Alaska
Regional Contingency Plan

Version 2

Interim DRAFT
2020

Supporting Federal and State On-scene Coordinators

Alaska RRT

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RECORD OF CHANGES

VERSION #	APPROVAL DATE	SECTION(S)	PAGE(S)	CONTEXT / REASON FOR CHANGE
2018	9/14/2018			Initial RCP
2020	pending	All	Entire Plan	Completed annual validation of ACP in accordance with NCP (40 CFR 300.210), USCG, and State of Alaska policy. Improved grammar and readability and removed duplicate language. Streamlined plan content for sustainable plan management; for example, consolidated external references on the new ADEC References and Tools website. Developed/inserted plan content for sections identified as "TBD" in version 2018. Aligned, as necessary, with changes made to 2020 versions of the four Alaska ACPs.

NOTE: Any future administrative updates or changes to the plan will be posted on the following websites:

http://alaskarrt.org
https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/contingency-plans/response-plans/

Please check the websites for any updates to portions of the plan.

HOW TO USE THIS PLAN/ PLAN CONCEPT

The purpose of the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP) is to provide guidance to area planners and Alaska Regional Response Team members. It is not an operational plan. However, due to mandates of the NCP, the Dispersant Use Plan and In Situ Burning Guidelines are included in the RCP and with their operational checklists and other response elements included in the ACPs.

Appendices: There are five Appendices in the RCP. Each of these appendices are produced and maintained by an ARRT committee, subject to their own public review process and signed by the ARRT co-chairs and ADEC representative. These documents are subject to their own public review process, as appropriate.

Exercises:
This plan shall be periodically exercised by the Regional Response Team to confirm member agency roles, responsibilities, and validation of specific Regional Contingency Plan text.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Record of Changes ..... **ii**
How to Use this Plan/ Plan Concept ..... **i**
Table of Contents ..... **i**
PART ONE – Contingency Planning Guidance **1**
A. Purposes and Objectives 1
B. Government Contingency Planning Requirements & Guidance 2
1. Response and Planning Authorities 2
2. Planning Requirements 5
3. Area Planning Guidance/Policy/Instruction 8
C. Geographic Planning Boundaries 9
1. Southeast Alaska 9
2. Prince William Sound 10
3. Arctic and Western Alaska 10
4. Alaska Inland 10
5. Geographic Zones 11
D. Response Jurisdiction Boundaries 16
1. Multi-Area Responses 16
2. Transfer of FOSC Responsibility 16
E. Area Contingency Plans 17
1. Wildlife Protection Planning Guidelines 17
2. Geographic Response Strategies (GRS) 17
3. Update Procedures and Timelines 18
4. Plan Style & Format 18
F. Sponsorship model 18
G. Online Document Storage 18
ARRT Website 19
ARRT-produced documents, including the following: 19
- RCP, ... 19
- Wildlife Protection Guidelines, ... 19
- Alaska Implementation Guidelines for FOSCs for the Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties During Emergency Response Under the NCP (Alaska Guidelines), ... 19
- Dispersant Use Guidelines, and 19

- In Situ Burning Guidelines. 19
- ARRT meeting summaries and presentations. 19

ADEC Area Committee pages 19
ACPs and area-specific documents 19
ADEC Regional Contingency Plan page 19
Regional Contingency Plan 19
ADEC References and Tools page 19
Useful response references, guidance, and other web-based tools, often referenced in the ACPs. . 19
USCG Homeport 19
COTP Zone specific information, including contingency plans for the zone. 19

PART TWO – Response and Contingency Planning Structure 20

A. Response System and Policies 20
1. National Response System 20
B. Response Policy and Scope 21
a. National Response Policy 21
b. State Response Policy 22
c. Tribal Response Policy 23
c. Local Response Policy 23
d. Responsible Party/Potential Responsible Party Response Policies 23
C. Roles and Responsibilities 24
1. Alaska Regional Response Team 24
2. Area Committees 29
3. On-Scene Coordinators 30
4. Natural Resource Trustees 31
5. Federal & State Agency Roles/Responsibilities 32
6. State Emergency Response Commission Roles and Responsibilities 32
7. Local Emergency Planning Committees Roles and Responsibilities 32
8. Tribal Government Roles and Responsibilities 32
9. Local Government Roles and Responsibilities 33

PART THREE – CHEMICAL COUNTERMEASURES: DISPERSANTS, CHEMICAL AGENTS, AND OTHER SPILL MITIGATING SUBSTANCES, DEVICES, and TECHNOLOGY 34

A. Chemical Dispersants 34
1. Planning Considerations 34
2. Preauthorization Agreements 34
B. In-Situ Burning of Spilled Oil 34

1 1. Planning Considerations 34
2 2. Preauthorization Agreements 35
3 C. Other Non-Mechanical Response Technologies 35
4 **PART FOUR – SUMMARY OF REGIONAL CONCERNS AND ISSUES 36**
5 A. Endangered species consultations 36
6 B. Food Safety 37
7 C. Tribal Coordination and Consultation 37
8 D. Unmanned Aerial Systems 37
9 E. Intentional/Voluntary Wellhead Ignition 37
10 F. Remote Incident Management 37
11 **PART FIVE – APPLICABLE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING/AGREEMENTS (MOU/MOA) 40**
12 **PART SIX –PLAN REVIEW, UPDATE PROCEDURES, & SCHEDULE 47**
13 **PART SEVEN – BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND REFERENCES 48**
14 A. Style Guide 48
15 B. Abbreviations and Acronyms 48
16 C. Definitions 48
17 D. References 55
18 E. Laws and Regulations 55
19 1. Federal 55
20 2. State 65
21 **PART EIGHT – CONTACTS 67**
22 A. EMERGENCY CONTACTS 67
23 B. AGENCY PLANNING POINTS OF CONTACT 70
24 **PART NINE – AGENCY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES 71**
25 A. Federal Agencies 71
26 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 71
27 B. State Agencies 93
28 Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation 93
29 Alaska Department of Military and Veteran's Affairs, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency
30 Management (ADMVA/DHSEM) 96
31 Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR) 97
32

APPENDIX I: ARRT DISPERSANT USE PLAN FOR ALASKA 106
APPENDIX II: ARRT IN SITU BURNING GUIDELINES FOR ALASKA 107
APPENDIX III: HISTORIC PROPERTIES PROTECTION GUIDELINES 108
APPENDIX IV: WILDLIFE PROTECTION GUIDELINES for Oil Spill Response in Alaska (WPG). 109
APPENDIX V: ARRT Guidelines for Places of Refuge Decision-Making 110

PART ONE – CONTINGENCY PLANNING GUIDANCE

A. PURPOSES AND OBJECTIVES

This Regional Contingency Plan (RCP) serves two primary purposes:

- **Guidance to planners** in preparing for a coordinated federal, State, tribal, and local response to a discharge, or substantial threat of discharge, of oil and/or release of a hazardous substance from a vessel or on/offshore facility operating within Alaska's boundaries and surrounding waters. This guidance, in conjunction with the National Contingency Plan, shall be used to inform and support the Area Committee within each planning area in building its Area Contingency Plan (ACP). Each of the four ACPs addresses responses to an "average most probable discharge," a "maximum most probable discharge," and a "worst-case discharge," including discharges from fire or explosion. Planning for these three scenarios covers the expected range of spills likely to occur in Alaska. Hazardous materials response scenarios are also included, where appropriate.
- **Guidance to the ARRT** and its role in supporting a response to an oil discharge or hazardous substance release.

