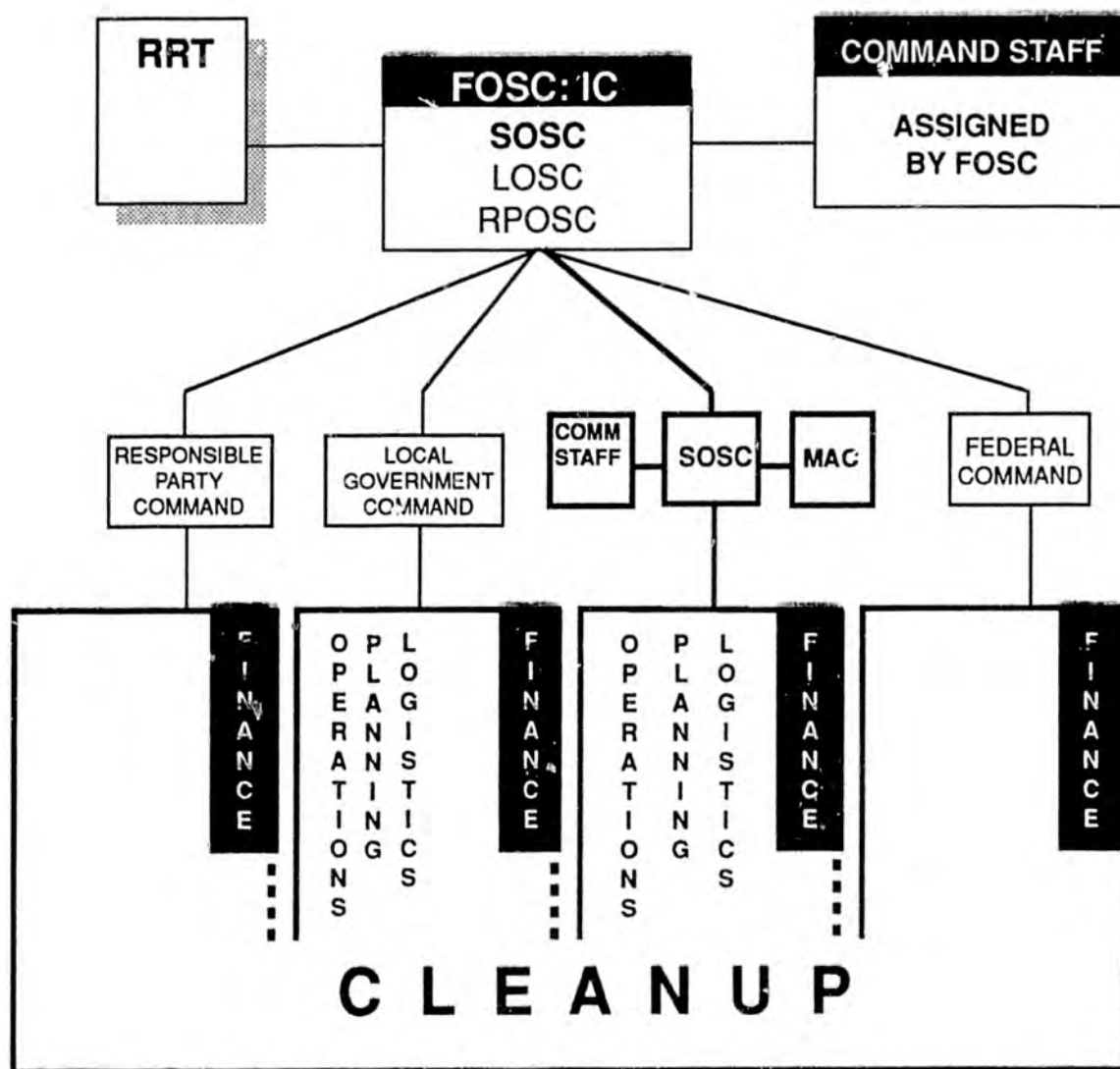


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Figure 7 : STATE ICS DURING UNIFIED
COMMAND, CATASTROPHIC SPILL



353.3 PARALLEL COMMANDS

Figure 8 (pp. 60), Parallel Command, shows a Parallel Command which is likely to be found where the responsible party retains control of the actual cleanup operation, but the nature of the spill requires intensive oversight and/or supplemental assistance by the state and/or federal government. The responsible party's organization is not detailed because all spillers are not yet required to use an Incident Command System. The Parallel Command figure is intended to convey an ideal situation. The effort is unified in that the state and the spiller are working closely together to coordinate their respective efforts and in that the state still retains overall authority over the spiller's activities.

A response which overlaps an international border might also result in a Parallel Command. For example, a spill in Dixon Entrance would likely generate two separate (Canadian and American) but coordinated response efforts.

353.4 GEOGRAPHIC COMMANDS

When an incident affects a large area, the response may be more manageable if split into geographic divisions. Figure 5, Public & Community Involvement, Unified Response, Catastrophic Spill, shows one such type of geographic division, where each area has its own Operations section reporting to the overall Operations section. A common variant entails a complete ICS structure for each geographical division reporting to an overall central command authority. In that case, the area or local MAC would report to the area or local incident commander.

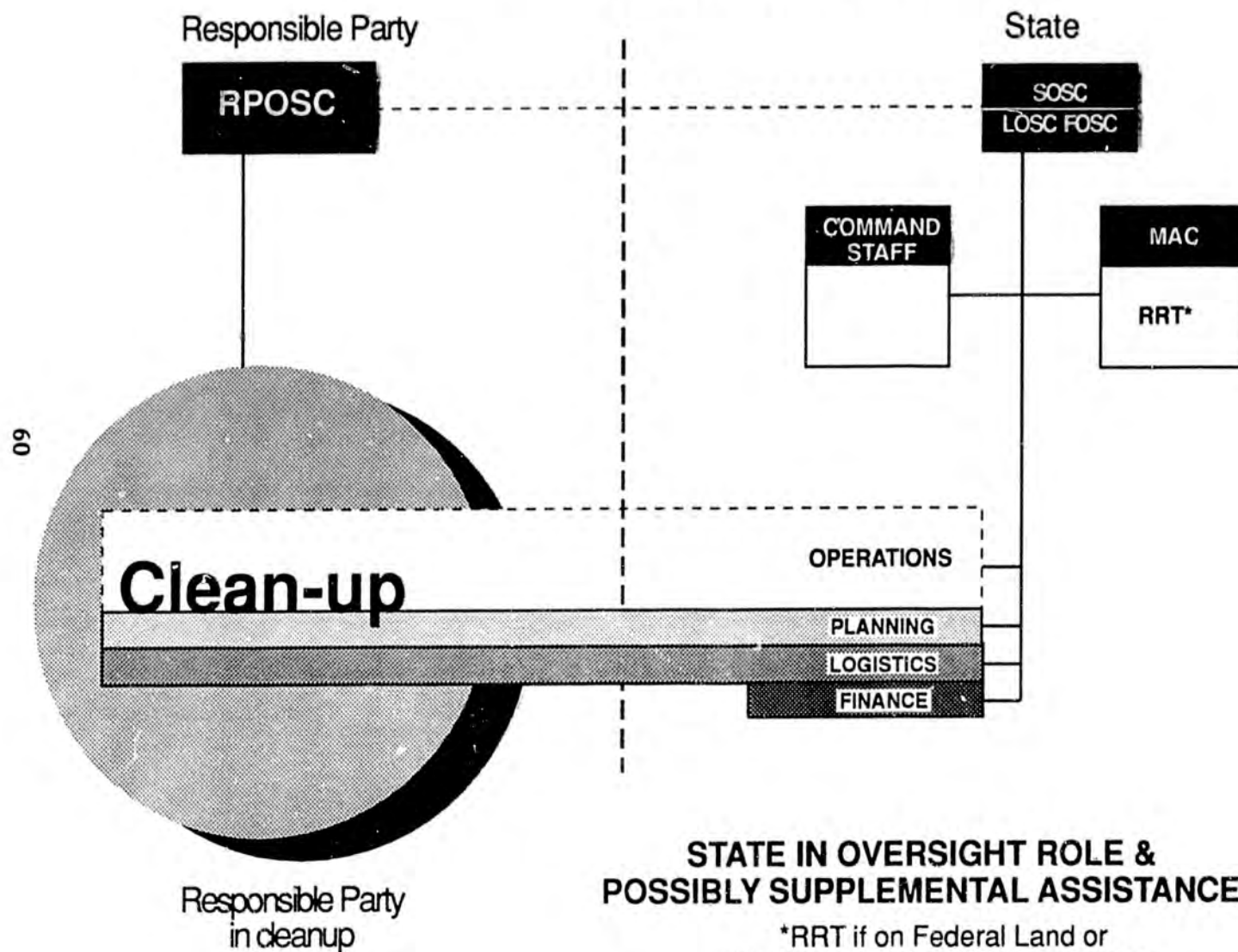
354 COMMAND TRANSFER MECHANICS

Command can be transferred from one level of government to another, for example from local to state or federal or vice versa. Jurisdictional issues related to command transfer are discussed earlier in this section under Assumption of Command. Command can also be transferred when the Incident Commander and or the command team is replaced altogether or relieved during a shift change. Command transfers should always be preceded by a situation briefing, at the very least.

Liability, accounting, and efficiency considerations argue for a standardized method when it becomes necessary to transfer command from one entity, agency, or jurisdiction to another. The larger the response and the greater the costs, the more important it is to document, in writing, the situation and associated agreements, understandings, goals, priorities, strategies, and tactics. This document is called the Incident Action Plan.

Figure 8 : PARALLEL COMMAND

LARGE SPILL ON LAND



Furthermore, the Incident Action Plan is essential for improving future responses and may contain information useful for preventing similar incidents.

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360 SPILL CLASSIFICATION

360.1 MINOR DISCHARGE

A minor oil spill is defined as a discharge of less than 100 gallons on inland waters and less than 1000 gallons on coastal waters, or a spill on land or a spill of a hazardous substance that does not threaten public health, safety or the environment.

Typically, the responsible party, the state (ADEC) or local government leads a minor spill response. If the spill is endangering the public health or welfare through fire, explosion, traffic hazard or noxious gas, the appropriate local agency such as law enforcement, fire department, city or borough officials will ordinarily command the initial attack until public safety is no longer threatened.

360.2 MEDIUM DISCHARGE

A medium oil spill is defined as a discharge between 100 and 10,000 gallons on inland waters and 1000 to 100,000 gallons on coastal waters. A medium discharge of a hazardous substance is a localized release that may threaten the health and safety of people and emergency workers in the immediate area of the spill and/or present an environmental threat.

Depending on the volume and type of substance spilled, the location and sensitivity of the receiving environment, the federal Alaska Regional Response Team (RRT) may or may not be activated by the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) or an RRT member. ADEC will lead oversight of most medium spills on land, and on water whenever the Coast Guard requests.

360.3 MAJOR DISCHARGE

A major oil spill is defined as a discharge of over 10,000 gallons on inland waters and over 100,000 gallons on coastal waters. A major discharge of hazardous substances is a release that causes a serious environmental threat or requires evacuation or sheltering of nearby residents or businesses. USCG or EPA, in most cases, will lead the oversight response. Either the FOSC or the state representative to the RRT can activate the Alaska RRT.

360.4 CATASTROPHIC DISCHARGE

Catastrophic discharges entail oil spills in excess of 100,000 barrels, or any other discharge of oil or hazardous substances which the Governor or President determines presents a grave and substantial threat to the economy, people, or environment. In the case of spills on water, the USCG FOSC will probably command the oversight response and activate the Alaska RRT. However, the catastrophic nature would probably require activation of the state's entire Incident Command System and the marshalling of all available local response resources in anticipation of a massive response need. In the case of catastrophic spills on land, EPA might delegate command of the response to the state.

370 RELATIONSHIP OF THE STATE ICS TO THE OVERALL RESPONSE DURING A MAJOR OR CATASTROPHIC DISCHARGE.

In a major or catastrophic spill incident, the responsible party and state, federal and possibly local government(s) may have response organizations. The FOSC will command oversight, if the responsible party effort's are adequate, or command the entire incident if there is no responsible party or adequate response. The SOSC will be a part of the overall Unified Command and will coordinate the state's response efforts with the others to prevent duplication. Figure 7, Unified Command, illustrates this relationship.

