

## 5000 – LOGISTICS

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### 5100 – LOGISTICS SECTION ORGANIZATION

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#### REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

##### **Agency Response Guides:**

- [EPA IMH](#)
- [AIMS Guide](#)

##### **Contact Information:**

- [DCRA Alaska Community Database](#)
- [ACP Contact Directory](#)

##### **ICS Resources:**

- [USCG ICS Position Job Aid](#): Logistics Section Chief
- [USCG ICS Job Aids: Operational Planning P's](#): Logistics

The Milepost: Alaska Travel Planner (updated annually, available via local and online booksellers)

#### *5110 – Logistics Challenges in Alaska*

Alaska has a limited road system; most of Alaska is accessible only by air or water. Airport facilities are often limited, and vessel support areas are generally small barge landing areas (i.e., no harbor or dock facilities). Accommodations in small communities are often scarce; in large and small communities during summer tourist seasons lodging is often at full capacity.

Significant logistics challenges exist when responding to incidents off the road throughout Alaska. It is another layer of complexity that is often overlooked during the initial phases of a response. The logistics challenges are dynamic and vary year to year and season to season. The cost and complexity of any response off the road system will challenge each agency, RP/PRP, and/or stakeholder. It is highly recommended that everyone involved manage their own logistics by assigning a logistics coordinator who reports through Logistics Section Chief of the UC. This function cannot be overlooked and must be staffed appropriately as soon as possible for any response.

Logistics for remote Alaska is often routed via a hub and spoke system. This system is based on using larger communities that act as a hub for the smaller surrounding towns and villages. Establishing a logistics supply chain within the nearest hub community is most likely one of the first steps regarding logistics for any environmental response. Regional hubs include: Anchorage, Aniak, Bethel, Dillingham, Fairbanks, Galena, Juneau, Ketchikan, King Salmon, Kotzebue, Nome, Prudhoe Bay, St. Mary's, Utqiagvik, Valdez.

These communities were selected as regional hubs mainly due to regional commercial aircraft routes, lodging availability, hospitals/medical facilities, and other basic services. In the event of an emergency, responders would most likely travel to one of these communities first before getting to their destination. For instance, in order to reach Kaktovik, responders and other resources must fly through Prudhoe Bay.

## 5200 – SUPPORT

### 5210 – Response Equipment and Assets

#### 5210.1 – Agencies

Oil discharge and hazardous substance release response equipment is available through State and federal agencies (see Table 5-1).

Table 5-1: Agency Response Equipment and Assets

Agency	Equipment Description
Federal Agency (Access via FOSC)	
EPA	Monitoring and Sampling; Decontamination; communications (satellite phones and radio); Level A PPE; mobile command post; Anchorage Logistics Center (EOC)
USCG	20 pre-positioned oil pollution response equipment depots: basic equipment package consists of harbor boom, anchor/towing support, various sorbents, generators, emergency lights, and limited PPE. In Anchorage, one VOSS and 5,000 feet of offshore boom (seas to 4 feet) are pre-positioned on four flatbed trailers for quick transport to the scene.
Navy SupSalv	Ship salvage, shipboard damage control, and diving. Response hub in Anchorage/JBER.  For additional details, visit the <a href="#">Navy SupSalv</a> website.
DOD	Multiple military facilities, vehicles, aircraft, heavy equipment
DOI	Boats, aircraft, vehicles, and bunkhouses
State Agency (Access via SOSC)	
ADEC	Pre-positioned response equipment caches, communications equipment, nearshore response packages. Anchorage equipment hub/warehouse.
ADF&G	Vessels
ADOT&PF	Ferries, heavy equipment
ADNR	Heavy Equipment, aircraft support

#### 5210.2 –Response Contractors

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

Table 5-2: Response Contractors

Federal Contractors (Access via FOSC)	
EPA	START Emergency Response Team. Maintains response equipment, BOAs for analytical labs, historic properties specialists, air charters.
USCG	BOA Term Contractors (response contractors)
State Contractors (Access via SOSC)	
ADEC	Response Term Contractors Technical Support and Planning Term Contractors

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

**PRAC/OSRO:** PRACs and OSROs may play an important role in a response. PRACs and OSROs are organizations that may enter into a contractual agreement with an RP/PRP (vessel or facility owner/operator), assisting the RP/PRP in cleanup operations. PRACs/OSROs can provide equipment, trained personnel, and additional resources. PRAC/OSRO Operations and Technical Manuals can be referenced in vessel or facility contingency plans and serve as supplementary reference documents during a response. OSROs generally have access to large inventories of response equipment and personnel resources. The FOSC or SOSC may contract these assets for use. Complete equipment inventories are listed in the respective PRAC/OSRO Operations and Technical Manuals. For more information:

- ADEC maintains a [list of PRACs](#)
- USCG maintains a [list of OSROs](#)

A map with community response equipment Conex container locations and inventory is maintained by ADEC on their [Community Spill Response Agreements and Equipment](#) website.