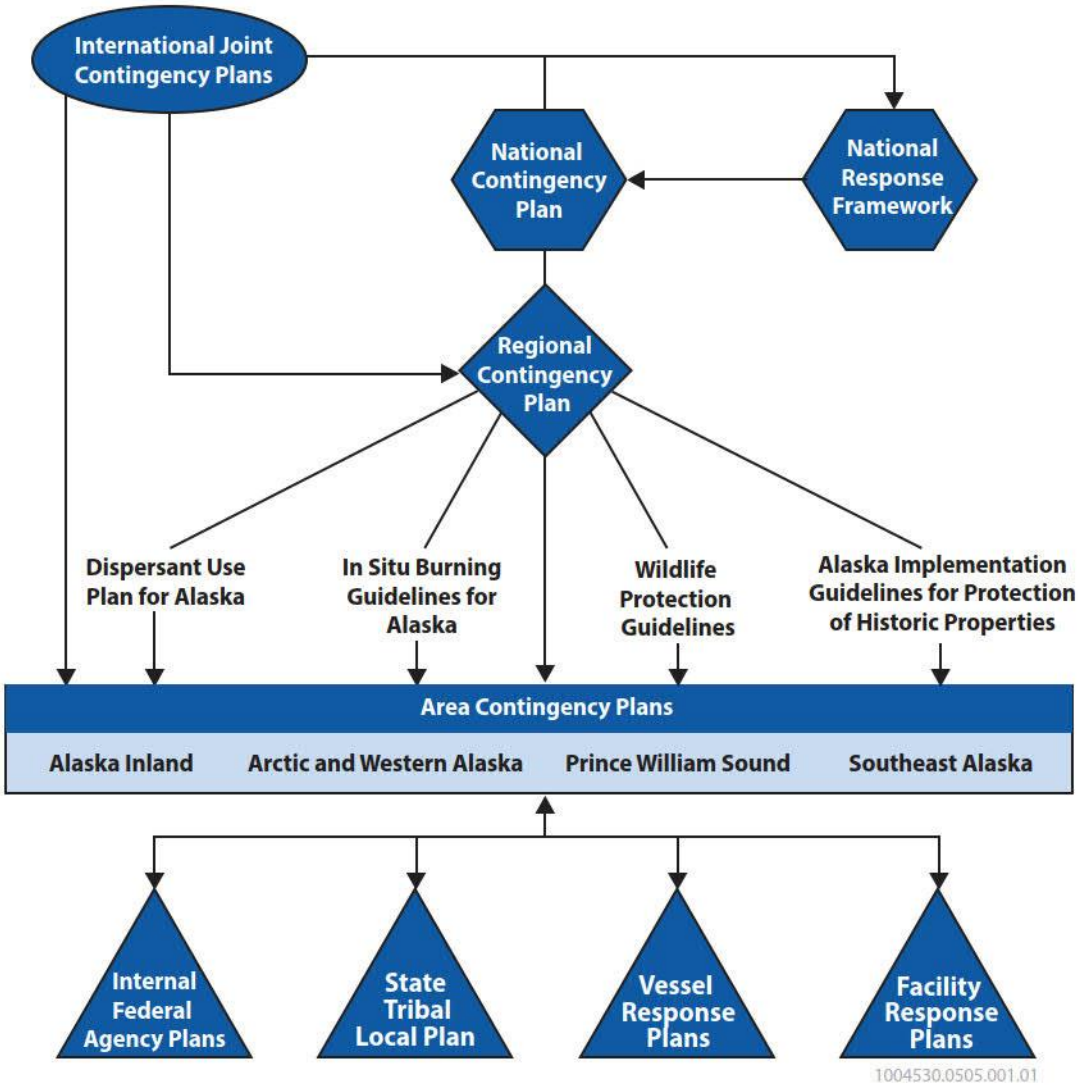
For the purposes of this RCP and the ACPs, the average most probable discharge is the size of an average spill in the area based on historical data. The maximum most probable discharge is also based on historical spill data and is the size of the discharge most likely to occur, taking into account the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

Area Committees are spill preparedness and planning bodies made up federal, State, tribal, and local representatives, as well as other stakeholders. Per 40 CFR 300.210, On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) coordinate the activities of Area Committees and assist in developing comprehensive ACPs that are consistent with the National Contingency Plan (NCP) and this RCP, as well as integrated into other Area Contingency Plans, vessel response plans, offshore facility response plans, on-shore facility response plans, and the operating procedures of the NSFCC. FOSCs and SOSCs for each planning area will identify the composition of the Area Committee in their respective ACPs.

The Area Committee also directs the activities of working groups that periodically update their respective ACP. Multiple working groups might be involved in an ACP update, depending on the needs of the Area Committee to review, revise and/or develop plan content. Working group composition can and should be adjusted to promote the greatest efficiency.

Figure 1 illustrates the relationship of the RCP to other plans.

Figure 1 Contingency and Response Plans



B. GOVERNMENT CONTINGENCY PLANNING REQUIREMENTS & GUIDANCE

1. Response and Planning Authorities

Please see Part Seven "Background Information and References" for a more complete description of the Federal and State laws and regulations that direct and guide oil discharge and hazardous substance release prevention, preparedness and response.

Below is a summary of the primary laws and regulations.

A. Federal

National Contingency Plan	• Established the ARRT;

	• Designates ARRT responsibility for regional planning and preparedness activities before response actions, including the development and maintenance of this RCP; • Designates ARRT responsibility for providing advice and support to the FOSC when activated during a response.
Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1948 (as amended in 1972)	• stipulated broad national objectives to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters (33 U.S.C. 1251). • significantly reorganized, expanded and amended in 1972, becoming known as the Clean Water Act
Clean Air Act (CAA)	•
Clean Water Act of 1977 (CWA)	• Establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States and regulating quality standards for surface waters.
Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90)	• OPA amended the existing Clean Water Act (CWA) (Section 311(j)(4)), • Created the requirement for facility and tank vessel response plans • Created requirement for "area-level" planning and coordination structure to help supplement federal, State, tribal, and local planning efforts. • Establishes Area Committees and ACPs as the primary components of this "area-level" structure.
National Response Framework (2008)	• Guides responses to disasters and emergencies under the Stafford Act.
Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act (Public Law 93-288), as amended	• Establishes the EPA and USCG as lead agency for Emergency Support Function (ESF #10) – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response tasks during responses to incidents for which the President issues a disaster or emergency declaration • Establishes the National Response Framework • NCP is an operational supplement to the NRF • Authorizes Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to reimburse EPA/USCG for specific ESF10 emergency response activities related to oil and hazardous substance incidents, when there is an Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)	• added releases at hazardous waste sites that require emergency removal actions to the NCP's scope. • Established the requirement for inclusion of responses hazardous substance release in area contingency plans
Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)	• Establishes the Local Emergency Planning committees and directs Area Committees to work with them
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)	• Requires Tier Two reporting of hazardous substance storage. Tier Two reports are important provide guide planners and responders awareness to the presence of these substances

B. State

Alaska statute and regulation specific to contingency planning. Authorities granted by the State to respond to emergencies, including oil discharges and hazardous substances releases are addressed further in the ACPs.

AS 26.23.077. Plan Review; Incident Command Systems.	State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) reviews the State Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan
AS 46.03.020(10)(A). Powers of the Department [on Environmental Conservation]	ADEC is empowered to adopt regulations providing for the control, prevention, and abatement of all forms of pollution.
AS 46.04.030 Oil Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plans	Requires facility and vessel operators, that meet specific thresholds, to prepare and submit to ADEC for approval oil discharge prevention and contingency plans.
AS 46.04.200-210 State Master and Regional Plans	Requires ADEC to prepare and maintain State Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan (State Master Plan and Regional Plans)
Chapter 116 SLA 1980. "An Act relating to the prevention and control of oil pollution; and providing for an effective date"	Defines the State's policies regarding oil spills. The purpose of this law is to provide for the safety and protection of human health and welfare of Alaskans from damage resulting from oil spills and to provide the ability to clean up a spill and restore damaged areas.
18 AAC 75.400-425 Oil Discharge Contingency Plans	Describes State requirements for industry oil discharge plans.
18 AAC 75.485 Discharge Exercises	Describes State requirements for drills and exercises.
18 AAC 75.495 Regional Master Plan Boundaries	Describes State requirements of planning boundaries.

The Findings and Intent section of Chapter 116 SLA 1980 ("An Act relating to the prevention and control of oil pollution; and providing for an effective date") clearly sets forth State policy:

> *It is a matter of the highest urgency and priority to protect Alaska's coastal and inside water, estuaries, wetlands, beaches and land from the damage which may be occasioned by the discharge of oil;*
> *The storage, transfer, transportation and offshore exploration for and production of oil within the jurisdiction of the State are hazardous undertakings; oil discharges may cause both short-term and long-term damage to the environment and the beauty of the state, to owners and users of affected property, to public and private recreation, to residents of*

the state and other interests deriving livelihood from fishing, hunting, tourism and related activities;
Assuring sufficient capability, among industrial and commercial interests, and the State and federal governments, to contain and clean up discharges of oil is of vital public interest; weather conditions, logistic constraints and the relative paucity of labor and equipment resources in the state increase the difficulty of oil discharge containment and cleanup in Alaska, making imperative an active State role;
It is the policy of the State that, to the maximum extent practicable, prompt and adequate containment and cleanup of oil discharges is the responsibility of the discharger; it is therefore of the utmost importance to assure that those engaged in oil storage, transfer, transportation, exploration and production operations have sufficient resources and capabilities to respond to oil discharges, and to provide for compensation of third persons injured by those discharges; and
The State should continue its cooperative relationships with appropriate federal agencies, protecting its legitimate interests while working to remove any duplicative or potentially conflicting regulatory activities.