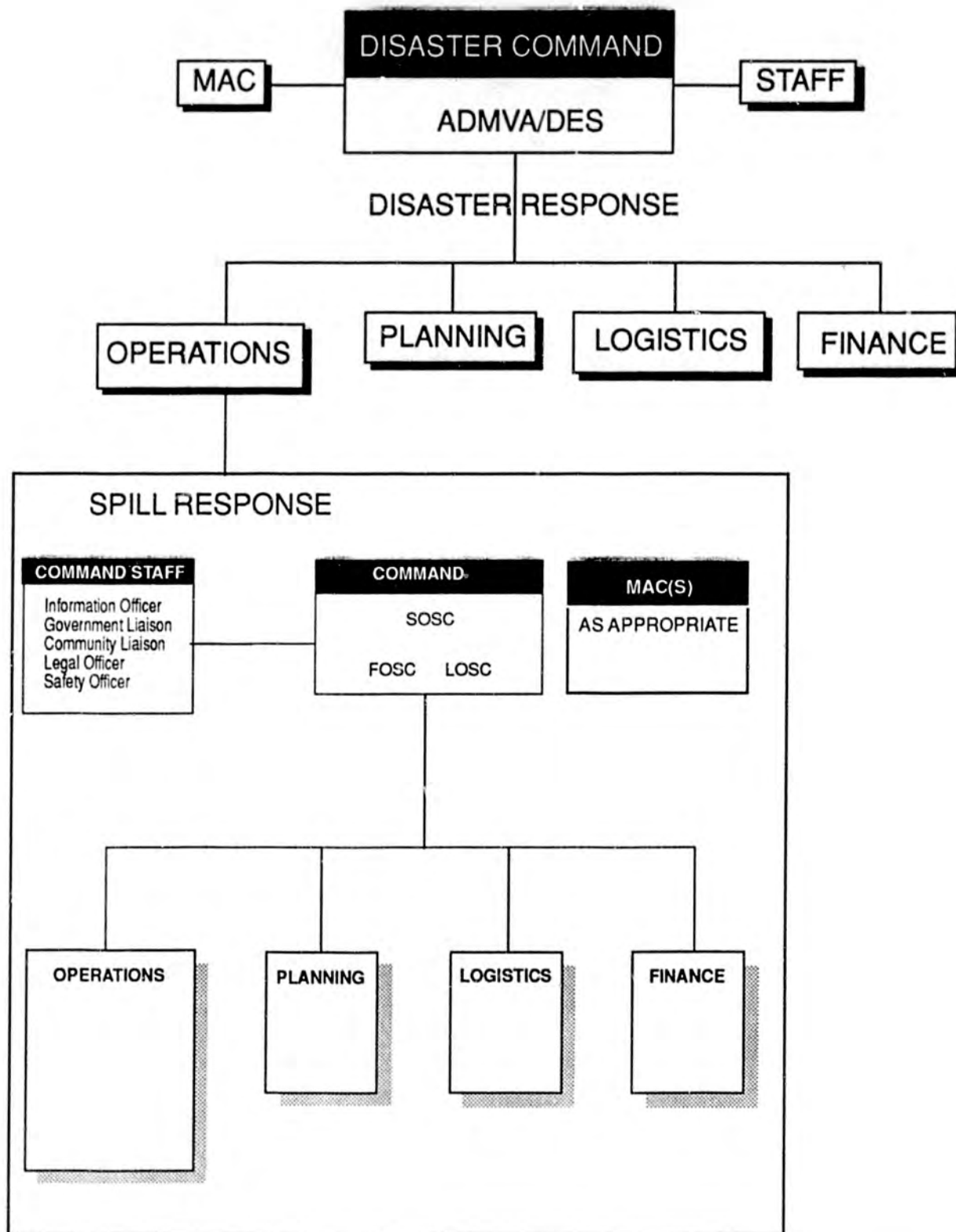
380 NATURAL DISASTER WHICH RESULTS IN A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SPILL

Figure 9 (pp. 63), Response Organization When Spill Results From A Natural Disaster, depicts how a response would be structured if a natural disaster such as an earthquake caused an oil or hazardous substance spill. Following a natural disaster, the State Emergency Operations Plan would be in effect. The Division of Emergency Services would be the Incident Commander of the overall State response to the disaster and as such would set disaster response priorities to make the best use of available resources. Within these constraints, ADEC would command the spill component of the disaster response and activate its Incident Command System to effect containment and cleanup, in an oversight, supplemental assistance, or cleanup role.

390 UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK SPILL (UST)

Although underground storage tank spills sometimes go undetected for weeks, the response procedures are virtually the same as for any other spill.

FIGURE 9 : RESPONSE ORGANIZATION WHEN SPILL RESULTS FROM A NATURAL DISASTER



Abating threats to human safety and health are the primary consideration, followed by containment and cleanup. Initial responders should follow the procedures outlined in Section 200 of this Master Plan and the Leaking Underground Storage Tank site safety plan. Residents should be advised to use alternate sources of water until the extent of ground water contamination can be determined by monitoring wells.

Once threats to public safety have been abated, ADEC's SOSC would provide oversight to ensure that the responsible party adequately cleaned up and restored the site. In the event that the responsible party failed to adequately cleanup the site, the SOSC would hire a contractor to do the work. However, the spiller would still be responsible for all costs associated with the cleanup.

Figure 8 encompasses the full spectrum of possible responses, but, generally, there would be no need to activate the four sections of a complete incident command structure. Typically, only one or two ADEC representatives would be involved. However, if the spill were sufficiently large or damaging, ADEC might establish an Operations Section. Other agencies would advise or assist as necessary.

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400 CONTINGENCY PLANNING AND SPILL RESPONSE IN ALASKA

This section describes the relationships between the four major entities involved in spill prevention, planning, and response in Alaska: industry and local, state, and federal government.

The spiller is responsible for containment, cleanup and removal of any discharged oil or hazardous substances and any associated costs (including restoration, state oversight and technical and supplemental assistance), regardless of whether they are required to maintain a contingency plan. Participation in spill response by the local, state or federal government in no way reduces the responsibility of the spiller.

Figure 10 (pp. 68) describes the Relation between Contingency Plans and Spill Responders in Alaska. Each Contingency Plan organizes an emergency response and designates an Incident Commander for its respective organization.

401 FACILITY AND VESSEL OIL DISCHARGE PREVENTION AND CONTINGENCY PLANS

Alaska Statute AS 46.04.030 requires oil discharge prevention and contingency plans for: exploration, production, and pipeline facilities; storage facilities having a crude oil storage capacity of more than 5,000 barrels or a non-crude oil storage capacity of 10,000 bbls; and tank vessels and oil barges that transport oil as cargo. These facility and vessel contingency plans provide the first line of defense for preventing and responding to spills.

Facilities and companies in a region may form response cooperatives to pool resources and increase collective response capabilities or to satisfy individual plan requirements.

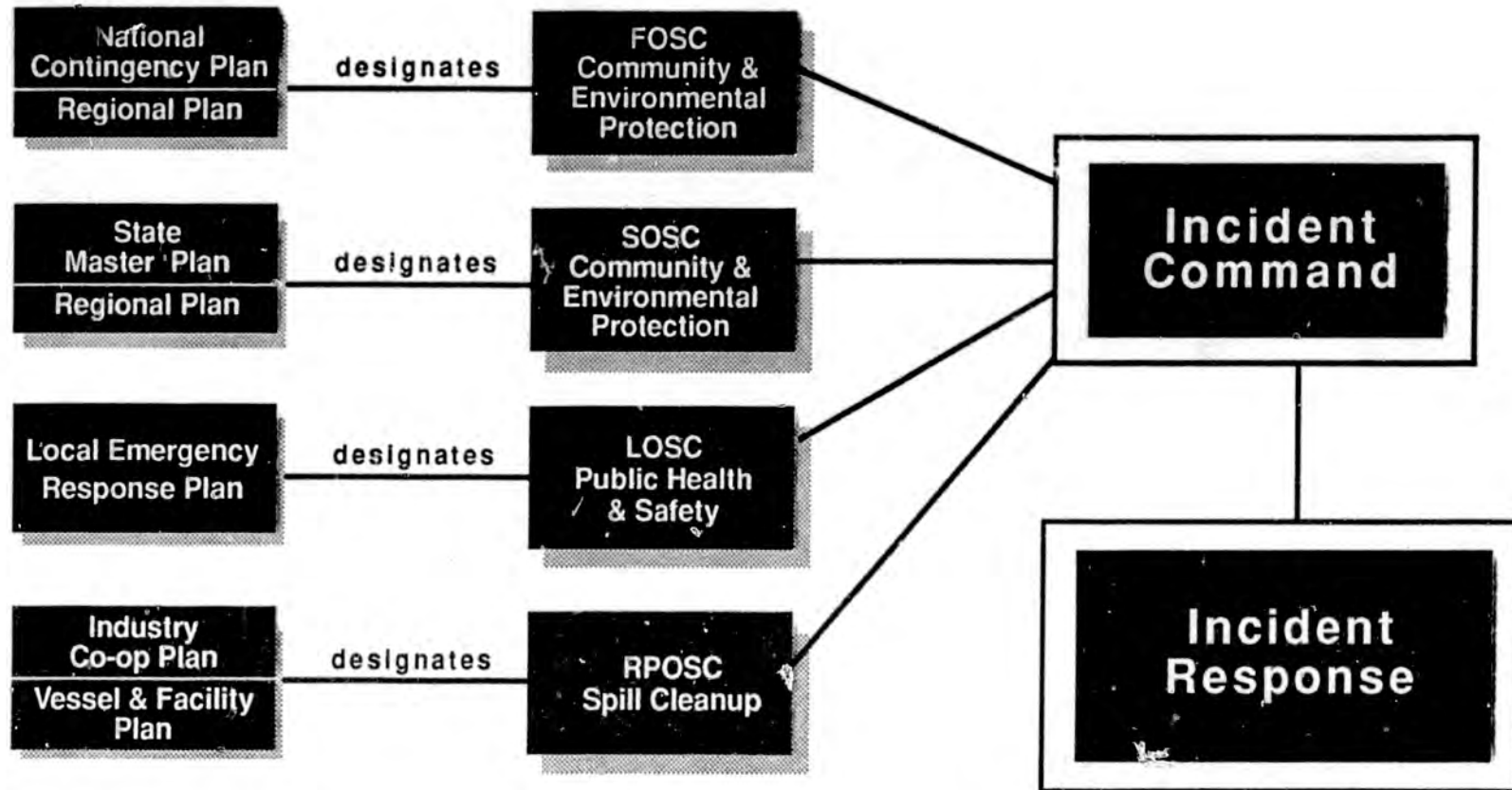
Facility and vessel plans must be approved by ADEC and must detail how the facility will:

- 1) prevent a spill.
- 2) organize and use their resources to contain and clean up any oil spills for which they are responsible within a specific time period as stipulated by law.

The facility and vessel contingency plans must be consistent with the State Master Plan. Contingency plan requirements direct each operation to identify personnel who will serve as command staff for a spill incident. For the purposes of the State Master Plan, the responsible party's designated commander will serve as the

Figure 10 : Relation between
Contingency Plans and Spill
Responders in Alaska.

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FOSC: Federal On-Scene Coordinator (US Coast Guard/EPA).

SOSC: State On-Scene Coordinator (ADEC).

LOSC: Local On-Scene Coordinator (Community Emergency Coordinator).

RPOSC: Responsible Party On-Scene Coordinator (Spiller Designee).

Responsible Party On-Scene Coordinator (RPOSC). For each incident, the RPOSC will direct the response activities of the spiller's response organization. AS 46.04.040 requires proof of financial responsibility from:

- 1) crude and non-crude oil terminal facilities;
- 2) off-shore exploration or production facilities; and,
- 3) pipelines, tank vessels and oil barges.

ADEC's Commissioner is required to schedule unannounced oil spill drills to test the sufficiency of an oil discharge contingency plan as part of the State Master Plan.

Authority:

Oil Discharge Contingency Plans	AS 46.04.030
State Master Plan	AS 46.04.200
Oil Discharge Contingency Plans	18 AAC 75.325-345
385 Discharge Exercises	18 AAC 75.385

402 LOCAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS

Local government is responsible for immediate protection of human life and public safety following spills. Local Emergency Planning Districts (LEPDs) are to be established by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) to cover the entire state. Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) may be formed by local communities within LEPDs to plan for local response capabilities to protect the public health and welfare in case of an oil or hazardous substance release.

Formal Local Emergency Response Plans (LERPs) are approved by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC). Local oil and hazardous substance emergency planning is relatively new to Alaska, and most of the few Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) in existence are only in the initial phases of planning.

After a spill occurs, local responders may arrive first on scene and provide such emergency services as fire protection, evacuation and address other immediate public health and safety concerns. The Community Emergency Coordinator (CEC) designated under the Local Emergency Response Plan will serve as the Local On-Scene Coordinator (LOSC) and may assume the role of Incident Commander until the immediate threat to human life is abated. Where no approved LERP exists, the LOSC will be the ranking local government official trained in emergency response procedures, such as a fire or police chief.

Where no incorporated local government exists, or where village councils or other community organizations exist, communities are strongly urged to predesignate a LOSC and train that individual in "First Responder Awareness" and the Incident Command System (see Training Guidelines, Annex VI for more information).

Where there is no local government or other organized community response organization, an Alaska State Trooper may serve as the Incident Commander until threats to public safety are abated and ADEC's State On-Scene Coordinator can assume command.

The Federal "Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know" Act of 1986 sets forth guidelines for local response. In addition to federal requirements for Local Emergency Response Plans (LERPs) state law specifies that LERPs use the State Master Plan's incident command system (ICS) to facilitate coordination between entities when local government responds to protect public safety. The ICS allows a local emergency service official to assume the role of Incident Commander.

Table 2 (pp. 71), Local Emergency Planning District, shows the approval status of Local Emergency Planning Districts Statewide and describes the areas each planning district serves or is proposed to serve. Local Planning Districts must be approved by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC).

Authority:

Duties of Local Emergency Planning Committees	AS 46.13.080(3)
Emergency Plans	AS 46.13.090
Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know	42 U.S.C.A. 11001 to 11050

403 STATE REGIONAL OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE DISCHARGE AND PREVENTION CONTINGENCY PLANS

State Regional plans serve as annexes to the State Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan (State Master Plan). The Regional Plans are not stand alone documents, but fall under the umbrella of the State Master Plan. Regional Plans will contain detailed, localized information regarding facility locations, assessments of the hazards posed by facilities which produce or store oil or hazardous substances, transportation corridors, environmentally sensitive areas, emergency spill response equipment and personnel availability and emergency contact telephone numbers. Regional Plans will also contain information about local emergency response capability, including the status of Local Emergency Response Plans. Appendix B contains the Master Outline for state regional plans.