#### *5220 – Facilities*

For a federally funded response, the GSA and the USCG will locate and contract necessary facilities. For RP/PRP responses, the RP/PRP will be required to provide an adequate command center.

##### **5220.1 – ICP Options**

Regardless of the volume discharged/released, the OSCs and resource agency representatives will initially operate from their normal offices. For significant incidents, a joint command center might be required. In general, a command post is established in the closest community that has the necessary services and support facilities. For responses in remote locations, command posts are often in regional hub communities (e.g., Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau).

There are several established and equipped municipal EOCs throughout Alaska, some of the primary EOCs are listed in Table 5-3. Schools and community centers are often utilized as EOCs in rural communities. Responders should contact local government to arrange use. Many agencies and industry have designated and equipped ICPs and EOCs; these might be available to host a joint command center.

Table 5-3: Established Emergency Operations Center

CITY	FACILITY
Anchorage	Municipality of Anchorage EOC
Anchorage/JBER	State EOC
Wasilla	Matanuska-Susitna Borough EOC
Soldotna	Kenai Peninsula Borough Emergency Response Center
Kodiak	Kodiak Island Borough Assembly Chambers (Designated EOC) Kodiak Alaska Army National Guard Armory (Alternate EOC)
Fairbanks	Fairbanks North Star Borough EOC
Juneau	Juneau Police Department (Primary EOC) Capital City Fire Rescue Glacier Fire Station (Alternate EOC)
Mobile (based in Anchorage)	ADMVA/ADHSEM Mobile EOC

### 5220.2 – Lodging

#### REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

##### Contact Information:

- [Alaska DCRA, Community Database Online](#)
- [ACP Contact Directory](#)

Several commercial lodging facilities are available across Alaska, but during the summer tourist season, most lodging facilities are booked at capacity and availability will be limited. The smaller communities have very limited lodging facilities or no facilities at all. Some possible alternatives to traditional lodging may be the use of RVs, mobile homes, portable work camps/shelters, National Guard Armories, school gyms, etc. But in some of these cases, if the incident is no longer deemed an emergency, specific zoning rules may prohibit use.

Near coastal areas, on-water berthing facilities for response personnel may be required. Chartered passenger vessels, constructed “hotel” barges, or U.S. Navy vessels might be utilized to provide berthing. All “berthing” type vessels must meet current USCG regulatory requirements.

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

### 5220.3 – Port/Dock Facilities/Capacities

#### REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

##### Contact Information:

- [Alaska DCRA, Community Database Online](#)
- [ACP Contact Directory](#)

##### Additional Websites:

- [Alaska Association of Harbormasters and Port Administrators](#)
- [ADOT&PF Ports and Harbors](#)

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

## 5220.4 – Airports/Heliports

### **REFERENCES AND TOOLS:**

#### **Contact Information:**

- [Alaska DCRA, Community Database Online](#)
- [ACP Contact Directory](#)

#### **Additional Websites**

- [AirportIQ 5010:](#)

Refer to Section 3400.

The [Airport IQ 5010 online database](#) provides a list of airport and heliport facilities, searchable by location/city.

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

## 5220.5 – Temporary Oily Waste Storage and Final Disposal Facilities

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

## 5220.6 – Waste Disposal Facilities

Responders should consult with ADEC on the landfill status and the current information on the adequacy of landfills. Currently, no approved hazardous waste disposal sites exist in Alaska. Municipal landfills in Alaska either no longer accept oily wastes or accept only lightly oiled soils. Additional guidance for Alaska Class I and II landfills is available on the [ADEC website](#).

A list of solid waste facilities in Alaska is available on [ADEC's website](#). All facilities are available on the [SWIMS database](#).

## 5220.7– Laboratories

### **Additional Resources:**

- [ADEC List of Approved Labs](#)

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

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

## 5300 – SERVICES

### REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

#### **Contact Information:**

- [Alaska DCRA, Community Database Online](#)
- [ACP Contact Directory](#)

### *5310 – Food*

A major response will require significant quantities of food and the associated equipment necessary for properly handling, storing, preparing, and disposing of food waste. These tasks would require contract support from the local area if the requirements did not exceed local capability. Anchorage has numerous construction support organizations that could provide portable field kitchens and catering support complete with portable shelters; this support can be provided in air-transportable "packages." It is recommended that food and other basic supplies be purchased from stores most immediate to the incident, when possible. Larger responses will require purchases from vendors outside the area. High-speed vessel transport or small aircraft may be needed to deliver food to on-scene personnel.

### *5320 – Medical*

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

### *5340 – Transportation and Heavy Equipment*

#### **5340.1 – Vehicle Rental**

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

Off-road vehicles (all-terrain vehicles and snow-machines) may also be available to rent locally—responders should contact the City, tribe, or lodging facility for recommendations.

#### **5340.2 – Truck and Heavy Equipment Rental**

For trucks and heavy equipment, the Alaska National Guard and the ADOT&PF also may be able to provide resources.