2. Planning Requirements
A. Federal
Regional Contingency Plan
Under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP) response and planning framework, Alaska is covered by the Alaska Regional Response Teams (ARRT), which is responsible for the development and maintenance of the Alaska Regional Contingency Plans (RCP). The ARRT has worked with the USCG, EPA, and ADEC to provide applicable information regarding these agencies' roles, responsibilities, and capabilities, consistent with the provisions of the National Contingency Plan and the Federal response system. NCP requires, to the extent practicable, that the RCP:

• Facilitate and coordinate timely, effective response by various federal agencies and other organizations to discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants
• Be coordinated with state emergency response plans, ACPs, which are described in § 300.210(c), and Title III local emergency response plans, which are described in § 300.215   ○ Coordination is accomplished by working with the Alaska SERC
• Contain lines of demarcation between the inland and coastal zones, as mutually agreed upon by USCG and EPA.

Area Contingency Planning
Under OPA 90 and the NCP, the Area Committee is responsible for developing and maintaining the Area Contingency Plan for their area. Federal law and EPA and USCG guidance requires that each ACP:

Be adequate to remove the worst-case discharge and mitigate a substantial threat of discharge, when implemented in conjunction with the NCP;
Include appropriate procedures for: • Mechanical recovery

• Dispersal • Shoreline cleanup • Protection of sensitive environmental areas • Protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of fisheries/wildlife;
Describe procedures to be followed for obtaining an expedited decision regarding the use of the following: • Dispersants, and other chemical countermeasures, and • *In situ* burning; and • Other mitigating substances and devices.
Describe the area covered by the plan, addressing the presence and proximity of natural resources and areas sensitive for environmental, cultural or economic reasons, including • Population concentrations; • Location of drainage/geographic and topographic features; • Location of drinking water sources and intakes; • Beaches, ports, recreational areas; • Areas of seasonal significance; • Migratory bird flyways; • Critical habitat for threatened or endangered species; and • Cultural resources and historic properties.
Describe the responsibilities of owner/operators and federal, State, tribal, and local agencies in removing a discharge;
Identify response resources, including equipment and personnel
Describe how the plan is integrated into other ACPs and vessel/facility response plans

B. State Requirements

Alaska Statutes, Sections 46.04.200-210 specify State requirements to develop and maintain Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharge and Prevention Contingency Plans.

The State's plan requirements are compatible with the Federal requirements described above but do not mirror them exactly; the State's required Regional Plans are comparable to the Federal requirements for ACPs. This RCP, along with the ACPs, was written wi

th the goal that they would meet both Federal and State planning requirements in Alaska.

State Master Plan (AS 46.04.200)	Develop, annually review, and revise, as necessary, the State Oil and Hazardous Substance Contingency Plans (State Master Plan and Regional Plans).
	Clarify and specify assessment, containment, and cleanup responsibilities of the following: • State, Federal, and municipal agencies; • facility operators; • private parties whose property may be affected by a catastrophic oil and/or hazardous substance discharge
	Describe the Incident Command System and specifies responsibilities in an emergency response for • State, federal, and municipal agencies; • facility operators; • private parties whose property may be affected by a catastrophic oil and/or hazardous substance discharge
	Consider elements of pending or approved vessel/facility contingency plans;
	Identify actions necessary to reduce the likelihood of catastrophic oil discharges and significant discharges of hazardous substances.
State Regional Plans (AS 46.04.210)	Contain detailed, localized information regarding: • Facility locations; • Facility hazard assessments; • Transportation corridors; • Environmentally sensitive areas; • Emergency spill response equipment and personnel
	Information regarding local emergency response capability including the status of Local Emergency Planning Committees.

C. Local Requirements

Local Emergency Planning Committees and Local Emergency Response Plans

The Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986, Title III, and Alaska Statute 26.23.073 require the establishment of Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) in Local Emergency Planning Districts. LEPCs must develop Local Emergency Response Plans. These are also known as Emergency Operations Plans that include:

• Identification of facilities and transportation routes;
• Emergency response procedures for public notification and protection, including evacuation;
• Notification procedures for those who will respond;
• Methods for determining the occurrence and severity of a release;
• Identification of emergency response equipment;
• A program and schedule for training local emergency responders;
• Methods and schedules for exercises;
• Designation of a community emergency coordinator and facility emergency coordinators to carry out the plan;

• Description of an incident command system; and
• Integration with other State-required plans and consideration of elements within approved oil discharge prevention and contingency plans.

Although original Federal requirements focused LEPC planning and preparedness efforts on Extremely Hazardous Substances (i.e., chemicals, not oil), on September 25, 1990, the Alaska Legislature and the Alaska State Emergency Response Commission broadened that focus to include oil and petroleum products.

City and Borough Emergency Plans
Per AS 26.23.060(e), cities and boroughs are required to have an written local or inter-jurisdictional disaster emergency plan for its area is prepared, maintained, and distributed to all appropriate officials. This disaster emergency plan must include a clear and complete statement of the emergency responsibilities of all local agencies and officials."

3. Area Planning Guidance/Policy/Instruction

REFERENCES

- National Incident Management System guidance manual (October 2017)
- EPA Incident Management Handbook
- USCG Incident Management Handbook
- Alaska Incident Management System (AIMS) Guide for Oil and Hazardous Substance Response

Area Planners will utilize the Incident Command System (ICS) for response organization and operations. ICS is based on the National Incident Management System (NIMS). A complete description of the ICS, including descriptions of all its organizational roles and responsibilities, can be found in the federal NIMS guidance manual.

The USCG and EPA have each created their own agency-specific Incident Management Handbooks (IMHs).

Representatives of Federal and State agencies, the oil industry, and spill cooperatives prepared the Alaska Incident Management System (AIMS) Guide for Oil and Hazardous Substance Response to provide standardized spill response management guidelines for spill responders in Alaska. The AIMS Guide merges concepts of the NCP with NIMS, has been customized to meet Alaska's unique needs, is consistent with the EPA and USCG IMHs, and provides useful guidelines for the Alaska spill response community. The guide recognizes and addresses three levels of a response with a corresponding team for each level: the Field Response Team; the Incident Management Team (IMT); and a Crisis Management Team (CMT).

Note: None of these guides (AIMS Guide, USCG IMH, or EPA IMH) is specifically prescribed by this RCP, and none is mandated by this RCP for use by response plan holders or potential responsible parties. Federal and State OSCs will work with the response organization established by the responsible party in responding to and managing oil or hazardous substance releases as long as their organization is compatible with ICS principles.

The AIMS Guide provides the ADEC with detailed guidance to properly respond to major incidents. Region-specific Type 1 Response Action Plans (RAP) have also been developed that provide additional details for the ADEC in terms of "ramping up" for major spill responses. Type 1 RAPs have been developed for the Cook Inlet, Prince William Sound, North Slope (see Figure 3, above), and Southeast response geographic zones, as well as for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System.

During responses to oil or hazardous substance discharges, State and Federal laws require RP/PRPs to respond to and clean up the spill. The State or Federal government will only supplement or take over a response if the RP/PRP cannot be identified, fails to respond, or does an inadequate cleanup job. The significant differences in oil or hazardous substance discharge responses, compared to other incidents, that necessitated many of the adaptations of NIMS ICS procedures, are the involvement of the RP in the response and the likelihood of enforcement action along with oversight and investigatory procedures.

The ICS is organized around the following five major functions.

- Command
- Planning
- Operations
- Logistics
- Finance/Administration

The basic structure remains the same for all incidents, so the ICS can expand and contract to match the size, type, and complexity of the response. Staffing is dynamic, based on need. Using ICS principles, the system can be modified to fit any incident.

C. GEOGRAPHIC PLANNING BOUNDARIES

This RCP covers the entire State of Alaska and offshore waters that are subject to State and/or Federal jurisdiction. The four planning areas are described below.

Planning boundaries for four planning areas (see Figure 2) have been delineated for the purposes of developing geographic-specific ACPs.

Guidance to Planners: The FOSC and SOSC response jurisdictions should be included in the ACPs. The ACPs should also describe when the FOSC is provided by an agency other than EPA or USCG and when there is no FOSC jurisdiction.