STAFF DRAFT

Table 2. Status of Local Emergency Planning Districts (LEPDs)

APPROVED LEPDs

LEPD	Principal City	C-Planning Region	ADEC Region
Fairbanks North Star Borough	Fairbanks	Interior	NRO
Kodiak Island Borough	Kodiak	Kodiak Island	SCRO
City and Borough of Sitka	Sitka	Southeast	SERO
Kenai Peninsula Borough	Soldotna	Cook Inlet	SCRO
City of Yakutat	Yakutat	Southeast/Prince William Sound	SERO/SCRO

APPLICATION PENDING

LEPD	Principal City	C-Planning Region	ADEC Region
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Palmer	Cook Inlet	SCRO
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	Ketchikan	Southeast	SERO
Municipality of Anchorage	Anchorage	Cook Inlet	SCRO

PROPOSED LEPDs

LEPD	Principal City	C-Planning Region	ADEC Region
Bristol Bay	Naknek/Dillingham	Bristol Bay	SCRO
Lake and Peninsula Borough	King Salmon	Bristol Bay	SCRO
Aleutians East Borough	Sand Point	Aleutian	SCRO
Aleutian Islands	Unalaska	Aleutian	SCRO
Interior Alaska	Fairbanks	Interior	NRO
North Slope Borough	Barrow	North Slope	NRO
Northwest Arctic Borough	Kotzebue	Northwest Arctic	NRO
Northwestern	Nome	Northwest Arctic	NRO
Yukon Delta	Bethel	Western	SCRO
City of Valdez	Valdez	Prince William Sound	SCRO
Haines Borough	Haines	Southeast	SERO
City and Borough of Juneau	Juneau	Southeast	SERO
Southwestern Interior	McGrath	Western	SCRO
Southeastern Interior	Glennallen	Prince William Sound	SCRO
Southeast	Juneau?	Southeast	SERO

Rev. January 25, 1990

Authority:

Regional Plans

AS 46.04.210

46.04.200(b)

46.04.200(c)

**404 STATE OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE DISCHARGE AND PREVENTION
CONTINGENCY PLANS (State Master Plan)**

State government has broad statutory authority to oversee spill response in order to protect the human and physical environment. Furthermore, the state is required to maintain an independent response capability for those incidents where the responsible party is unknown, requests assistance, or fails to respond adequately. The Legal Authorities Annex to this plan (VIII) contains the criteria by which the state determines the adequacy of response.

The State Master Plan is a strategic document which describes the state's spill response organization, the roles and responsibilities of state agencies, and how these relate to other (industry, local, and federal) response efforts. State Regional Plans are being developed which will contain region-specific tactical information for spill response.

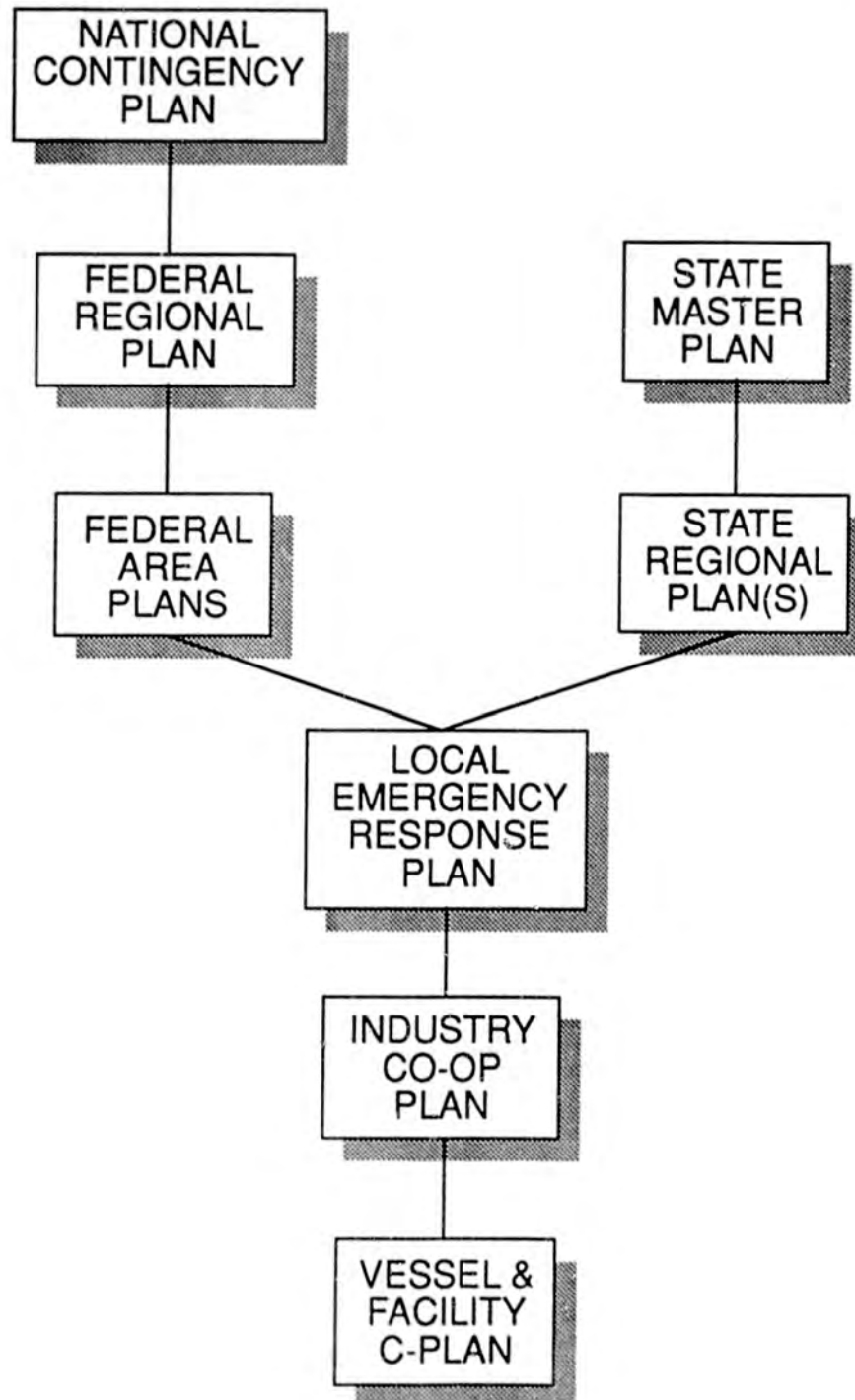
Figure 11 (pp. 73) depicts the relationship of the State Master Plan to federal, local, and industry plans.

State law predesignates ADEC as the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) for all spill responses. The State Master Plan uses an incident command system (ICS) for spill response and also clarifies the roles of all parties involved to ensure a coordinated approach to spill containment, cleanup, assessment and restoration of damaged areas. The State Master Plan describes the response role of the SOSC when the spiller is unknown or the spiller fails to adequately cleanup the discharge.

State statute designates ADEC as the lead agency for state spill responses. ADEC has authority to assume control of containment and cleanup on behalf of the state when the SOSC determines that the spiller is unknown or is not performing adequately.

State response roles fall into three general categories. The associated response structures are described and depicted in Section 300 of this document.

FIGURE 11: OIL & HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE
CONTINGENCY PLAN RELATIONSHIPS



- A. **OVERSIGHT:** The state assumes an oversight role for every spill. State response activities will be limited to oversight when the SOSOC determines that the spiller or responsible party is responding adequately to a spill and the spiller neither requests nor needs supplemental assistance.

In the oversight mode, ADEC and other state agencies ensure that the spiller properly manages the initial response (containment), cleanup, disposal of contaminated debris and that environmental restoration is acceptable to the state, local jurisdictions and the public. In its oversight capacity, ADEC may issue emergency orders directing the responsible party to take specific actions. In addition, ADEC is responsible for documentation, enforcement, and recovery of damages, including spill-related costs.

The number of state agencies involved in oversight depends on the size and complexity of the spill. Overseeing the containment and cleanup of a large spill, for example, could trigger the mobilization of all state agencies described later in this section.

- B. **SUPPLEMENTAL ASSISTANCE:** In addition to performing its oversight duties, the State may augment the efforts of the responsible party and/or the federal government. Supplemental assistance may take the form of technical advice and/or adding state cleanup resources to combat a spill. The timely containment and cleanup of large spills may require that the responsible party tap all available resources and expertise, including the state's. The SOSOC will command the mobilization and deployment of all state resources.
- C. **CLEANUP:** In the cleanup mode, the state either participates in the actual cleanup effort or assumes overall command. If the SOSOC determines that the cleanup activities by the responsible party are inadequate or that a responsible party cannot be located, the State may assume command of the cleanup function. ADEC will either deploy its own cleanup resources or contract out much of the actual cleanup and focus its efforts on oversight and technical assistance.

Appendix A, Prevention, identifies actions necessary to reduce the likelihood of a major or catastrophic spill. State law also requires ADEC to schedule unannounced spill drills to test the effectiveness of the State Master Plan. Updated annually, the State Master Plan is submitted to the State Emergency Response Commission for approval.

The State Master Plan does not replace or substitute for industry spill prevention and contingency plans or response capabilities required under Alaska Statutes (see Figure 11).

Authority:

State Master Plan

AS 46.04.200

For additional information about these plans contact ADEC Spill Prevention, Planning and Management Section (907) 465-2630.

405 STATE EMERGENCY PLAN

State law requires the Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, Division of Emergency Services (ADMVA/DES) to prepare and maintain a statewide emergency plan. The purpose of the plan is to prevent and minimize injury and damage caused by natural and man-made disasters. **Figure 12** (pp. 76) shows the relationship of the State Master Plan to the State Emergency Plan and its other annexes.

In the case of a spill caused by a natural disaster such as an earthquake or forest fire, the State Master Plan and appropriate Regional Plan(s) would be activated as an annex to the State Emergency Plan. ADMVA/DES would serve as the Incident Commander for overall disaster response and ADEC's SOSOC would take the lead in responding to the resulting spill(s).

Authority:

Duties of the Alaska Department of Military
& Veterans Affairs, Division of Emergency
Services

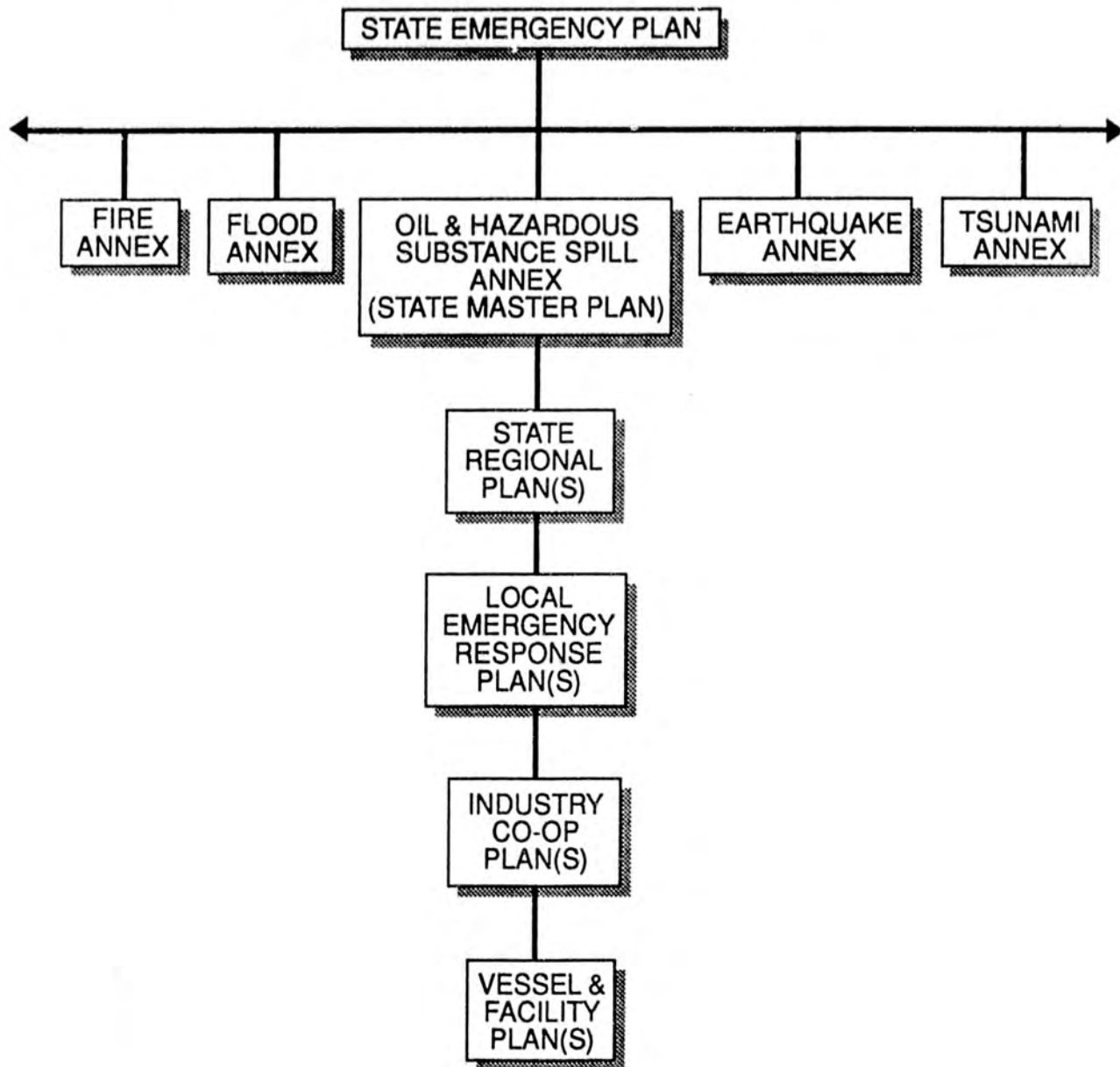
AS 26.23.040

For additional information contact the Alaska Department of and Military and Veterans Affairs, Division of Emergency Services 1-800-478-2337.

406 FEDERAL REGIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR ALASKA

The Federal Regional Contingency Plan for Alaska stems from the National Contingency Plan (NCP) which requires plans to be developed nationwide to protect health and welfare and the environment. Federal law requires the federal regional plan to coordinate with other federal, state, regional, and local plans to the greatest extent possible.

FIGURE# 12 :
STATE EMERGENCY PLAN RELATIONSHIPS



The Federal Regional Plan for Alaska describes the Regional Response Team (RRT) and outlines spill response procedures for Alaska. ADEC serves as the state representative to the RRT with assistance from the Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, Division of Emergency Services (ADMVA/DES).

The Regional Response Team (RRT) provides the mechanism for planning and preparedness activities and for coordination and technical advice during responses under federal jurisdiction. The RRT has both a standing team and an incident-specific team.

407 NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN

The purpose of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) is to execute the response powers and responsibilities created by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and the authorities established by Section 311 of the Clean Water Act as amended.

