels and that are not subject to being		
15	diverted for other regulatory purposes; and		
16	WHEREAS the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 was adopted by the United States Congress		
17	after the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill in Prince William Sound to enhance oil spill response		
18	capabilities by requiring certain vessel operators to have oil spill response resources; and		
19	WHEREAS the requirements of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 were later expanded to		
20	apply to more vessels, resulting in the provision of oil spill response resources to areas of the		
21	continental United States where large ports and infrastructure were already in place to provide		
22	personnel, equipment, and logistical support; and		
23	WHEREAS the Western Alaska and United States Arctic region is expansive, with		
24	limited infrastructure and frequently extreme operating conditions that present unique		
25	challenges to the provision of oil spill response resources, which is not an issue in the large		
26	port areas in the continental United States; and		
27	WHEREAS the United States Coast Guard has previously attempted to adapt the oil		
28	spill response requirements of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 to meet the unique needs of		
29	Western Alaska and the United States Arctic, resulting in inconsistent policies and		

enforcement because the oil spill regulations of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, referred to as

national planning criteria, are inappropriate for application in Western Alaska and the United

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WHEREAS the United States Congress has recognized that the important regional		
and national resources in Western Alaska and the United States Arctic require oil spill		
response requirements tailored to address the unique attributes and economic challenges in		
Western Alaska and the United States Arctic that are different than, but at least as effective as,		
national planning criteria used for the continental United States; and		

WHEREAS the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022 requires the United States Coast Guard to work with industry leaders, regional stakeholders, tribes, and the state to adopt regulations to address the unique oil spill response challenges of Western Alaska and the United States Arctic more effectively and efficiently; and

WHEREAS potential oil spills in Western Alaska and the United States Arctic threaten marine and coastal resources of vital importance to Alaskans in the region, maritime industries in the area, and the economy of the state; and

WHEREAS Alaskans have pioneered prevention methodologies and new technologies that incorporate local communities to address the unique challenges of oil spill response in Western Alaska and the United States Arctic by implementing new approaches to oil spill response in the region; and

WHEREAS an oil spill prevented is an oil spill that does not need to be cleaned up; and

WHEREAS having equipment and resources located within Western Alaska and the United States Arctic region will avoid logistical delays and ensure timely responses whenever necessary; and

WHEREAS, because oil spills from both small and large vessels often require the use of oil spill response resources and specialized marine salvage resources concurrently, it is important that oil spill response planning ensures each distinct specialty is properly prepared to respond promptly to an oil spill; and

WHEREAS the use of new technologies to continuously monitor vessels in Western Alaska and the United States Arctic has allowed some state-based companies to alert responders early of a potential marine casualty, so that local vessel operators who know the region can respond promptly with appropriate equipment and outreach to community residents to participate in prevention and initial response operations; and

WHEREAS the state, the maritime industry, oil spill removal organizations, and local communities should be actively involved in the adoption and implementation of new oil spill response requirements in the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022 across Western Alaska and the United States Arctic to ensure fair, equal, and consistent application of standards; and

WHEREAS the intent of the United States Congress, through the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022 and the Western Alaska oil spill planning criteria, is to adopt and implement oil spill response requirements that meet the unique needs of the state's interests in Western Alaska and the United States Arctic; and

WHEREAS, by actively participating in the development and implementation of oil spill response requirements, the state can protect the interests of the residents and maritime industries of Western Alaska and the United States Arctic and advance environmental protection for the benefit of the residents of the state;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature requests that the oil spill response regulations for Western Alaska and the United States Arctic under the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022 include the use of modern technologies to continuously monitor and track the operation of large vessels, 24 hours a day and seven days a week, and the use of regional response equipment hubs located throughout the state that leverage the resources of local communities and vessel operators to support rapid response to marine casualties throughout the region in the shortest time possible; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature urges the United States Coast Guard to adhere to the underlying purpose of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 by avoiding the comingling of oil spill response compliance requirements with other compliance requirements, maintaining uniform standards across the entire Western Alaska and the Prince William Sound Captain of the Port Zones and not dividing those areas into subzones, and minimizing the use of cascading equipment from outside the state; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature requests that the oil spill response regulations for Western Alaska and the United States Arctic under the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022 include use of local service providers with expertise in the capture, care, and rehabilitation of wildlife that is of critical importance to the communities of the region; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature supports the efforts of tribes, municipalities, and organizations in the state, along with the executive branch, to participate actively with and contribute important local knowledge and expertise to the United States Coast Guard in its efforts to adopt and implement oil spill response requirements that address and meet the unique needs of the state's interests in Western Alaska and the United States Arctic as set out herein.

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7 **COPIES** of this resolution shall be sent to Admiral Linda L. Fagan, Commandant, 8 U.S. Coast Guard; Vice Admiral Andrew J. Tiongson, Commander, U.S. Coast Guard Pacific 9 Area; Rear Admiral Nathan A. Moore, Commander, U.S. Seventeenth Coast Guard District; 10 the Honorable Mike Dunleavy, Governor of Alaska; the Honorable Nancy Dahlstrom, 11 Lieutenant Governor of Alaska; the Honorable Jason Brune, Commissioner, Department of 12 Environmental Conservation; and the Honorable Lisa Murkowski and the Honorable Dan 13 Sullivan, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Mary Peltola, U.S. Representative, members of 14 the Alaska delegation in Congress.