ACPs should also describe the transfer of command from one FOSC agency to another as a response

1. Southeast Alaska

The Southeast Alaska area is a coastal zone area. The Southeast Alaska planning area consists of the State of Alaska from Icy Bay, south to the Alaska-Canada Border at Dixon Entrance. The area extends inland 1000 yards from coastline of the waters subject to the tide and seaward to 200 nautical miles offshore from the mean low tide coastline.

At Skagway, Alaska the coastal zone extends from the marine waters and all the Skagway River watershed to the Canadian border, including the Skagway River and its tributaries the community of Skagway, and the Klondike Highway.

FOSC: USCG, Southeast Alaska COTP
SOSC: ADEC, Central Region OSC

2. Prince William Sound

The Prince William Sound is a coastal zone area, that coincides with the MSU Valdez COTP area of responsibility. On land, Prince William Sound is bounded by Cape Puget on the southwest side of the bay and Icy Bay on the southeast (but not including Icy Bay). The area extends inland 1000 yards from coastline of the waters subject to the tide and seaward to 200 nautical miles offshore from the mean low tide coastline.

At Valdez, Alaska, the planning area extends from the marine waters of Valdez Arm to Thompson Pass, including all the city of Valdez, the Lowe River, and the Richardson Highway (Milepost 0-26.1). A map of this area is included as attachments to the USCG-EPA FOSC Boundary MOU.

FOSC: USCG, Prince William Sound COTP
SOSC: ADEC Central Region OSC

3. Arctic and Western Alaska

The Arctic and Western Alaska planning area includes the coastal waters north from the Prince William Sound planning area, north to the international border between Canada and the United States, including adjacent shorelines and waters up to 200 nautical miles offshore from the mean low tide coastline. The area extends inland 1000 yards from coastline of the waters subject to the tide and seaward to 200 nautical miles offshore from the mean low tide coastline.

FOSC: USCG, Western Alaska COTP
SOSC: ADEC, Central Region OSC
ADEC, Northern Region OSC

4. Alaska Inland

The Alaska Inland planning area of Alaska includes the area of the State not included in any of the planning areas described above and as determined by the MOU between the EPA and USCG Seventeenth District USCG-EPA FOSC Boundary MOU. The inland zone is all parts of Alaska inland of 1000 yards from the extent of tide, including all non-tidally influenced navigable waters and wetlands defined as Waters of the U.S. The extent of tide on several of the major rivers in the Western Alaska Area is defined in the MOU between the EPA and USCG Seventeenth District and described below. Maps of these areas are included as attachments to the MOU.

FOSC: USEPA, Alaska Area FOSCs
SOSC: ADEC, Central Region OSC
ADEC, Northern Region OSC
ADEC, Southeast Alaska Region OSC

Coastal/Inland Zone Boundary Definitions

Knik Arm of Cook Inlet: Coastal zone boundary extends to the Knik River-Old Glenn Highway Bridge, including all of the Matanuska-Knik River delta downstream of the bridge. This includes the Glenn Highway from MP 26.5 (Alaska Railroad underpass) to MP 32.5 and the Old Glenn Hwy from its Junction with the Glenn Highway at MP 29.6 to 1000 yards north of the Knik River Bridge.
Kuskokwim River: The river to the southern/downstream confluence of Steamboat Slough near Bethel, AK in within the coastal zone. All villages located on the banks of the Kuskokwim River, downstream of Bethel, are located entirely within the coastal zone. Portions of Bethel, Alaska lie in both the inland and coastal zones, depending on the distance from the river.
Kvichak River: The river to Levelock Creek is within the coastal zone. The community of Kvichak is located entirely within the coastal zone.
Naknek River: The Naknek River to the confluence of Eskimo Creek in King Salmon is within the coastal zone. On land, the coastal zone includes all of the Alaska Peninsula Highway from MP 0 to Eskimo Creek (MP ##) just west of King Salmon 'downtown;' all of Naknek, (including the airport); and most of South Naknek expect for the South Naknek Airport.
Nushagak River: The coastal zone of the Nushagak River extends to Black Point, upstream of Dilligham. On the **Wood River,** tributary the Nushagak, the Coastal Zone extends to the southern end of Sheep Island. In Dillingham, the town center, including all of Wood River Road, Airport Road and Kanakanak Road and the Dillingham Airport are the coastal zone. Aleknagik Road, Waskey Road and adjacent subdivisions and roads are within the inland zone.
Yukon River: The Coastal Zone on the Yukon River extends Pitka's Point and the Andreafsky River confluence. The village of St. Mary's, including the St. Mary's Airport are in the Inland Zone.

Kenai River: The Coastal Zone on the Kenai River extends to Rivermile 12.5 at The Pillars Boat Launch.

Kasilof River: The coastal Zone on the Kasilof River extends to Rivermile 6.

5. Geographic Zones

The State of Alaska requires a Master Plan which addresses 10 'subareas' or geographic zones and several State regulatory requirements that may reference 'subareas.' Under the previous, now superseded, contingency planning framework, these geographic zones formed the foundation for area planning work. These geographic zones are now included within the four ACPs. Therefore, for purposes of the Alaska Regional Contingency Plan and the four ACPs, subarea or geographic boundaries remain in effect, but subarea contingency plans and subarea contingency planning, as specified in Alaska regulatory requirements, are now fully integrated into the relevant Area Contingency Plans. Table 1 shows which geographic zones are associated with which ACPs and the applicable FOSC and SOSC's areas of responsibility. Figure 3 illustrates the geographic zones.

The following table authority breaks down geography by Captain of the Port (COTP) zones. The SOSC authority uses terms such as response "areas and subareas" per Alaska State law; these are not to be confused with the four shows the geographical breakdown for each Area Contingency Plan. The specific verbiage mirrors that of the respective authority.

Table 1: Geographic Boundary Terminology

Area Contingency Plan	**OSC**	**Geographic Boundary/ Area of Responsibility**
Southeast Alaska	FOSC – USCG Sector Juneau	COTP Zone Southeast Alaska
	SOSC – ADEC	*Southeast Area*: • Southeast Alaska Geographic Zone
Prince William Sound	FOSC – USCG MSU Valdez	COTP Zone Prince William Sound
	SOSC - ADEC	*Central Area*: • Prince William Sound Geographic Zone
Arctic and Western Alaska	FOSC – Sector Anchorage	COTP Zone Western Alaska
	SOSC - ADEC	*Central Area:* • Bristol Bay, • Cook Inlet, • Kodiak, and • Western Alaska Geographic Zones *Northern Area*: • Northwest Arctic, and • North Slope Geographic Zones
Inland	FOSC - EPA	Inland zone of Alaska
	SOSC - ADEC	*Central Area, Northern Area and Southeast Alaska Area*: All geographic zones contained within as they refer to the "inland zone"