The federal government has authority for spill response in the United States. The National Contingency Plan describes federal authority for all spills of oil and hazardous substances occurring within the U.S. and its territorial waters. The National Contingency Plan describes the National Response Team and the roles of the federal agencies. This Plan designates the US Coast Guard as the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) for all spills in coastal waters and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as FOSC for spills on land, inland waters, and shoreside facilities.

National planning and coordination is accomplished through the National Response Team (NRT). The NRT is chaired by the EPA; the Coast Guard serves as Vice Chair. The NRT membership consists of federal agencies who may be impacted by, or involved in, spill response activities.

This national plan also describes the circumstances under which the federal government will take over and manage response activities for spills.

Authority:

Section 105 of the Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) amended and added new authorities to CERCLA provisions. The Oil Pollution Control Act of 1990 (OPA) updates portions of SARA.

For additional information contact the Environmental Protection Agency, Alaska Operations Office (907) 271-5083 or the U.S. Coast Guard in Juneau, Alaska at (907) 586-7394.

408 STATES/BRITISH COLUMBIA TASK FORCE ON OIL SPILLS

The States/British Columbia Oil Spill Task Force was established in March 1989 to provide cooperative and coordinated spill response and prevention efforts. The Task Force includes British Columbia and the states of Washington, Oregon, Alaska and California. Four subcommittees are at work on various studies of oil spill prevention alternatives, financial recovery, technology sharing and emergency response.

For additional information on the activities of the Task Force contact ADEC, Spill Planning, Prevention and Management (907) 465-2630.

410 SPECIFIC ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This section describes, in general, the roles and responsibilities of the:

- Responsible party or spiller
- Local government
- Landowners and other affected parties
- Federal and State agencies

Because local resources vary and each spill is unique, there will always be exceptions to the following general descriptions. Agency participation depends on incident type, size, and threat to human health and the environment.

411 THE RESPONSIBLE PARTY

Prevention and response activities begin long before any spill. State and federal laws require that industries which produce, store or transport oil develop contingency plans which specify measures to prevent and respond to oil spills.

Whether or not there is an approved contingency plan, the spiller is responsible for containment and cleanup, contaminated debris disposal, environmental restoration, and associated costs and damages. If the spiller is unknown, fails to respond, or the response is judged to be inadequate by the SOSC or the FOSC, then the state or federal agency having jurisdiction has the authority to take over the response and recover expenses from the spiller.

AS 46.03.755 and AS 46.04.020 and Section 311 of the Federal Clean Water Act require the responsible party (spiller) to report spills to ADEC and the National Response Center. In addition, federal law (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III) requires certain facilities producing or storing hazardous materials to file reports with local governments.

411.1 INDUSTRY COOPERATIVES

Several industry response cooperatives exist to provide oil spill response capability for certain facilities located together in a specific region of the state.

Alaska Clean Seas serves Alaska's North Slope Region.
Contact: (907) 345-2142 Fax: 345-2435.

Cook Inlet Spill Prevention and Response Inc. (CISPRI) serves the Cook Inlet Region. Contact: (907) 283-5129 Fax: 283-2067.

422 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROLES

Local governments may respond to a spill emergency to protect life and property, in some cases, assuming the role of Incident Commander until the immediate threat to public safety is abated. For example, local government may respond to a fire that results from a spill. After extinguishing the fire and mitigating any threat to public safety, local government will relinquish command to the responsible party who would then clean up all oil and hazardous materials. If requested by the responsible party, the local emergency responder may provide supplemental assistance. The SOSOC will serve in an oversight role and provide technical assistance to ensure an adequate cleanup.

Local government response in no way alleviates the responsibility of the spiller for cleanup.

Initial actions by local government may include the following:

- Notifications
- Initial hazard determination
- Communications
- Life saving/rescue
- Emergency medical care
- Fire fighting
- Security (traffic, crowd control, site perimeter)
- On-Scene liaison with other parties
- Providing public information
- Evacuation
- Shelter

Local government and citizens play a key role in spill prevention and, in some cases, initial attack. In addition, by providing a LOSC and participating in the MAC group, local government will be closely involved in all areas of the response as it pertains to their community.

Local governments have a duty to be prepared for disasters. The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) is charged with establishing Local Emergency Planning Districts (LEPDs) and Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) to facilitate planning efforts. LEPC's have the responsibility to create Local Emergency Response Plans (LERP's).

State law requires LERPs to contain procedures for responding to oil and hazardous substances discharges. AS 46.13.040 and Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) set forth general requirements for LERPs.

LERPs must be submitted to the SERC for approval. The SERC works with communities to prepare local plans. To facilitate coordination, local plans must use an incident command system (ICS) substantially equivalent to the ICS used in this State Master Plan. Initial actions of local responders will be consistent with those described in this plan for all first responders.

See Table 2 (pp. 71) for a description of the status of LEPD's statewide. Additional information regarding plan development, review and approval can be obtained from the Department of Environmental Conservation.

413 LANDOWNERS AND OTHER PRIVATE PARTIES

ADEC will work with private parties and corporations and state and federal agencies whose land and other property may be affected by an oil or hazardous substance discharge to:

- identify the responsible party (if known) and explain incident response roles;
- identify any potential hazards which might exist;
- provide technical assistance, if requested, on issues of cleanup, waste disposal, and other related activities; and,
- identify any permits required for cleanup activities.

Landowners can be liable for cleanup if their lessors have a spill. If the responsible party is unknown or has been determined to be non-responsive by the FOSC or the SOSC, then the appropriate On-Scene Coordinator will assume control of the cleanup.

For major or catastrophic spills, ADEC will work with landowners, affected businesses, and private parties through the Community Liaison Officer of the Incident Command.

414 STATE GOVERNMENT ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) is responsible for determining if the responsible party (spiller) is making an adequate response to clean up the spill. State law predesignates the ADEC as the SOSC. The SOSC is the Incident Commander for spills where the state assumes the lead in emergency response actions.

The Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, Division of Emergency Services (ADMVA/DES) directs logistical support for catastrophic responses, and at the request of the SOSC for smaller spills.

The legislature directed the Master Plan to clarify state agency roles by response phase, specifically: emergency response, containment, cleanup, and assessment. Specific agency responsibilities are presented accordingly.

414.1 STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION (SERC)

The Alaska State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) was originally established by the federal government under the Emergency Planning and Community Planning portion (Title III) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) in 1986. That law gives citizens the right to know what hazardous substances are being used, stored, or manufactured in their communities and encourages them to prepare emergency plans for responding to releases. House Bill 566 passed by the Alaska legislature during the 1990 session established SERC in state statute and provided funding for implementation. The state legislation requires the SERC to implement SARA Title III in Alaska, broadens the definition of hazardous substance to include oil, and ensures that local, regional, and statewide plans are well-integrated and coordinated with each other and with federal and facility and vessel plans by granting the SERC approval authority over Local Emergency Response Plans, and the State and Regional Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan.

414.2 CITIZENS' OVERSIGHT COUNCIL ON OIL AND OTHER HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES:

The Citizens Oversight Council was created by the Legislature in 1990 to make oversee government and industry activities related to oil and hazardous substances. The Council can subpoena witnesses and investigates citizen complaints. It holds hearings several times each year and reports to the legislature.

415 INDIVIDUAL STATE AGENCIES

415.1 OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Office of the Governor: 465-3500

The Office of the Governor is responsible for declaring an emergency when requested by local or state officials, coordinating agency efforts, and resolving disputes between agencies.

- Provides extra agency funding for emergencies.
- Deals with press inquiries.
- Controls video documentation and feeds to press.
- Receives inquiries from vendors and conducts technical evaluation of vendor products.
- Provides a liaison with local governments in major spills.
- Controls access to the Emergency Relief Fund.

415.2 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION (ADEC)

Commissioner's Office: 465-2600.

Responsible for the prevention and abatement of water, land and air pollution, ADEC leads the state's oil and hazardous substance spill response. ADEC:

- Is the predesignated SOSC and, for state-managed cleanups, serves as Incident Commander.
- Coordinates all state activities and represents the State's position on all spills.

- Monitors adequacy of response.
- Defines containment and cleanup parameters.
- Assumes command if responsible party's effort is inadequate.
- Receives initial notification of the spill.
- Activates state's spill response system as necessary, including notification of other state agencies.
- Provides local emergency responders with technical assistance and advises on necessary protective actions.
- Coordinates all actions with federal Regional Response Team and the incident command system.
- Advises and assists local emergency responders.
- Attempts to locate the source and the cause of the spill.
- Identifies the responsible party.
- Determines the nature, amount and location of the spill.
- Activates the Response Fund and contracts for cleanup as needed.
- Evaluates the environmental and public health implications of the spill and identifies priority areas for protection and cleanup in consultation with other state agencies.
- Identifies preferred methods of containment, abatement and cleanup.
- Provides liaison with federal agencies, local governments, adjacent countries, other states, the private sector and the public as needed.
- Coordinates public information.
- Collects and analyzes water, soil, vegetation or tissue samples for response, cleanup and damage assessment.
- Works with industry to ensure that cleanup/restoration is done to specified standards.

- Identifies potential interim debris storage sites.
- Identifies potential disposal sites and/or methods and ensures that contaminated materials are disposed of appropriately.
- Pursues enforcement actions.
- Assesses environmental damages.
- Provides logistical support to state and local agencies.
- Documents all aspects of the incident and subsequent response for cost-recovery, enforcement, response enhancement, and prevention.
- Coordinates state permitting.
- Tracks and predicts spill movements.
- Maintains liaison with fishermen's organizations and citizens' advisory groups for local knowledge on weather, currents, travel, logistics and communications.
- Issues and enforces permits for waste disposal, open burning, wastewater discharge and incineration.
- Issues permits for and monitors scientific studies for "set asides" and experimental discharges of oil.
- Denies or approves applications to the Regional Response Team for use of dispersants, bioremediation agents or other chemicals.
- Supports, advises, and monitors local response efforts.
- Administers term contracts for cleanup contractors on unknown origin or inadequate response spills.
- Analyzes samples to determine the responsible party of unknown or disputed origin spills.
- Serves as the final state authority for cleanup standards.
- Conducts spill drills.

Authorities: AS 46.03.740-865, AS 46.04.010-.210,
AS 46.08.005-.080, AS 46.09.010-.070

Independent Spill Response Capability

The legislature charged ADEC with developing a response capability independent of whatever other (industry, local, federal) response capabilities exist in Alaska. ADEC currently has a response team in each of its three regions (Southeast, Southcentral and Northern). These teams consist of between five and ten ICS and spill response-trained individuals. Predominantly command and decision-making groups, the teams' primary role is to initiate state spill responses. However, the response teams also can deploy containment and cleanup gear. Some members of each team are trained for level A hazardous substance discharges (Level A requires protective clothing.)

ADEC Spill Response Office

ADEC has established an office in Anchorage to respond to catastrophic oil discharges and discharges that are declared emergencies or pose significant threats. All other spills are handled by local (District) ADEC personnel, local and federal officials, and the responsible party. The Spill Response Office will also coordinate spill drills, maintain the state's spill reporting system, prepare ADEC response operation manuals, maintain term contracts, and maintain an active statewide inventory of all response equipment and information on its availability, condition and use.

ADEC's Regional Supervisors are the predesignated SOSCs for all spills.

415.21 EMERGENCY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT DEPOTS

Emergency spill response depots will be maintained by the Department of Military & Veterans Affairs, Division of Emergency Services (ADMVA/DES) under AS 46.08.120 in high risk areas as determined by the ADEC. Initially, depots are planned for Southeast (location to be chosen), Anchorage, and Fairbanks. depots will be equipped and staffed in a manner that ensures prompt response when spill containment and cleanup actions are necessary. The SOSC will have access to the depots. ADMVA/DES is currently drafting depot plans. Equipment stockpiling began in February 1991 and should be complete by June 1992. For information, contact ADEC's Spill Response Office at 563-6529.

415.22 VOLUNTEER RESPONSE CORPS

ADMVA/DES is establishing an oil and hazardous substance response volunteer corps under AS 46.08.110. Volunteers agree to be trained by ADMVA/DES in containment and cleanup techniques and to be available on short notice to assist responses. By June 1992, approximately 50% of the 2,000 volunteers should be trained. The SOSOC will activate the response corps as needed. For information, contact the ADMVA/DES at 376-2337.

415.3 DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS, DIVISION OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (ADMVA/DES)

Division of Emergency Services: 376-2337.

ADMVA/DES prepares the State Emergency Plan and coordinates the state's disaster operations organization. When a spill results from a natural disaster, ADEC will manage the spill response, but the spill response will be part of a larger overall disaster response managed by ADMVA/DES:

- Operates the state's Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- Coordinates and provides logistics support during disaster emergencies including communications, air, ground and water support, transportation, equipment and supplies, facilities, fuel and food and assists with these functions for smaller spills at the request of the SOSOC.
- Establishes, maintains and staffs emergency equipment depots.
- Establishes and trains the Volunteer Response Corps.
- Maintains Alaska Emergency Plan.
- Participates and oversees the development of local and interjurisdictional disaster plans.
- Maintains a roster of trained persons skilled in disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.
- Maintains a list of construction equipment and temporary housing for use in a disaster.
- Provides direct support to local communities in declared emergencies, including spills.

Authorities: AS 26.23.040, 26.23.46.08, 46.08.200

415.4 DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (ADNR)

Commissioner's Office: 465-2400.

ADNR manages and controls state owned lands and water including uplands, tide lands and submerged lands to the three-mile territorial limit and resources therein. ADNR is also responsible for the preservation and protection of historic sites and the management of state parks and recreation areas. ADNR:

- Identifies sensitive resource protection priorities such as important public use and recreation areas, lease sites, anchorages, cultural sites, etc.
- Identifies land ownership and status and relevant land use plan policies.
- Advises on resource protection priorities, protection measures, cleanup actions, disposal sites and restoration standards on affected state lands and resources.
- Issues and monitors permits for use of state lands, tidelands and waters, state parks for open burning from April through September, and for archaeological activities.
- Provides cultural resource awareness training to spill responders.
- Provides mapping and data management services.
- Evaluates and documents impacts on state lands and resources.
- Provides logistic, equipment and personnel support including field monitors as necessary to support the response, damage assessment and restoration operation and ensure the protection of state resources.
- State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) advises and coordinates identification of cultural resources, planning of cleanup and restoration activities which will effect cultural resources, and assessment of effects of spills and cleanup on cultural resources. The SHPO consults with federal agencies regarding federal cultural resource management responsibilities for spill related activities.