#### **5340.3 – Maintenance**

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

### *5350 – Clothing*

Alaska's environmental conditions dictate that response personnel be equipped to operate in the harsh arctic environment. Personnel must arrive on-scene with adequate clothing to begin working immediately. This includes a complete set of heavy-duty rain gear, steel-toed rubber boots, gloves, hard-hat liner, and warm (preferably not cotton) under garments. Mosquito-netted clothing may also be

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

#### *5360 – Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and Safety Equipment*

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

Fire Resistant Clothing is often required at oil production or refining facilities.

Arctic-weight winter clothing is often required, consistent with on-site conditions and safety protocols, October through May (especially above the Arctic Circle).

All of Alaska is “bear country.” Crews working in remote locations should be trained in how to be safe in bear habitat. Workers may need to be provided bear spray or have designated well-trained guards with the appropriate guns as a precaution against negative human/bear encounters. These remote crews may also require one or more of the following: briefings on how to handle food residue and trash; bear-resistant containers for food and perishable items; and portable electric fencing for camp security to deter bear intrusions.

## **5400 – COMMUNICATIONS**

### **REFERENCES AND TOOLS:**

#### **Agency Response Guides:**

- [AIMS Guide](#)
- [EPA IMH](#)

#### **Contact Information:**

- [Alaska DCRA, Community Database Online](#)
- [ACP Contact Directory](#)

#### **ICS Resources:**

- [USCG ICS Job Aid](#): Communication Unit Leader (COML)

#### *5410 – Emergency Notifications to Community*

### **REFERENCES AND TOOLS:**

#### **Contact Information:**

- [ADHSEM Local Area Emergency Alert System Plans](#)
- [ADHSEM Small Community Emergency Response Plans](#)

Many communities have reverse 911 and broadcast text messaging capabilities to disseminate emergency messages, such as shelter in place recommendations.

Three separate systems for broadcast of emergency messages are available to the OSC. These include the NOAA Weather Radio System, the State of Alaska EAS, IPAWS, and the NAWAS.

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

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

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

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

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

**To activate the EAS, IPAWS or the NAWAS, contact ADHSEM at 1-800-478-2337 or 907-428-7000.**

#### *5420 – Communications Capabilities*

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

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

**ALMR:** The ALMR system is the two-way VHF radio system in use today by first responders and public safety officials for instant, effective, and private communications during everyday operation. The system provides the efficiency, security, and flexibility required during emergencies for communications on demand and in real time. The ALMR transportable capability provides coverage in areas outside the range of the fixed infrastructure to increase capacity during an emergency or event, or to provide temporary communications for a site where communications are down.

Table 5-5 provides a description of agency-owned/managed communication assets in Alaska.

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

Table 5-4: Communications Options

TECHNOLOGY	DESCRIPTION	LIMITATIONS
Landline	Voice and internet/data communications	Service, especially data service can be limited in remote locations.
Cellular	Voice, text and internet/data communications	Service in many locations is limited due to terrain. In remote communities, cell service is often available only through a single provider, cell phones from outside responders on other networks may not work.
Satellite	Telephone and data. Frequently used in extremely remote locations. Satellite phones and portable satellite communications packages are available to establish service.	Service in many locations is limited due to terrain, latitude, and weather
Radio	VHF radio communications is the primary radio band used by the State of Alaska, EPA, and USCG. However, many local emergency responders utilize the UHF band.	Repeater location and accessibility ALMR compatibility
Electronic	Documents may be sent electronically. Additionally, many organizations and communities have social media outlets (i.e. Facebook groups/pages), that allow for rapid dissemination of information to the community.	<i>See limitations on data/internet service.</i>

Table 5-5: Agency Owned/Managed Communications Assets

AGENCY	DESCRIPTION
ADEC	Communications equipment; managed by ADEC PPR Warehouse Portable communications trailer
ADOA Enterprise Technology Services	Provides communications support (907-296-5781 in Anchorage)
ADMVA	Mobile emergency communications system
ADMVA/ Alaska National Guard:	Emergency Communications Response Team 103rd CST has a communications van
DOD	Extensive communications capabilities SUPSALV also has a command trailer
ADPS/AST	Communications trailer

### 5430 – Interpreters

#### REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

##### Contact Information:

- [ACP Contact Directory](#)
- [Alaska Institute for Justice, Language Interpreter Center](#)

With the growing influx of other cultures into Alaska, language barriers may arise. Response staff may need the services of an interpreter, including sign language. Local hospitals, schools and State Troopers are likely sources for the names of available interpreters. EPA Tribal Coordinators can assist in identifying interpreters of Alaska native languages. The Alaska Institute for Justice, Language Interpreter Center is another resource for interpreters.

### 5500 – STATE RESPONSE RESOURCES

#### REFERENCES AND TOOLS:

##### **Logistics:**

- [Community Spill Response Agreements and Local Response Equipment](#)

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

#### *5510 – Types of Incidents and Response Capability*

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