Figure 2 - Alaska Planning Areas

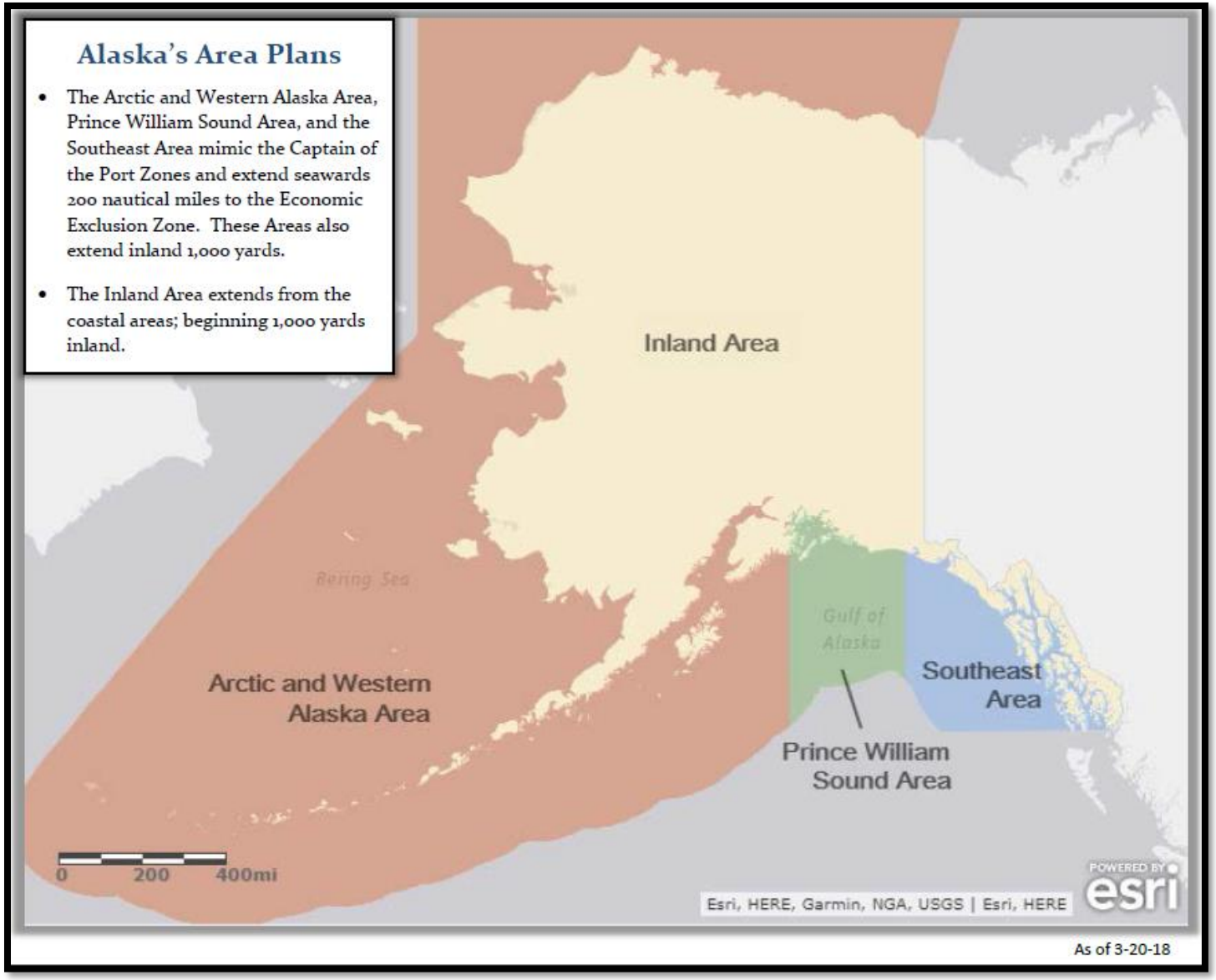


Figure 3 - Federal On-Scene Coordinators, Area of Responsibility

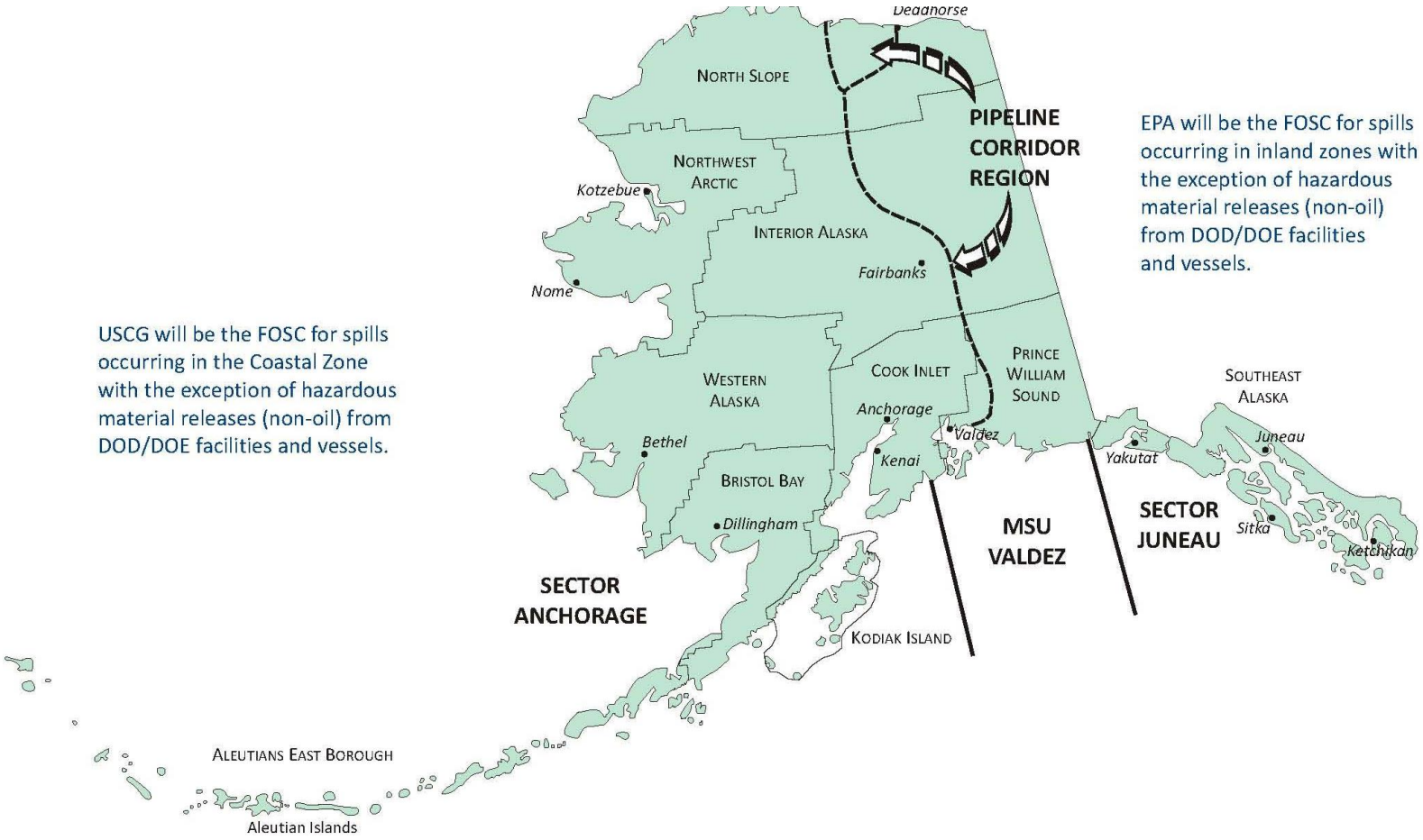
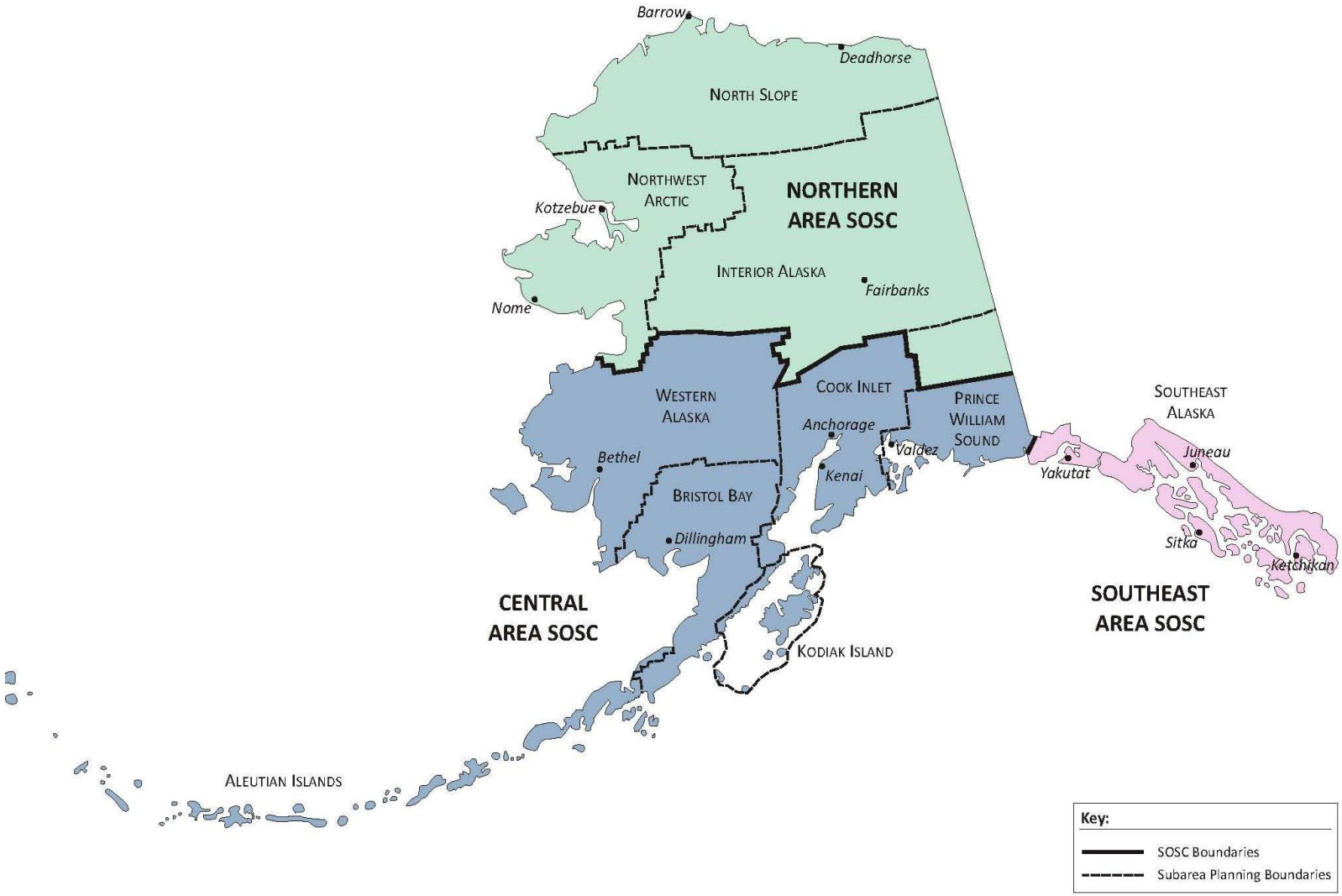