- Co-manages (with ADFG) state refuges, sanctuaries, and critical habitat areas.
- Manages common carrier pipelines through the State Pipeline Coordinator's office.
- Issues and manages oil, gas, geothermal, coal leases and mining claims.
- Issues and enforces permits for cleanup, monitoring and other activities on state lands, especially including intertidal and submerged lands.
- Issues permits for boom and boom anchors, mooring buoys, and scientific and experimental studies associated with oil spill response on state lands and tidelands.
- Investigates acts of vandalism on historic or archaeological sites.

Authorities: AS 38.04.005, 38.04.060-065, 38.05.035, 38.05.850, 38.05.180, 38.35., 41.15.010-70, 41.21.020, 41.35.010-240

National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470)

415.5 DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME (ADF&G)

Commissioner's Office: 465-4100.

ADF&G is responsible for the protection, management and enhancement of fish, wildlife and aquatic plant resources of the state. The Department:

- Notifies ADEC and local emergency response personnel if first on-scene.
- Responds to incidents where fish and wildlife resources, habitats or harvest activities may be affected and/or where requested by the Incident Commander or the SOSOC.
- Advises SOSOC on sensitive species and habitats and subsistence, recreational and commercial harvest activities.
- Advises SOSOC on resource protection priorities and measures, cleanup actions, disposal sites and restoration standards.

- Provides state oversight of wildlife rescue and rehabilitation.
- Studies and documents damages to fish and wildlife resources and habitats.
- Regulates and manages activities that could affect designated anadromous waters or block fish passage.
- Issues fish and wildlife collection permits.
- Monitors cleanup of anadromous waterbeds and state game refuges, sanctuaries and critical habitat areas.
- Documents all ADF&G spill response efforts and costs.
- Protects state fish hatcheries from oil spills.
- Issues and enforces Title 16 permits for cleanup or any other spill related activities in salmon streams.
- Evaluates commercial fishing gear for oil contamination.
- Conducts test fisheries for oil contamination potential.

Authorities: AS 16.05.020, AS 16.05.050, AS 16.05.840, AS 16.05.870, AS 16.20

415.6 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY (ADPS)

Commissioner's Office: 465-4322.

ADPS protects life, property, and fish and wildlife. ADPS:

- Provides central spill notification through 1-800-478-9300.
- Provides law-enforcement support including traffic and crowd control, evidence collection and storage, criminal investigations, and site security.
- Performs search and rescue operations.
- Coordinates state fire defense resources for urban and structural fires and hazardous materials incidents.

- Conducts investigations associated with criminal aspects of spills, including drug and alcohol testing, sabotage, arson, and so forth.
- Serves search and inspection warrants to assist agencies.
- Protects state equipment.
- Responds to possible increases in crime, domestic violence, alcohol and substance abuse, etc., as a result of transient population increases and spill related stress.
- Monitors and enforces commercial fisheries closures and other fish and game emergency harvest regulations resulting from spills.
- Provides boats to assist with agency response.

Authorities: AS 18.65.080, AS 18.65.090, AS 18.60.120

415.7 DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS (ADCRA)

Commissioner's Office: 465-4700.

ADCRA coordinates state activities that affect communities and regions. ADCRA:

- Assists affected communities identify needs and response strategies.
- Acts as a liaison between affected communities and state and federal agencies.
- Advocates on behalf of spill- and spill response-impacted communities.
- Collects community-related data and documents social and economic issues and concerns related to spills and response actions.
- Coordinates actions between communities.
- Monitors the long-term impacts from the incident and provides coordination and assistance associated with long-term impacts to local communities.
- Assesses socioeconomic impact of spills.

- Provides grants to local communities to mitigate impacts from dislocated workers, loss of economic base, and changes in population and work force.
- Provides technical assistance to local governments seeking reimbursement and socioeconomic damage compensation from spillers.

Authorities: AS 44.47.050

415.8 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR (ADOL)

Commissioner's Office: 465-2700.

Administers the Alaska's Occupational Safety and Health Administration OSHA program. ADOL:

- Mobilizes emergency manpower for essential use.
- Provides safety training for responders to meet OSHA requirements.
- Provides oversight of all state response activities to ensure the health and safety of all workers.
- Controls industrial hygiene measurements of vapors and aerosols from dispersant or chemical spray operations.
- Investigates accidents associated with cleanup.
- Determines standards for protective clothing and safety gear.
- Inspects cleanup operations to assure compliance with safety standards.
- Inspects response facilities for compliance with plumbing, electrical and boiler codes.

415.9 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES (ADHSS)

Commissioner's Office: 465-3030.

ADHSS directs and coordinates the state's emergency medical and health services. ADHSS:

- Evaluates incident implications for public health and welfare.

- Recommends public health and welfare protection methods.
- Arranges for on-scene emergency medical support and victim transport as necessary.
- Determines availability and condition of health facilities.
- Coordinates public health information.
- Advises on response activities as they relate to public health.
- Collects and analyzes samples to identify human health problems.
- Assesses damages to human health and welfare.
- Responds to disease and sanitation problems caused by overcrowding and stress on facilities and systems.
- Upgrades mental health care facilities in response to possible increases in substance and child abuse.
- Provides disaster psychology services.

415.10 DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION (ADOA)

Commissioner's Office: 465-2200.

ADOA conducts centralized data processing, accounting and protection of vital records. ADOA:

- Authorizes procurement for state response organization.
- Provides emergency management of State employee manpower pool.
- Provides, maintains and repairs emergency telecommunications, including:
 - extra telephone lines and systems
 - VHF repeater systems and hand-held radios.
- Develops generic, streamlined emergency contracting and hiring procedures applicable to all responses.

415.11 DEPARTMENT OF LAW (DLaw)

Attorney General's Office: 465-3600.

ADLaw provides legal advice to state agencies and the Governor.
ADLaw:

- Provides legal advice to the spill response command, sections, and involved state agencies.
- Conducts investigations and directs civil actions.
- Arranges legal documentation systems.
- Provides technical advice on witness interviewing, evidence gathering, storage and handling.

415.12 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES (ADOTPF)

Commissioner's Office: 465-3900.

ADOTPF maintains and operates state construction and transportation facilities including airports, railroads, roads, highways, marine highways (ferries), bridges, and ports. ADOTPF:

- Provides transportation and equipment as needed.
- Provides communications between ADOTPF facilities.
- Assesses damages to state facilities.
- Provides engineering services as needed.
- Closes state highways and re-routes traffic.
- Provides airport security, firefighting and safety facilities.
- Provides emergency snow removal.
- Operates airports.
- Provides ferries for transport, housing and general logistical support.
- Assesses damage to road and airport pavement from overweight traffic and loads responding to spills.

415.13 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (ADCED)

Commissioner's Office: 465-2500

ADCED supports industries possibly affected by potentially adverse publicity, especially the tourism and seafood industries as supported by the Division of Tourism and the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute.

- Issues overweight permits and operates weigh stations for truck logistical support.
- Manages occupational licensing of professionals responding to spills, such as physicians and paramedics

415.14 UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

The University of Alaska may provide scientific support to assess damages and cleanup and restoration effectiveness. Sea Grant offices and staff provide support and information for local response.

416 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Congress has declared that there should be no discharge of oil or hazardous substances into or upon the navigable waters of the United States, adjoining shorelines, or into or upon the waters of the contiguous zone [Section 311(b)(1) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act].

This policy is carried out through a coordinated effort by federal and state agencies, as outlined in the "Alaska Subregional Oil and Hazardous Substance Contingency Plan". Federal law assigns to the spiller responsibility for cleanup. If the FOSC determines that removal actions are untimely or inadequate, then the federal government can assume command of the cleanup as the Incident Commander while the SOSC coordinates State actions with the FOSC.

Federal Land managers are generally responsible for spills caused by their or their contractors' activities.

Federal agencies can provide technical expertise and on-scene response depending on the situation. The following summarizes the roles and responsibilities of various federal agencies that may be involved in spill response (The National Contingency Plan contains detailed descriptions.):

417 INDIVIDUAL FEDERAL AGENCIES

417.1 U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (USEPA)

Alaska Operations Office: (907) 271-5083.

The National Contingency Plan designates EPA as the lead federal agency for responding to oil and hazardous substance incidents in the inland zone of the United States. EPA:

- Provides predesignated FOSC for the inland zone if federal oversight or response is required.
- Provides a Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) for responses in inland areas.
- Provides expertise on environmental effects of oil discharges or releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants and environmental pollution control techniques.
- Co-chairs the Federal Regional Response Team.

417.2 UNITED STATES COAST GUARD (USCG)

Juneau contact for Alaska: 586-7195.

According to the National Contingency Plan, the USCG is the lead federal agency for responding to oil and hazardous substance spills in U.S. coastal waters. The USCG:

- Provides predesignated FOSC for spills in coastal waters.
- Provides trained personnel to oversee containment, cleanup, and restoration of the environment.
- Maintains continuously manned facilities which can be used for command, control, and surveillance of oil discharges and hazardous substance releases occurring in the coastal zone.
- Co-chairs the Federal Regional Response Team.

The Pacific Strike Team

At the request of the FOSC, this U.S. Coast Guard response unit provides expertise, trained personnel, equipment and logistics support during a major incident.

417.3 NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER (NRC)

The NRC acts as the single federal point of contact for all pollution incident reporting. The NRC evaluates incoming information and immediately notifies the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) of a potentially major disaster. The NRC is available to assist all NRT agencies as needed.

417.11 NATIONAL RESPONSE TEAM (NRT)

The NRT is a group of 15 federal agencies which meets on a regular basis in Washington, D.C. to provide nationwide direction, oversight and guidance to spill planning and response activities. During some major and all catastrophic events, this group meets to provide guidance and response resources to the FOSC.

417.12 ALASKA REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM (RRT)

The RRT consists of representatives from 15 federal agencies and the State of Alaska who meet on a regular basis to review response actions and provide guidance and oversight to regional planning and response activities. Upon the request of the FOSC, this group meets during incidents to provide guidance, assistance and resources.

417.4 FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)

FEMA advises and assists the FOSC on coordinating emergency planning and disaster relief efforts with other federal, state and local governments, and the private sector.

- In the event the President declares a major disaster or emergency, FEMA will coordinate all federal disaster or emergency actions with the FOSC.

Regional Office: (206) 481-8800 (Direct requests to "HazMat Program Staff").
24 Hour number: (202) 646-2400.

417.5 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (USDOI)

The Department of the Interior (DOI) is responsible for most Federally-owned lands and natural and cultural resources in Alaska. DOI provides technical expertise with respect to fish, wildlife, cultural resources, geology, hydrology, minerals, history and recreation, as well as information on lands and resources specifically under its jurisdiction. Within DOI, individual bureaus and offices have specific responsibilities and capabilities as follows:

- (a) **OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS:** Manages DOI response to oil spills, hazardous substances releases, and natural disasters affecting DOI trustee resources; oversees and provides guidance for DOI bureaus and offices on responsibilities as natural resource trustees; oversees DOI compliance with Federal, state, and local environmental laws, directives and requirements. The DOI Regional Environmental Officer is the DOI representative to the Alaska Regional Response Team.
- (b) **FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE:** Manages National Wildlife Refuges and National Fish Hatcheries; provides expertise on migratory birds, endangered and threatened species, critical habitats, and certain marine mammals (sea otter, walrus and polar bear); authorizes and monitors migratory bird, sea otter, walrus and polar bear deterrent, capture and treatment programs.
- (c) **BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT:** Is responsible for certain Federal lands and minerals; provides the On-Scene Coordinator for Trans-Alaska Pipeline System spills on Federal lands.
- (d) **NATIONAL PARK SERVICE:** Manages National Park System Units; administers the National Historic Landmark and the National Natural Landmark programs; provides biological, historical, archaeological and general natural resource expertise.
- (e) **BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:** Is responsible for response activities affecting Native allotment lands and trust townsite lots; identifies and evaluates selected Native historical places and cemetery sites.
- (f) **MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE:** Regulates oil and gas operations on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS); is responsible for the abatement of the source of pollution from an OCS facility; can suspend any activity within 500 meters of any pollution source for abatement purposes; has primary review and approval authority for oil spill contingency plans submitted under the OCS Lands Act.

- (g) **GEOLOGICAL SURVEY:** Provides expertise on natural hazards, geologic, hydrologic and geochemical resources and ground and surface waters.
- (h) **BUREAU OF MINES:** Provides expertise in analyzing and identifying inorganic hazardous substances.

417.6 U.S. NAVY (USN)

The USN provides expertise in ship salvage, shipboard damage control and diving. It has an array of specialized equipment and personnel that can be used for collection, containment and removal of oil and hazardous substances. Generally, requests for USN support must be channeled through the USCG.

417.7 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA)

The USDA has jurisdiction over Tongass and Chugach National Forests. It also provides expertise in managing agricultural, forest and wilderness areas.

- a. The U.S. Forest Service can provide local knowledge about communications, logistics, contractors and equipment availability. They also have radio communications, field housing and air, land and water transportation capabilities. Contact: (907) 586-8875 or 586-8863, or any local Forest Service office.
- b. The Soil Conservation Service provides predictions of the effects of pollutants on soil and their movements over and through soil.

417.8 U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACOE)

Provides specialized equipment and personnel for maintaining navigation channels, removing navigation obstructions and maintaining hydroelectric facilities. Oversees the permitting of moorage sites for response vessels.

Emergency Management Branch: 753-2515

Through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the USDOC provides support with respect to living marine resources for which it has management authority, including marine fisheries, marine mammals (excluding walrus, sea otters and polar bears), and certain endangered species. NOAA acts on behalf of the Secretary of Commerce as Federal trustee for living and nonliving natural resources in coastal and marine areas. For resources in coastal waters and anadromous fish streams, NOAA acts as co-trustee with the State of Alaska, Department of the Interior, and other Federal land managing agencies.

Through the National Ocean Service (NOS), NOAA provides the Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) to the FOSC and scientific assistance. Through the SSC, NOAA can assess hazards that may be involved, predict movement and dispersion of oil and chemicals through trajectory modeling, and provide information on living marine resources and sensitive coastal environments.

Through the NOS, NOAA also provides information on actual and predicted hydrologic and oceanographic conditions for marine, coastal and inland waters. They can provide charts and maps, including tide and circulation information for coastal and territorial waters.

Through the National Weather Service (NWS), NOAA provides information on the current and predicted climatological and meteorological conditions at the spill site, hydrometeorological observations and forecasts, satellite imagery and use of the NWS communications network.

Through the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), NOAA provides fisheries and marine mammal expertise in population assessments and marine pathology to determine mortalities of biota, chemical and toxicological laboratory facilities for determining containment impact at the sublethal levels.

Through NMFS, NOAA also maintains the Alaska Office of Oil Spill Damage Assessment and Restoration (789-6600).

Through the Environmental Data and Information Service (EDIS), NOAA provides access to archived data and information on meteorology, oceanography, satellite imagery, tides, hydrology, biota and habitats (271-4063).

417.10 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (USDOD)

DOD assumes command if an incident involves defense-related materials. DOD acts as the lead agency for responses within federally designated National Security Areas.

417.11 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (USDOE)

Provides technical assistance to the FOSC and IC during radiation incidents.

Radiologic Assistance (24 Hrs): (202) 586-8100.

417.12 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (USHHS)

Responsible for assisting on the assessment of health hazards and protection of both responders' and the public's health. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) which advises health care providers during public health emergencies and coordinates assistance from the Center for Disease Control (CDC), National Institute of Safety and Health (NIOSH) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

Regional Office for Alaska: (206) 442-0502.

417.13 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR (USDOL)

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), provides the FOSC with advice, guidance, and assistance on:

- Hazards to workers involved in removal or control of oil discharges and hazardous materials releases; and,
- The precautions necessary to reduce worker health and safety risks.

Regional Office for Alaska: (206) 442-5930.
Anchorage OSHA office: 271-5152.

417.14 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT)

Establishes requirements for packaging, handling and transporting regulated hazardous materials.

Regional Pipeline Safety Office for Alaska: (303) 235-3424.
Regional Office for Radiological Emergency Assistance: (509) 373-3800.

SECTION 500**PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATE PROCEDURES**

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500 PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATE PROCEDURES AND SCHEDULE

501 RESPONSIBILITY FOR UPDATE

Although the State Master Plan and its regional counterparts are designed to be flexible, refinements will be required periodically as State agencies gain more experience in applying the ICS to spill response. The Spill Prevention, Planning and Management Office of the Department of Environmental Conservation revises the State Master Plan annually. The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) reviews and approves any changes. Any part of the State Master Plan or its regional counterparts may be changed as conditions warrant.

502 PROCESS

DEC will consult with the SERC to determine what changes are needed. In addition, any other agency, entity, or individual can propose changes. These proposals should be submitted through the SERC. All affected parties will have an opportunity to review and comment on proposed changes. The public comment period will last 30 days.

503 CHANGES TO THE PLAN

Two types of changes are envisioned: amendments and minor technical changes. Minor technical information such as changes in resource availability and telephone tree numbers will be updated quarterly without consulting the SERC or public. Major amendments which modify or replace existing procedures, responsibilities, goals or philosophy will be submitted to the SERC for approval after public, industry, and agency review. DEC will make proposals to the State Emergency Response Commission for amendments to the plan.

504 SCHEDULE

At the third quarter meeting of the SERC, DEC will present proposed amendments for consideration. New information and developments will be discussed. After incorporating SERC comments, DEC will issue a draft of proposed changes for 30-day public review. DEC will incorporate public comments and submit the revised plan to the SERC for approval at the final quarterly meeting. The revised plan will become effective on the 10th day of the annual legislative session.

505 DRILLS

The purpose of response drills is to familiarize staff with basic spill response procedures and evaluate their effectiveness. Spill drills are required for facility, vessel, regional and State contingency plans. DEC may conduct unannounced spill drills in order to improve readiness among emergency response personnel.

The benefits of frequent drilling have to be weighed against the costs. Even a simple in-house (all DEC) telephone drill may encumber hundreds of dollars worth of telephone costs. A full-scale, all inclusive table-top drill may cost several hundred thousand dollars in travel, per-diem, and communications expenses alone. To reduce costs drills should be scheduled when personnel gather for other reasons, such as the quarterly SERC meetings.

The State Master Plan can be drilled in cooperation with other federal and industry drills to maximize the state's resources, and to test the relationships between the parties.

Types of drills which should be conducted include the following:

Telephone drills:	intra-agency inter-agency (state) local-state-federal-industry
Table-top drills:	intra-agency inter-agency (state) local-state-federal-industry.

DEFINITIONS

barrel: a measure of space occupied by 42 U.S. gallons at 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

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

command post: a site located at a safe distance from the spill site where response decisions are made, equipment and manpower deployed, and communications handled. The state incident command section is located at the command post.

Community Right-To-Know: Federal legislation requiring disclosure of hazardous chemical information to local fire departments, the Local Emergency Planning Commission and the State Emergency Response Commission and to local citizens on request (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, SARA Title III).

containment and clean-up: includes all direct and indirect efforts associated with the abatement, restriction of movement or removal of an oil or hazardous substance spill, and the restoration of the environment to its former state, and all incidental administrative costs.

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

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

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

discharge: spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping.

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

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

medium discharge: a medium oil discharge is a spill between 100 and 10,000 gallons on inland waters and 1000 to 100,000 gallons on coastal waters or any other discharge of oil or a hazardous substance which results in a localized release that may threaten the health and safety of people and emergency workers in the immediate area of the spill and/or present an environmental threat.

minor discharge: a minor oil discharge is a spill of less than 100 gallons on inland waters and less than 1000 gallons on coastal waters or any other discharge of oil or a hazardous substance that does not threaten public health, safety or the environment.

dispersant: a chemical agent used to enhance the break up of concentrations of spilled oil into droplets, thereby promoting mixing of oil into the water column and accelerating dilution and degradation rates.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): the pre-designated site from where State and local governments direct and manage off-scene logistics support to on-scene emergency operations.

hazardous substance: an element or compound which, when it enters into the atmosphere or in or upon the water or surface land of the state, presents an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare, including but not limited to fish, animals, vegetation, or any part of the natural habitat in which they are found (includes oil).

human environment: the social and economic systems, public health, and physical infrastructure of the state. Population, employment, income, subsistence use, government services, government revenues, and their cultural contexts are elements of social and economic systems. Public facilities, utilities, roads, airports, ports, buildings, and communication systems are elements of physical infrastructure. Private facilities are included when the facility services a public purpose.

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

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC): a group of local representatives appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission to prepare local oil and hazardous materials spill response plans as per the mandates of SARA Title III and in coordination with local jurisdiction boundaries.

Local Emergency Planning District (LEPD): Local emergency planning districts established by the State Emergency Response Commission under SARA Title III.

Local Emergency Response Plan (LERP): plans developed by Local Emergency Planning Committees under the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. LERP's must be approved by the State Emergency Response Commission.

local government: any borough, city, town, village or other political subdivision of the State, any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, and includes any rural community or unincorporated town or village.

natural resources: land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, ground water, drinking water supplies, and other such resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to or otherwise controlled by the state, federal government, private parties or a municipality.

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

On-Scene Coordinator: the official at the event responsible for coordinating response activities.

FOSC: Federal On-Scene Coordinator: US Coast Guard for coastal waters, USEPA for inland waters and lands.

LOSC: The Local On-Scene Coordinator: the designated Community Emergency Coordinator under the Local Emergency Response Plan. Where no LERP exists, the police or fire chief or other emergency services

official will serve as the LOSC.

RPOSC: The Responsible Party's On-Scene-Coordinator designated as command staff in the facility or vessel contingency plan.

SOSC: State On-Scene Coordinator: Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation designee, usually the Regional District Manager.

prevention and preparedness: actions taken by agencies to reduce oil and hazardous substance discharges through policies, programs and authorities.

responsible party: any person, operator, or facility that has control over an oil or hazardous substance immediately before entry of the oil or hazardous substance into the atmosphere or in or upon the water, surface, or subsurface land of the state.

restoration: after injury, the process of returning an ecosystem to its former condition; includes both replacement and acquisition of equivalent resources and services.

State Emergency Response Commission (SERC): a group of officials appointed by the Governor to implement the provisions of Title III of the Federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). The SERC also approves the State Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan and Local Emergency Response Plans.

subsistence economy: 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.

waters of the state: includes lakes, bays, sounds, ponds, impoundment reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, passages, canals, the Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean, in the territorial limits of the state and all other bodies of surface or underground water, natural or artificial, public or private, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, which are wholly or partially in or bordering the state or under jurisdiction of the state.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ANG	Alaska National Guard (part of the DMVA)
ARRT	Alaska Regional Response Team
COTP	Captain of the Port US Coast Guard
ADAdm	(Alaska) Department of Administration
ADCRA	(Alaska) Department of Community and Regional Affairs
ADEC	(Alaska) Department of Environmental Conservation
ADFG	(Alaska) Department of Fish and Game
ADHSS	(Alaska) Department of Health and Social Services
ADLaw	(Alaska) Department of Law
ADMVA	(Alaska) Department of Military and Veterans Affairs
ADNR	(Alaska) Department of Natural Resources
ADOL	(Alaska) Department of Labor
ADOT/PF	(Alaska) Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
ADPS	(Alaska) Department of Public Safety
DAU	Damage Assessment Unit
DES	(Alaska) Division of Emergency Services (part of DMVA)
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LEPD	Local Emergency Planning District

LERP	Local Emergency Response Plan
LOSC	Local On-Scene Coordinator
MAC	Multi-Agency Coordinating Group
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRC	National Response Center
NRDA	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NRO	DEC Northern Regional Office
NRT	National Response Team
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
PIO	Public Information Officer
RCAC	Regional Citizen's Advisory Council
RPOSC	Responsible Party On-Scene Coordinator
RRT	Federal Regional Response Team
SCOC	State Citizen's Oversight Council on Oil and other Hazardous Substances
SCRO	DEC Southcentral Regional Office
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SERO	DEC Southeast Regional Office
SHPO	State Historical Preservation Officer
SOSC	State On-Scene Coordinator
SPCO	State Pipeline Coordinator's Office
USACE	(U.S. Army) Corps of Engineers
USCG	United States Coast Guard

DRAFT STATE AGENCY MEMORANDUM

ANNEX II

DRAFT MEMORANDUM OF COOPERATION

The Alaska Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharge Prevention and Contingency State Master Plan is intended to coordinate spill responses across the state. Effective spill prevention and response requires the cooperation of all the involved entities and agencies. The signatory of this document, in consideration of the following mutual promises and covenants, agree and understand that:

1. The State Master Plan shall coordinate prevention and response activities among industry and local, state, and federal signatories to protect public health and the environment.
2. The Master Plan shall be updated annually subject to the approval of the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC).
3. The Plan shall be implemented by notification of the Alaska State Troopers dispatcher at 1-800-478-9300. The dispatcher will then notify the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation which will mobilize its own personnel and notify other agencies. ADEC will serve as the primary communication link during the response and should be notified of all spills.
4. Signatory agencies will designate, train, and make available spill response persons and/or teams commensurate with the agency's jurisdiction and area of expertise. Training will include the Incident Command System and spill response safety as required by OSHA and E.P.A. regulations (29 CFR 1910.120).
5. The Incident Commander shall be in overall charge of the response. Local, State, and Federal On-Scene Commanders (OSCs) shall be pre-designated and must be fully trained and certified in the Incident Command System and spill response.
6. Effective incident prevention and response depends on training and drills; incident documenting, reporting, critiques, and follow-ups; and on working closely with industry on the development, review, drilling, and revision of their operating and contingency plans.
7. Signatory agencies shall participate in periodic incident drills and exercise.
8. Signatory agencies will update and provide the ADEC their spill response personnel rosters four times a year. This information should be transmitted to ADEC's Spill Response Office.

IN WITNESS TO this agreement, the parties hereto have set their hands on the dates indicated.