Figure 3 - State On-Scene Coordinators, Areas of Responsibility



D. RESPONSE JURISDICTION BOUNDARIES

In general, the planning areas coincide with FOSC response boundaries, as defined in the MOU between the EPA and USCG Seventeenth District regarding FOSC boundaries. However, FOSC jurisdictions are determined by the location of the incident and impact/potential impact to Waters of the U.S. The Area Contingency Plans describe the FOSC and SOSC response boundaries and areas of responsibilities.

The ARRT recommends that Area Committees include guidance similar to the following content into their ACPs:

Guidance to ACP Planners: The FOSC and SOSC response jurisdictions should be included in the ACPs. The ACPs should also describe when the FOSC is provided by an agency other than EPA or USCG and when there is no FOSC jurisdiction.

Guidance to Industry Planner: Facility Response Plans should reference both the applicable coastal ACP and Alaska Inland ACP if they are on or near a planning or response jurisdiction boundary. Similarly, any Vessel Response Plans for vessels that operate in both the coastal and inland zone should reference both plans. A facility should determine which planning area they are located by using aerial/satellite imagery to measure the distance from their secondary containment to the coastal zone boundary (most commonly defined as tidal high water line (either mean high water or mean highest high water depending on the best available information).

1. Multi-Area Responses

In the event of a response to a discharge/release in multiple planning areas, there is still only one FOSC. If a discharge or release moves from the area covered by one ACP into another area, the authority for response actions may shift. Should a discharge affect two or more areas with different lead agencies having response authority (for example EPA and USCG), the agency whose area is vulnerable to the greatest threat should provide the FOSC. If the agencies cannot agree, the ARRT will designate the FOSC, or refer the matter to the NRT. In all instances, the decision to designate the FOSC in a multi-area response, or to transfer FOSC responsibility, should be documented and clearly communicated to other incident response agencies and organizations.

2. Transfer of FOSC Responsibility

It may be necessary to transfer FOSC responsibility from one agency to another for additional reasons, described below.

- A response transitions from an emergency response to a remedial action.
- A FOSC agency is better suited to coordinate the response to a specific incident.
    - Example 1: EPA may request the USCG provide the FOSC for oil spills near the boundary that will impact coastal waters, or the
    - Example 2: USCG may request an EPA FOSC on certain hazardous substance cases.
- An FOSC agency's emergency response workload exceeds their capability. ◦

- An FOSC is first on scene of an incident outside of his/her jurisdiction and starts response actions before the pre-designated FOSC arrives.

E. AREA CONTINGENCY PLANS

Each ACP are required to comply with 40 CFR §300.210(c). The plan components required in all ACPs include the following:

- A description of the area covered by the plan, including the areas of special economic or environmental importance that might be damaged by a discharge;
- A description of the responsibilities of an owner/operator and of federal, State, tribal, and local agencies in removing, mitigating, or preventing a substantial threat of a discharge;
- A list of equipment (including firefighting equipment), dispersants or other mitigating substances and devices, and personnel available to an owner/operator and Federal, State, and, local agencies, to ensure an effective and immediate removal of a discharge;
- A description of procedures to be followed for obtaining an expedited decision regarding the use of dispersants (lists of response equipment not included must be referred to by reference and/or hyperlinked to the ACP);
- A detailed description of how the plan is integrated into other ACPs, VRPs, and FRPs for onshore and OSRPs for offshore facilities; and
- A detailed annex containing a Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Plan that is consistent with the RCP and NCP. The annex will be prepared in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA NMFS), and other interested natural resources management agencies and parties.

Coastal ACPs: COMDTINST M16000.14 (series) describes the required and recommended components of the coastal zone ACPs must also be consistent with USCG guidance described.
Inland ACP: The EPA Are Contingency Handbook (2018) describes the required and recommended components of the inland zone ACP. The EPA FOSCs and ADEC SOSCs have agreed to format the Inland Alaska ACP in the same format and organization as the Coastal ACPs.

1. Wildlife Protection Planning Guidelines

In accordance with 40 CFR §300.210(c)(3), each ACP shall include a detailed annex containing a Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Plan that is consistent with the RCP and NCP. The annex will be prepared in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the National Maine Fisheries Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA NMFS), and other interested natural resources management agencies and parties. The Coastal ACP will also abide by COMDTINST M16000.14 when developing this section.

2. Geographic Response Strategies (GRS)

Area Committees may create GRSs as a means of prioritizing given resources for site-specific planning and response tactics. The scope and nature of these plans is described in greater detail

in the ACPs. All Alaska GRSs will be posted to the ADEC website at https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/grs/

3. Update Procedures and Timelines

Section 311(j)(4)(C)(viii) of the CWA requires that ACPs be updated periodically by the Area Committee. COMDTINST M16000.14 (series) provides additional requirements pertaining to the updating and maintenance of Coastal ACPs. Area Committees, under the leadership of State and Federal OSCs, will update ACPs as needed, in whole or in part, and conduct appropriate stakeholder outreach, in accordance with existing laws, regulations, and agency policies. For complete review and update procedures, including timelines, see PART SIX.

4. Plan Style & Format

See the ARRT Statewide Planning Committee Contingency Planning Style Guide and plan template recommended by the Statewide Planning Committee to facilitate a common style and plan structure among the four ACPs and associated plans and guidance documents.

F. SPONSORSHIP MODEL

To improve efficiencies with limited resources (personnel and budget), the Statewide Planning Committee in consultation with the Area Committees have developed a 'sponsorship model' for the development or revision of plan content or address a specific topic. Under the sponsorship model, an Area Committee or committee of the ARRT will establish a working group to address a specific issue or topic. This working group may consist of members from outside the sponsoring committee, including representatives from the ARRT member agencies or other area committees, subject matter experts and other interested stakeholders. The products of the working group are then shared with other Area Committees and the ARRT via the ARRT Statewide Planning Committee. Each Area Committee can elect to incorporate any new plan content or references into their ACP – either by insertion into the plan or incorporation by reference. For documents that are recommended by either the Statewide Planning Committees or Area Committees to be incorporated by reference will be posted on ADEC's Reference and Tools website.

G. ONLINE DOCUMENT STORAGE

The Area Contingency Plans, Regional Contingency Plan and supporting and associated documents are available online via several websites. Table XX provides a summary of these websites and the content available at each.

ARRT Website	ARRT-produced documents, including the following: • RCP, • Wildlife Protection Guidelines, • Alaska Implementation Guidelines for FOSCs for the Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties During Emergency Response Under the NCP (Alaska Guidelines), • Dispersant Use Guidelines, and • In Situ Burning Guidelines. • ARRT meeting summaries and presentations. A password-protected document server hosts working drafts and archival drafts of ARRT documents.
ADEC Area Committee pages • Alaska Inland • Arctic and Western Alaska • Prince William Sound • Southeast Alaska	ACPs and area-specific documents
ADEC Regional Contingency Plan page	Regional Contingency Plan
ADEC References and Tools page	Useful response references, guidance, and other web-based tools, often referenced in the ACPs.
USCG Homeport • Western Alaska (Sector Anchorage) • Southeast Alaska (Sector Juneau) • Prince William Sound (MSU Valdez)	COTP Zone specific information, including contingency plans for the zone.