Office of the Governor

Date

Department of Administration

Department of Commerce and Economic Development

Department of Community and Regional Affairs

Department of Environmental Conservation

Department of Health and Social Services

Department of Fish and Game

Department of Labor

Department of Law

Department of Military and Veterans Affairs

Department of Natural Resources

Department of Public Safety

Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

The undersigned, while not parties to the Memorandum of Understanding, have set their hand in concurrence on the dates indicated.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

United States Coast Guard

United States Environmental Protection Agency

United States Department of Agriculture - USFS

United States Department of the Interior

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION LIST

ANNEX III

**ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION LIST**

for

Spills of Oil and Hazardous Substances

(Includes Phone Numbers for other
State and Federal Agency Personnel)

I. Southeast Regional Office

P. O. Box 3-2420
Juneau, AK 99803
Office Phone: 789-3151

Dick Stokes, Regional Supervisor Home: 780-6204

Contact Persons: 1. Roy Warren Home: 789-4882
2. Ron Flinn Home: 789-0388
3. Steve Haavig Home: 789-4069

A. Juneau District Office

P. O. Box 3-2420
Juneau, AK 99803
Office Phone: 789-3151

Contact Person: 1. Al Kegler Home: 789-4645

B. Ketchikan District Office

415 Main Street, Room 203
Ketchikan, AK 99901
Office Phone: 225-6200

Bill Fagan, District Manager Home: 225-8657

Contact Persons: 1. Barry Hogarty Home: 225-1928
2. Jim Jones Home: 225-6939

C. Sitka District Office

208 Lake Street, Room 2G
Sitka, AK 99835
Office Phone: 747-8614

James Clare, District Manager
Outside office hours call SERO-Juneau staff or 747-8614 (for recorder)

II. **Southcentral Regional Office**

3601 "C" Street, Suite 1334
Anchorage, AK 99503
Office Phone: 563-6529
Telex (090) 25-421 ADECAHG

Regional Supervisor

Note: Contact appropriate district office first. If unable to
contact district: 1. Joe Sautner Home: 349-3602
2. Renee Evans Home: 344-5430

A. **Anchorage-Western District Office**

3601 "C" Street, Suite 322
Anchorage, AK 99503
Office Phone: 563-6775
Telex (090) 25-421 ADECAHG

Contact Persons: 1. Matt Carr Home: 561-5040
2. Bruce Erickson Home: 274-0946
3. Bill Wright Home: 688-9404
4. Doreen Sullivan-Garcia Home: 345-7961

B. **Mat-Su District Office**

P. O. Box 871064
Wasilla, AK 99687
Office Phone: 376-5038

Contact Persons: 1. Paul Pinard Home: 376-6845
2. Mike Krieger Home: 376-8075
3. Bob Fultz Home: 274-0738

C. **Kenai District Office**

P. O. Box 1207
Soldotna, AK 99669
Office Phone: 262-5210

Contact Persons: 1. Wayne Leitner Home: 262-5090
2. Mike Munger Home: 283-4985
3. Mark Sienkiewicz Home: 262-8484
4. Les Bucholz Home: 262-7624
3. Gary Folley Home: 262-3528

D. Prince William Sound District Office

Drawer 1709
Valdez, AK 99686
Office Phone: 835-4698

Contact Persons: 1. Steve Provant Home: 835-5904
2. Ron Doyel Home: 835-2057
3. John Kotula Home: 835-5936

E. Bethel Field Office

General Delivery
Bethel, AK 99559
Office Phone: 543-3215

Contact Person: 1. Gary Saupe (In case of emergency
outside of office hours,
contact the Bethel Police
Dept. - 543-3781 {24 hr})

F. Kodiak Field Office

P. O. Box 515
Kodiak, AK 99615
Office Phone: 486-6760

Contact Persons: 1. Arnie Shryock Home: 486-2339
2. Bill Rieth Home: 486-2504

G. Unalaska Field Office

P. O. Box 1071
Dutch Harbor, AK 99692
Office Phone: 581-1822

Contact Persons: 1. Mark Martinson Home: 581-1708

III. Northern Regional Office

1001 Noble Street, Suite 350
Fairbanks, AK 99701
Office Phone: 451-2360
Telex (090) 36-608 ADECGBK

Pete McGee, Regional Supervisor Home: 488-4002

Contact Person: 1. Ed Meggert Office: 451-2124
Home: 455-6196

A. Interior District Office

Office Phone: 451-2360

Contact Persons: 1. Leslie Simmons Office: 451-2165
Home: 457-2518
2. Robin Little Office: 451-2167
Home: 356-3327
3. Eleanor Hung Office: 451-2166
Home: 452-5169

B. North Slope District Office

Office Phone: 451-2360

Contact Persons 1. Larry Katkin Office: 451-2127
Home: 479-3471
2. Mehrdad Nadem Office: 451-2154
Home: 455-6649

C. Tok District Office

P. O. Box 419
Tok, AK 99780
Office Phone: 883-4381

Contact Person: 1. Bob Couch Home: 883-4271

D. Nome District Office

P. O. Box 1815

Nome, AK 99762
Office Phone: 443-2600

Contact Persons: 1. Randy Romenesko Home: 443-2828
(Recorder. In case of extreme
emergency contact the State Troopers
at 443-2835 or 443-5523)
2. Lana Harris Home: 443-5528

Spill Response Office (for catastrophic spill reporting - 100,000
barrels or more)

Juneau:

P. O. Box 0
Juneau, AK 99811-1800
Office: 465-2630

Contact Persons: 1. Lester Leatherberry,
Manager Home: 789-5434
2. Russell Kunibe Home: 586-2120

Anchorage:

3601 "C" Street, Suite 298
Anchorage, AK 99503
Office: 563-6529

Contact Persons: 1. Dick McKean Home: 276-1192
2. Mike Wheeler Home: 248-0242
3. Bob Flint Home: 337-3189
4. Leslie Pearson Home: 337-2966
5. Mike Mathews Home: 696-2189

Valdez:

Drawer 1709
Valdez, AK 99686
Office: 835-4698

SRO position is vacant

Soldotna:

P. O. Box 1207

Soldotna, AK 99669
Office: 262-5210

Contact Person: David Kenagy

Home: 283-3375

Fairbanks:

1001 Noble Street, Suite 350
Fairbanks, AK 99701
Office: 451-2360
Telex (090) 36-608 ADECGBK

Contact Person: Darren Mulkey

Office: 451-2126

Home: 479-7836

ADEC Headquarters Office

P. O. Box 0
Juneau, AK 99811-1800
Office Phone: 465-2600
Telex: (099) 46-311 ADECJNU
Fax: 586-1391

1. Lynn Kent, Chief, Spill Prevention, Planning, and Management
Office Phone: 465-2630 Home: 463-3494
2. Dan Easton, Acting Deputy Director, Div. of Environmental
Quality
Office Phone: 465-2640 Home: 586-6791
3. Keith Kelton, Acting Director, Div. of Environmental
Quality
Office Phone: 465-2640 Home: 789-1377
4. Mead Treadwell, Special Assistant
Office Phone: 465-2640 Home: 364-3340
5. John Sandor, Commissioner
Office Phone: 465-2600 Home: 586-2497
Home Fax: 586-2490

OTHER DEC:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Kayle Schoenborn, Safety Officer | Office: 465-2675
Home: 789-5451 |
| 2. Tim Bigelow, EQ Safety Officer | Office: 465-2640
Home: 364-2543 |
| 3. Barbara Holian, PIO | Office: 465-2606
Home: 789-1946 |

OTHER STATE AGENCIES

Department of Natural Resources

Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreations

Southeast Region	Office:	465-4563
Bill Garry, Regional Manager	Home:	586-5966
Southcentral Region	Office:	762-2616
Al Meiners, Regional Manager	Home:	276-5187
Northern Region	Office:	451-2695
Mike Lee, Regional Manager	Home:	474-0194

Office of History and Archaeology

Office Phone: 762-2622

Contact Persons:	Judy Bittner	Home:	274-7165
	Robert Shaw	Home:	337-5689

Division of Land and Water Management

SPILLS BY LEASE HOLDERS ON STATE LANDS

Permittees are required to also immediately notify the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Land and Water Management of any unauthorized discharge, leak, or spill involving two (2) barrels or more of hydrocarbons, and all fires, explosions, and discharges of toxic or hazardous substances. Send the Division of Land and Water Management copies of all follow-up incident reports.

24 hr. Spill Report Number.....451-2678

Department of Community and Regional Affairs

Primary:	Paul Day	Office:	563-1073
		Home:	349-5357
Secondary:	Hank Hodge	Office:	563-1073
		Home:	345-7337

Secondary: Nelda Warkentin

Office: 563-1073
Home: 279-0907

Department of Fish and Game

Division of Habitat

Southeast Region - Juneau

Contact Persons: Richard Reed

Office: 465-4290

Home: 789-0212

Janet Schempf

Office: 465-4290

Home: 789-2823

Southcentral Region - Anchorage

Contact Persons: Lance Trasky, Regional Supervisor

Office: 267-2335

Home: 344-4220

Claudia Slater

Office: 267-2336

Home: 694-5266

Arctic Yukon Kuskokwim - Fairbanks

Contact Person: Al Ott

Office: 451-6192

Home: 479-2411

Department of Health and Social Services

Emergency Medical Services

Contact persons:

1. Mark S. Johnson Office: 465-3027
Home: 463-5807
2. Linda Van Houten Office: 465-3027
Home: 463-2679
3. Matt Anderson Office: 465-3027
Home: 789-1594

Epidemiology:

Contact persons:

1. Dr. John Middaugh Office: 561-4406
Home: 333-9349
2. Dr. Mike Jones Office: 561-4406
Home: 338-4748

Department of Labor

Occupational Safety and Health

Office Phone: 465-4856

Home: 789-1259
Office: 264-2597
Home: 333-4310
Home: 237-1010

Department of Military and Veterans Affairs

Division of Emergency Services

Office: 249-1370
376-2337
24 hr: 1-800-478-2337

Kulis Air National Guard Office: 249-1239 (8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.)
24 hr.: 249-1120 (Security Police)

Department of Public Safety

Division of Alaska State Troopers

Statewide, 24 hour 1-800-478-9300
or: 269-5711

Special State Notifications for Hazardous Material Incidents

ADEC, Juneau, Hazardous Waste Program Office: 465-2671
Contact Persons: Jeff Mach Home: 780-4200
 Jeff Ingalls Home: 780-5177

Federal Agencies

Telephone Notification List

National Response Center, Washington D.C.
24 HOUR NUMBERS

1-800-424-9902
toll no.: (202) 267-2675

Federal On-Scene Coordinators

U.S. Coast Guard

[illegible]

OSC Prince William Sound, CG MSO Valdez Office: 835-4791
CDR Edmond Thompson (24 hr)

OSC Western Alaska, CG MSO Anchorage Office: 271-5137
Captain Richard Asaro or: 271-3520 (24 hr)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Alaska Operations Office, Juneau Office: 586-7619
Steve Torok Home: 789-0336

Alaska Operations Office, Anchorage Office: 271-5083
Al Ewing, Asst. Regional Administrator
Mr. Carl Lautenberger Home: 338-1252

U.S. EPA
Region X, Seattle
Mr. Jim Everts

Office: (206) 553-1263
(This is a 24-hour contact
number for EPA)

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NOAA

Alaska Scientific Support Coordinator Office: 271-3593

John Whitney Home: 346-1634

222 W. 8th Avenue #56 Beeper (24 hr): 273-3134

Anchorage, AK 99513-7543 (Coast Guard notifies)

US Department of the Interior

Office of Environmental Affairs

271-5011, FAX: 271-4102

Paul Gates, Regional Environmental Officer

Home: 337-2438

Pamela Bergmann, Regional Environmental Assistant

Home: 333-0489

Bureau of Land Management (Trans-Alaska Pipeline System spills only)

Branch of Pipeline Monitoring

272-2636, FAX: 272-0690

Ken Hunt, Environmental Protection Specialist

Pager: 268-5613

Mike Menge, Pipeline Corridor Officer

Department of Transportation, Alaska Region

Federal Aviation Administration

John White

24 hr

Regional Operations Center

Office: 266-8580

Pager: 268-9664

Office: 271-5936

Federal Highway Administration

Roy S. Ehrhart II

Office: 271-4068

Pager: 268-5612

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE REFERENCE MATERIALS

ANNEX IV

OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE REFERENCE MATERIALS

SOURCES OF TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Because of the tremendous number of hazardous substances in use, sources of accurate technical information are of vital importance. The following information details where responders can obtain expert assistance and technical information regarding the properties of oil and hazardous substances, the hazards involved and recommended response actions for dealing with releases of those substances.

FEDERAL HOTLINES

NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER HOTLINE

TELEPHONE NUMBERS: 1-800-424-8802; (202) 426-2675; (202) 267-2675

PROVIDER AGENCY:

National Response Center
2100 Second Street, SW
Rm 2611 (G-TGC-2)
Washington, D.C. 20593-0001

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES:

The National Response Center serves as a point of contact for responsible parties to fulfill reporting requirements for spills of oil and hazardous substances, and as a source of technical information for On Scene Coordinators at major spill or release incidents. The NRC Hotline provides coordination, assistance, and information for response to incidents involving:

- oil spills,
- pipeline accidents,
- transportation accidents involving hazardous materials or oil,
- releases of radioactive material,
- releases of etiological or hazardous biological substances.

TITLE III/Chemical Emergency Preparedness HOTLINE

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 1-800-535-0202; (202) 479-2449

PROVIDER AGENCY:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES:

This EPA hotline provides communities with help in preparing for accidental releases of toxic chemicals. Communities can call to obtain interim guidelines regarding acutely toxic chemicals. The guidelines cover organizing a community, developing a chemical contingency plan, and gathering site specific information. The hotline also provides a list of more than 400 acutely toxic chemicals.

INDUSTRY HOTLINES

CHEMTREC

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 0-202-483-7616 or toll free 1-800-424-9300.

PROVIDER:

Chemical Manufacturers Association
2501 M Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20037

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES:

CHEMTREC (Chemical Transportation Emergency Center) provides immediate advice 24 hrs. a day to the On Scene Coordinator at a chemical emergency, and then promptly contacts the shipper of the hazardous materials involved for detailed assistance and an appropriate response follow up.

CHEMTREC can provide hazard information warnings and guidance when given the IDENTIFICATION NUMBER or the NAME OF THE PRODUCT and the NATURE OF THE PROBLEM. For more detailed information and/or assistance, or if the product is unknown, attempt to provide as much of the following information as possible:

- name of caller and call back number,
- nature and location of the problem,
- shipper or manufacturer,
- container type,
- rail car or truck number,
- carrier name,

- consignee,
- local conditions.

In addition, the following emergency networks are accessible through CHEMTREC:

CHLOREP - Chlorine Emergency Plan. Established by the Chlorine Institute to handle chlorine emergencies.

Pesticide Safety Team Network - The National Agricultural Chemicals Association operates a national pesticide information and response network providing advice and on site assistance during pesticide emergencies.

IRAP - Interagency Radiological Assistance Plan. IRAP is designed to assist in coping with radiation emergencies. It operates through the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE).

BUREAU OF EXPLOSIVES

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 1-800-826-4662; (202) 835-9500

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES:

The Bureau of Explosives, Association of American Railroads, provides a 24 hr. emergency number that can be used for assistance during hazardous materials incidents involving railroads.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

1. WILDLIFE PROTECTION GUIDELINES FOR ALASKA

(TAB D TO ANNEX X, ALASKA REGION OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN)

PROVIDER AGENCY:

Alaska Regional Response Team Wildlife Protection Working Group
c/o United States Coast Guard
Marine Safety Division
P.O. Box 3-5000
Juneau, Alaska 99802-1217

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT:

These guidelines set forth policies and procedures for dealing with oiled wildlife, and describes all steps that can be taken to protect wildlife during an oil spill. The guidelines cover both coastal marine and inland freshwater areas of Alaska. This document is intended for use as a field manual during spill response.

**2. OIL DISPERSANT GUIDELINES FOR ALASKA
(ALASKA REGION OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE POLLUTION CONTROL
PLAN)**

PROVIDER AGENCY:

Regional Response Team Working Group
c/o United States Coast Guard
Marine Safety Division
P.O. Box 3-5000
Juneau, Alaska 99802-1217

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT:

These guidelines are to be used by the federal On-Scene Coordinator to streamline and expedite the decision making process regarding the use of dispersants in Alaska during spill response. The document contains the policy statement that dispersants should be considered as a tool to mitigate the effects of oil spills in the environment only when mechanical containment and recovery response actions are not workable.

**3. THE BASICS OF OIL SPILL CLEANUP
With Particular Reference to Southern Canada**

CATALOGUE NUMBER: En40-311/1978

PROVIDER AGENCY:

Environmental Emergency Branch
Environmental Protection Service
Environment Canada

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT:

This book explains what happens to oil when it is accidentally spilled on water or land and the specific cleanup strategies which are possible under varying environmental conditions. This material is designed to provide basic information to the public-at-large as well as to public officials and crews involved in the actual cleanup of an oil spill. It is not intended to serve as a field manual. The document contains regional guidelines as well as general guidelines.

4. CEPP/SARA TITLE III SECTION 302 PROFILES

PROVIDER AGENCY:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Toxic Substances
401 M Street, SW
Washington, DC 20460
(202) 382-3736

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT:

The document is a catalog of 366 chemical profiles and is intended for use in the Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program (CEPP). The profiles contain a summary of publically available documented information for chemicals on the EPA list of extremely hazardous substances, such as acute hazard information, chemical properties, and emergency handling techniques.

5. A CONDENSED GUIDE TO CHEMICAL HAZARDS (CHRIS I)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: COMDTINST M16465.11A/SN#050-012-0024-0

PROVIDER AGENCY:

U.S. Coast Guard
Office of Marine Safety, Security, and Environmental Protection
Marine Environmental Response Division
Pollution Response Branch (G-MER-2)
2100 Second Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20593-0001

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT:

CHRIS I provides chemical specific information on 1,016 chemicals for hazard assessment and response techniques as applied to marine environments. CHRIS I is widely used by emergency responders throughout the country.

6. DANGEROUS PROPERTIES OF INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS

AUTHOR:

N. Irving Sax
Van Nostrand Reinhold Co.
135 West 50th Street
New York, N.Y. 10020

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT:

This book provides a single source of concise information on the hazards of nearly 13,000 common industrial and laboratory materials. Descriptive information and technical data are given in the three sections of the book. The main section, "General Information", is designed to expedite retrieval of hazard information. This book is not intended for use on site.

7. EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK

DOCUMENT NUMBER: DOT P 5800.4

PROVIDER AGENCY:

U.S. Department of Transportation
Research and Special Programs Administration
Office of Hazardous Materials Transportation
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 366-2230

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT:

Developed for use by fire fighters, police, and emergency services personnel, the ERG is a guide for initial action to be taken when responding to incidents involving hazardous materials. The guidebook provides vital information in a brief and practical format. It identifies hazardous materials by name and ID number with a corresponding numbered reference guide that describes potential hazards, such as fire, explosion, and health hazards for the respective chemicals. The ERG also describes emergency actions including isolation of the scene; evacuation; protective clothing; response to fire, spills, or leaks; and first aid.

8. EPA OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES RESPONSE MANUAL - ALASKA

PROVIDER AGENCY:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Emergency Response Team
Region 10
1200 6th Avenue
Seattle, WA. 98101

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT:

This is a pocket manual specifically designed for use by emergency response personnel in Alaska. It gives Federal and State officials a convenient reference guide of duties, cleanup techniques, and resources that may be called upon to mitigate and control the effects of an oil or hazardous substance spill.

9. FIRE PROTECTION GUIDE ON HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

PROVIDER AGENCY:

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)
470 Atlantic Avenue
Boston, MA 02210

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT:

The Flash Point Index of Trade Name Liquids and the four NFPA standards that make up the five sections of this guide can be used to identify the hazardous properties of most of the chemicals in commercial use. From the data and recommendations

in the guide, one can take the proper steps to prevent fires and other emergencies during the use, storage, and transportation of chemicals, and can make informed decisions on the procedures to be followed in the event of an accident.

10. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY PLANNING GUIDE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: NRT-1

PROVIDER AGENCY:

National Response Team of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan

G-WER/12

2100 Second Street, SW

Washington, D.C. 20593

(202) 475-8600

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT:

NRT-1 is a cooperative effort of the 14 Federal agencies that constitute the National Response Team. The guide presents a comprehensive approach to hazardous materials emergency planning. The following topics are covered: Federal requirements for emergency planning, related programs, organizing the planning team, organizing the planning process, planning tasks, hazardous materials planning elements, plan appraisal, maintenance of the plan, and criteria for assessing preparedness.

PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT:

The purpose of the guide is to assist communities in planning for hazardous materials incidents.

11. NIOSH POCKET GUIDE TO CHEMICAL HAZARDS

PROVIDER AGENCY:

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Public Health Service

Centers for Disease Control

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT:

Information in this pocket guide comes from the NIOSH/OSHA Occupational Health Guidelines. Presented in a tabular format, it is a reference for industrial hygiene and medical surveillance practices. Included are chemical names and synonyms, permissible exposure limits, chemical and physical properties, signs and symptoms of overexposure, environmental and medical monitoring procedures, recommended respiratory and personal protective equipment, and procedures for treatment.

12. OIL IN THE SEA - INPUTS, FATES, AND EFFECTS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATALOG CARD NUMBER: 85-60541

PROVIDER AGENCY:

Steering Committee for the Petroleum in the Marine Environment
Update Board on Ocean Science and Policy
Ocean Sciences Board
Commission on Physical Sciences, Mathematics, and Resources
National Research Council

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT:

This is a comprehensive text on oil in the marine environment which covers the chemical composition of petroleum hydrocarbon sources; sources of oil input to the sea; chemical and biological methods; physical, chemical, and biological fates; and effects on biological processes and the marine food web. The appendix provides spill case histories for an assortment of major discharges.

13. RESPONSE METHODS HANDBOOK (CHRIS IV)

PROVIDER AGENCY:

U.S. Coast Guard
Office of Marine Safety, Security, and Environmental Protection
Marine Environmental Response Division
Pollution Response Branch (G-MER-2)
2100 Second Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20593-0001

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT:

The handbook contains information on methods for containment and removal of oil and hazardous substance discharges. The appendix lists manufacturers of response equipment. This handbook is intended for use by On Scene Coordinators.

COMPUTER SYSTEMS

1. COMPUTER AIDED MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY OPERATIONS (CAMEO II)

PROVIDER AGENCY:

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Office of Oceanography and Marine Assessment
Hazardous Materials Response Branch
7600 Sand Point Way, NE
Seattle, WA. 98115
(206) 526-6317

TECHNICAL CONTACT:

Mr. John Robinson
Chief, Hazardous Materials Response Branch
NOAA/N/OMA34
7600 Sand Point Way
Seattle, WA. 98115
(206) 526-6317

DESCRIPTION OF COMPUTER SYSTEM:

CAMEO II is designed to help emergency planners and first responders plan for and safely handle chemical accidents. CAMEO II contains response information and recommendations for 2,629 commonly transported chemicals, an air dispersion model (ALOHA) to assist in evaluating release scenarios evacuation options, and several easily adaptable data bases and computational programs that address the emergency planning provisions of SARA Title III. Except for the chemical identification information and recommendations, data must be entered by the user. CAMEO provides the formats and software to intelligently link related data and graphics. CAMEO can include such diverse information as facility floor plans with chemical storage locations linked to Tier II forms; contact lists; information on schools, hospitals, and other population concentrations linked to map locations; response resources; Material Safety Data Sheets; and digitized maps of the planning or response area overlaid with plumes calculated by the air model. It also includes EPA's model for vulnerability analysis for the 366 Extremely Hazardous Substances under Title III and allows for graphic display on a regional map at the user specified chemical concentrations.

HARDWARE ENVIRONMENT: CAMEO II requires a Macintosh Plus, SE or MAC II with a hard disk (11MB needed to run CAMEO).

2. HAZARD ASSESSMENT COMPUTER SYSTEM (HACS)

PROVIDER AGENCY:

U.S. Coast Guard
Office of Marine Safety, Security, and Environmental Protection
Marine Environmental Response Division
Pollution Response Branch (G-MER-2)
2100 Second Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20593-0001

DESCRIPTION OF COMPUTER SYSTEM:

HACS is a collection of chemical data and spill models that provide the Coast Guard with information concerning the hazards and environmental pathways of chemical releases. HACS is accessed through the National Response Center Hotline and is available for planning purposes and for use by On Scene Coordinators during spills.

DATA BASES

1. ENVIROFATE, Chemical Information System

PROVIDER AGENCY:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460

TECHNICAL CONTACT:

Chemical Information Systems, Inc (CIS)
7215 York Road
Baltimore, MD. 21212
1-800-CIS-USER
(301) 321-8440

DESCRIPTION OF DATA BASE:

The data base contains information on the environmental fate or behavior of chemicals released into the environment. The selected chemicals are produced in quantities exceeding 1 million pounds per year. Data include environmental transformation rates and physical and chemical properties. Each record represents an individual test or observation for a given chemical.

DATA BASE ACCESS MODES:

- * Accessed through Chemical Information Systems (CIS)
- * Operational hours: 24 hrs.
- * TYMNET
- * TELENET
- * Hard copy distribution

2. OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE DATA SYSTEM (OHM-TADS)

PROVIDER AGENCY:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Emergency Response Division
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460

TECHNICAL CONTACT:

Chemical Information Systems, Inc (CIS)
7215 York Road
Baltimore, MD. 21212
1-800-CIS-USER
(301) 321-8440

DESCRIPTION OF DATA BASE:

The data base contains specific data pertinent to spill response efforts related to any substance classified as an oil or hazardous substance. Specific data include substance identification, physical properties, uses, animal and aquatic toxicity, persistence, accumulation potential, handling procedures, and suggested methods for disposal of spilled materials.

DATA BASE ACCESS MODES:

- * Accessed through Chemical Information Systems (CIS)
- * Operational hours: 24 hrs.
- * TYMNET
- * TELENET
- * Hard copy distribution

COMPUTER MODELS

1. AREAL LOCATIONS OF HAZARDOUS ATMOSPHERES (ALOHA)

PROVIDER AGENCY:

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Office of Oceanic and Marine Assessment
Ocean Assessments Division
NOAA/N/OMA3
Rockwall Building
Rockville, MD. 20852

TECHNICAL CONTACT:

Dr. Jerry Galt
Chief of Modelling and Simulation Studies
Hazardous Materials Response Branch
NOAA/N/OMA34
7600 Sand Point Way, NE
Seattle, WA. 98115
(206) 526-6317

DESCRIPTION OF MODEL:

ALOHA is an air dispersion model that graphically estimates concentrations of approximately 300 hazardous chemicals. It is based on a Gaussian model and allows user input of atmospheric conditions, amount released, whether release is instantaneous or continuous, and contour level to be represented. Graphic representation of the plume can be either on a grid, at a user specified mapping scale for overlay onto a hard copy map, or on a user input map on which the source has been located. The model, which runs on a Macintosh, also accepts remotely collected real time atmospheric data, which automatically yields 30 second updated plume footprints. ALOHA, originally developed for

research purposes, has been used for training exercises, planning scenarios, and response decisions.

2. ON-SCENE SPILL MODEL (OSSM)

PROVIDER AGENCY:

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Ocean Assessment Division
Hazardous Materials Response Branch
7600 Sand Point Way, NE
Seattle, WA. 98115

TECHNICAL CONTACT:

Dr. Jerry Galt
Chief of Modelling and Simulation Studies
Hazardous Materials Response Branch
NOAA/N/OMA34
7600 Sand Point Way, NE
Seattle, WA. 98115
(206) 526-6317

DESCRIPTION OF MODEL:

OSSM is an interactive trajectory simulation model for real time use in predicting the movement of surface pollutants in the marine environment. The model, which runs on Macintosh or IBM, can use numerous input types and is user friendly. It can be used to predict other than surface spills, but application does not convert well. The National Response Center uses OSSM for coordinating responses to major oil and hazardous substance releases and spills.

- **OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
INCIDENT REPORT FORM**
- **ICS CHECK IN FORM**



STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Oil and Hazardous Materials Incident Report Form

Person Reporting Spill		Title	Phone
Address			
Date Spill Reported/Time		Date Spill Occurred/Time	Knowledge of Spill/Time
Notifications:			
☐ USCG _____ Date/Time _____		☐ EPA _____ Date/Time _____	
☐ USF & WS _____ Date/Time _____		☐ ADF&G _____ Date/Time _____	
☐ State _____ Date/Time _____		☐ Other: _____	
Epidemiologist _____ Date/Time _____			
Weather at Site			
Disposal			
Comments			
Spill Number		Responsible Party	
		Phone	
Address			
Cause			
Location of Incident			
Product Type		Quantity Spilled	Quantity Recovered
Personal Injuries/Damage or Area Affected			
Containment, Cleanup, and Restoration Actions			
Enforcement Actions			
Enforcement Dates		Total Cost	
Prepared By			Date
Manufacturer of Hazardous Material UN ID Number			Date
Prepared by			Date

COMMENTS

Dates

Name

HOURS

TOTAL
HOURS

HOURS

ST/OT

COST

Vehicles

Aircraft

Freight

Samples

Photographs

Equipment

Supplies

Per Diem

Other