PART TWO – RESPONSE AND CONTINGENCY PLANNING STRUCTURE

A. RESPONSE SYSTEM AND POLICIES

1. National Response System

The National Response System (NRS) was developed to coordinate all government agencies with responsibility for environmental protection in a focused response strategy for immediate and effective cleanup of oil or hazardous substance discharges. The NRS is a three-tiered response and preparedness mechanism composed of the National Response Team (NRT), the Alaska Regional Response Team (RRT), and Area Committees.

Role of the FOSC: The FOSC plans and coordinates response strategies with support from the NRT, ARRT, and RP/PRP, as necessary, to supply personnel, equipment, and scientific support to complete an immediate and effective response to oil spills and hazardous substance discharges.

The NRS is designed to support the FOSC and facilitate responses to a discharge or threatened discharge of oil and/or hazardous substances.

- The NRS supports the FOSC in coordinating federal, State, tribal, and local government agencies; industry; and the RP/PRP during responses.
- The NRS supports the FOSC's Federal removal authority, under the direction of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act's.

NRS and the Unified Command: The NRS is used for all spills, including a Spill of National Significance (SONS). When appropriate, the NRS is designed to incorporate a Unified Command and control support mechanism consisting of the FOSC, SOSC, Local On-Scene Coordinator (LOSC), and the RP/PRP incident commander. A Unified Command establishes a forum for open, frank discussions of problems that must be addressed by the parties with primary responsibility for oil and hazardous substance discharge response. A Unified Command helps ensure that a coordinated, effective response is carried out and all parties' needs are considered.

The roles of the command representatives are described in Section 2200 Unified Command of the ACPs.

The NRS consists of two levels of organization: the National Response Team and the Regional Response Teams.

a. National Response Team (NRT)

The NRT's membership consists of 15 Federal agencies with responsibilities, interests, and expertise in various aspects of emergency pollution responses. The EPA serves as chair and the USCG serves as vice-chair of the NRT, except when activated for a specific incident. The NRT is primarily a national planning, policy, and coordination body and does not respond directly to incidents. The NRT provides policy guidance prior to an incident and assistance during an incident when requested by an FOSC via a Regional Response Team (RRT). NRT assistance usually takes the form of technical advice, access to additional resources and equipment, or coordination with other RRTs.

b. Regional Response Teams (RRTs)

There are 13 RRTs, one for each of the 10 Federal regions in the continental United States, plus the Caribbean, Alaska, and the Pacific Basin. Each RRT has Federal and state representation. The EPA and the USCG co-chair RRTs. Like the NRT, RRTs are planning, policy, and coordinating bodies and do not respond directly to incidents.

B. RESPONSE POLICY AND SCOPE

It is the policy of the ARRT that response actions on non-federal lands should be monitored or implemented by the most immediate level of government with authority and capability to conduct such activities. The first level of response will generally be the responsible party (RP), followed by local government agencies, followed by State agencies when local capabilities are exceeded. When incident response is beyond the capability of the State response, the EPA or USCG is authorized to take response measures deemed necessary to protect public health or welfare or the environment from discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants. The need for Federal response is based on evaluation by the FOSC.

The USCG has three ACPs that cover, in part, how to respond to an oil or hazardous substance spill in the State of Alaska. This includes the identification, prioritization, and cleanup strategies for sensitive areas, and identification of contractors and equipment. The EPA has chosen to combine the inland area into one ACP. The USCG's and EPA's ACPs are separate documents that are compatible with and may be used in conjunction with this RCP for spills that impact both the inland and coastal zones.

These plans, when implemented in conjunction with other provisions of the NCP, will be adequate to remove a worst-case discharge and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge.

a. National Response Policy

Section 4201 of OPA 90 amended Subsection (c) of Section 311 of the FWPCA, and requires the FOSC to "*ensure effective and immediate removal of a discharge of oil or hazardous substance:*

- *into or onto navigable waters;*
- *on adjoining shorelines to navigable waters;*
- *into or onto exclusive economic zone waters; or*
- *that may affect natural resources belonging to, pertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States*."

In carrying out these functions, the FOSC may:

- remove or arrange for the removal of a discharge,
- mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of a discharge;
- direct or monitor all Federal, State, and private actions to remove a discharge; and
- recommend to the USCG Commandant that a vessel discharging or threatening to discharge, be removed and, if necessary, destroyed.

If the discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil or hazardous substance is of such size or character as to be a substantial threat to the public health or welfare of the United States

(including, but not limited to, fish, shellfish, wildlife, other natural resources, and the public and private beaches and shorelines of the United States), the OSC shall direct all Federal, State, and private actions to remove the discharge or to mitigate or prevent the threat of the discharge.

In carrying out this policy, the FOSC may use alternative techniques, countermeasures, or procedures consistent with provisions of the National Contingency Plan and this RCP.

b. State Response Policy

State government has broad statutory authority to protect human health and the environment by overseeing responses. Furthermore, the State is required to maintain an independent response capability for incidents in which the responsible party is unknown, requests assistance, or fails to respond adequately. The legal authorities are listed in section XX of this document. 18 AAC 75.320 contains the criteria by which the State determines the adequacy of response.

State law pre-designates the ADEC as the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) for all spill responses. The State 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 and cleanup. The ACPs describe the response role of the SOSC when the spiller is unknown or fails to adequately clean up the discharge.

State statute designates the ADEC as the lead agency for State spill responses. The 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.

OVERSIGHT: The State assumes an oversight role for every spill. State response activities will be limited to oversight when the SOSC determines that the spiller, or Responsible Party (RP), is responding adequately to a spill, and the spiller neither requests nor needs supplemental assistance.

> In the oversight mode, the ADEC and other State agencies ensure that the spiller properly manages initial response (containment), cleanup, and disposal of contaminated debris, and ensures that environmental restoration is acceptable to the State, local jurisdictions, and the public. In its oversight capacity, the ADEC may issue emergency orders directing the RP to take specific actions. In addition, the ADEC is responsible for documenting, enforcing, and recovering damages, including spill-related costs.
>
> The number of State agencies involved in oversight depends on the spill size and complexity. If there is no Federal response jurisdiction (and thus no Unified Command or FOSC present), Federal Trustee agencies may be involved along with State agencies under the coordination of the SOSC. Overseeing containment and cleanup of a large spill, for example, could trigger the mobilization of all State agencies, described later in this section.

SUPPLEMENTAL AUGMENTATION: In addition to performing its oversight duties, the State may augment the responsible party's efforts 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 the RP to tap all available resources and expertise, including the State's.

TAKEOVER: The State assumes command of containment, control and, cleanup operations. The SOSC will command mobilization and deployment of all State resources. In cleanup mode, the State either participates in cleanup efforts or assumes overall command. If the SOSC determines that the RP's cleanup activities are inadequate, or an RP cannot be located, the State may assume command of the cleanup (if Federal jurisdiction is not an issue). The ADEC will either deploy its own cleanup resources or contract much of the actual cleanup, and focus its efforts on oversight and technical assistance.

c. Tribal Response Policy
Tribes can establish response policies for their areas of concern.
c. Local Response Policy
Local response policy can be established by the local governmental subdivision, whether city, borough or Local Emergency Planning Committee.

d. Responsible Party/Potential Responsible Party Response Policies
Prevention and response activities begin long before spills. State and Federal laws require industries that produce, store, or transport oil to develop oil spill prevention and response contingency plans.

Whether there is an approved industry contingency plan, the spiller is responsible for containment, cleanup, and contaminant disposal, including associated restoration and damage costs. If the spiller is unknown, fails to respond, or performs the response is judged to be inadequate by the SOSC or FOSC, State or Federal agencies with jurisdiction have authority to take over the response and recover expenses from the spiller.

Alaska statutes, 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 the ADEC and to the National Response Center. The ADEC, in turn, will be responsible for relaying appropriate spill reports to applicable State agencies and other stakeholders. 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.

Under the Federal Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), the responsible party has primary responsibility for cleanup of a discharge. The response shall be conducted in accordance with their applicable response plan. Section 4201(a) of OPA requires owners or operators of tank vessels or facilities participating in removal efforts to act in accordance with the National Contingency Plan and applicable response plans.

As defined in OPA 90, each responsible party for a vessel or facility from which oil is discharged, or that poses a substantial threat of discharge into or upon navigable waters, adjoining shorelines, or the Exclusive Economic Zone, is liable for removal costs and damages specified in Subsection (b) of Section 1002. Removal activity undertaken by a responsible party must be consistent with the NCP, this RCP, the appropriate ACP, and applicable facility or vessel response plans. The responsible party must act in accordance with OSC directions at any time during removal actions.

Each RP/PRP for a vessel or facility from which a hazardous substance is released, or that poses a substantial threat of a discharge, is liable for removal costs as specified in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.).

AS 46.04.030 requires oil discharge prevention and contingency plans for the following:

- Oil exploration, production, refineries, and pipeline facilities;
- Storage facilities having a crude oil storage capacity of more than 5,000 barrels or a non-crude oil storage capacity greater than 10,000 barrels;
- Tank vessels and oil barges that transport oil as cargo;
- The Alaska Railroad; and
- Non-tank vessels that exceed 400 gross tons.

There are some facilities and vessels that must demonstrate proof of financial responsibility to the State.

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, increase collective response capabilities, and satisfy individual plan requirements.

Facility and vessel contingency plans must be consistent with the RCP and the applicable ACP(s). Contingency plan requirements direct each operation to identify personnel who will serve as command staff for a spill incident. For the purposes of this RCP, the responsible party's designated commander will serve as the Responsible Party On-Scene Coordinator (RPOSC). For each incident, the RPOSC will direct response activities of the spiller's response organization.

C. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The following content is an overview of the organizations involved in planning, preparedness and potentially response. Specific duties are described in detail in the ACPs.

1. Alaska Regional Response Team

REFERENCES

- ARRT Charter
- ARRT Activation Procedures

The Alaska Regional Response Team (ARRT) is established under the NCP (40 CFR 300.115). The following is a synopsis of the organization and purpose of the ARRT, please utilize the charter located on alaskarrt.org for additional details.

The Alaska RRT (ARRT) recommends changes to the regional response organization as needed, reviews the RCP as needed, evaluates the preparedness of participating Federal agencies and

the effectiveness of ACPs for the Federal response to discharges and releases, and provides technical preparedness assistance to the response community.

As described in the NCP, the ARRT supports On Scene Coordinators (OSC) through two components: the Standing RRT and Incident-Specific RRT.

- **Standing ARRT.** The Standing ARRT provides the regional mechanism for development and coordination of pollution preparedness and response policies and activities. Further, the Standing ARRT provides guidance to Alaska's four Area Committees to ensure inter-area consistency of individual Area Contingency Plans (ACPs) as well as consistency of individual ACPs with the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP) and the National Contingency Plan (NCP).

- **Incident-Specific ARRT.** An Incident-Specific ARRT is formed from the Standing ARRT to coordinate assistance and advice to the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) /Remedial Project Manager (RPM) during such response actions. Members of the Incident-Specific ARRT come from Standing ARRT member agency based on the type of incident, needs of the response, and its geographic location. An Incident-Specific ARRT is chaired by the agency providing the federal OSC/RPM and the Chair determines the members. ADEC will designate an individual to represent their interests in an incident specific ARRT. This representative will work closely with the Co- Chairs where the State of Alaska has interest.

1. ARRT Activation Procedures

Please refer to the ARRT Activation Procedures [Insert Activation Procedures Hyperlink when complete]. These should be used when an Incident-Specific ARRT needs to be formed to support an response. These can also be used for general notification purposes for information sharing regarding actual or potential incidents and/or responses.

2. ARRT Structure and Composition

ARRT composition is described in the NCP at 40 CFR 300.115. The ARRT membership parallels that of the NRT, as described in the NCP at 40 CFR 300.110 with the State of Alaska, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), serving as an additional member. The ARRT is led by Co-Chairs representing the US Coast Guard and the US Environmental Protection Agency. Tribal and local governments may request to be a member of the ARRT. The work of the ARRT is directed by the Co-Chairs, in coordination with the members, and facilitated by the Coordinators.

Co-Chair: The designated individual from the EPA and USCG who lead and as serve as the presiding officers of the ARRT. When appropriate, they serve as the decision-making body of the ARRT, with consultation and advice from the ARRT members. The Co-Chairs will each designate an Alternate Co-Chair to act in their absence.

Member Agency: The Federal Agencies listed below, the State of Alaska, Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), and federally recognized tribes that have requested membership on the ARRT that appoint individuals to serve as members and alternate members on the ARRT.

- Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
- U.S. Coast Guard, District Seventeen (17), (Co-chair)
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10, (Co-chair)
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service, Office of the Regional Forester
- U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Office of Response & Restoration (OR&R),
- U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Navy
- U.S. Department of Energy
- Federal Emergency Management Agency, Alaska Area Office, Anchorage, AK
- General Services Administration
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
- U.S. Department of the Interior, Regional Environmental Officer
- U.S. Department of Justice
- U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA
- U.S. Department of Transportation
- U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- U.S. Department of State

State Membership: The State of Alaska has designated the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), Division of Spill Prevention and Response to represent the State as a member of the ARRT. When an Incident-Specific RRT is activated, ADEC shall participate in all RRT deliberations. The NCP Section 300.910 also outlines the unique role the State plays with respect to pre-authorization and concurrence on OSC's use of the use of dispersants, surface washing agents, surface collecting agents, bioremediation agents or miscellaneous spill control agents listed on the NCP Product Schedule (NCP Subpart J).

Tribal Membership: In accordance with the NCP, federally recognized tribes are invited to participate in ARRT activities and can request membership on the ARRT. See *ARRT Guidelines for Coordination & Consultation with Federally Recognized Tribes* for further information.

3. ARRT Work Plan

Early in the calendar year, ARRT leadership and coordinators hold an annual Leadership Summit to determine CY projects, meetings, and workforce resources. ARRT leadership approves future priorities via the biennial work plan that documents the ARRT's strategic vision; sets ARRT objectives and project priorities; reviews the status of ARRT projects; and identifies necessary resources and assist in resource allocation and management. The plan helps communicate strategic efforts to support area committees and planning development. Much of the work of the ARRT is performed by the ARRT Committees or task or issue-specific working groups.

4. ARRT Committees

The ARRT has four standing committees that provide technical expertise and contingency planning support. Committee membership and updates on current activities are posted on alaskarrt.org website.

- **Cultural Resources Committee**

The Cultural Resources Committee focuses on determination of personnel, resources, and training for Historic Property Specialists. A primary task of the Cultural Resources Committee is to maintain the *Alaska Implementation Guidelines for the Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties during Emergency Response under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.*

- **Science and Technology Committee**

The Science and Technology Committee interfaces with the NRT and provides updates on guidance and tools to support a range of topics including Unmanned Aerial Systems, Intentional Wellhead Ignition, and Surface Washing Agents. The Science and Technology Committee has developed and maintains the "Oil Dispersant Guidelines for Alaska" and the "In Situ Burning Guidelines for Alaska" (see Appendices III and IV);

- ***Statewide Planning Committee***

The Statewide Planning Committee is comprised of the Alaska Regional Response Team Coordinators from EPA, USCG, and ADEC. The Area Committee Secretaries are also members of the group based on ad-hock tasking. A primary task of the Statewide Planning Committee, which is to maintain this document, the Alaska Regional Contingency Plan.

- ***Wildlife Protection Committee***

The Wildlife Protection Committee keeps the ARRT membership appraised on all issues related to protective strategies during response such as hazing, abatement, rescue, and carcass recovery.
A primary task of the Wildlife Protection Committee, which has developed is to maintain "Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Alaska"

5. ARRT Meetings

All members, or the designated alternate member are expected to participate in the ARRT General Meetings, which occur two times annually (these meetings are open to the public). An executive session, Members Meeting is often scheduled to coincide with the General Meeting.

When in-person meeting attendance is not practical, remote meeting participation via teleconference or webconference is encouraged.

6. ARRT Relationship to Area Committees

The ARRT provides guidance to Area Committees, as appropriate, to ensure inter-area consistency and consistency with the RCP and the NCP. To the greatest extent possible, the RCP will be coordinated with ACPs, other State emergency plans, Title III local emergency response plans, and other local disaster plans. Such coordination will be accomplished by working with the Alaska State Emergency Response Commission.

7. ARRT Planning and Preparedness Functions

The ARRT performs the following planning and preparedness functions:

- Review regional pollution emergency response operations and equipment readiness to ensure adequacy of regional planning and coordination for combating discharges of oil and hazardous substances.
- Develop procedures to promote coordination of federal, State, tribal, and local governments, industry groups, and private organizations to respond to pollution incidents.
- Provide information to the NRT on research requirements.
- Maintain a readiness posture to respond to significant discharges of oil or other hazardous substances.
- Recommend National Contingency Plan revisions to the NRT based on observations of response operations.
- Recommend changes to the regional response organization, as needed.
- Revise the RCP, as needed.
- Evaluate the preparedness of participating agencies and the effectiveness of ACPs for the Federal response to discharges and releases.

8. ARRT Response and Coordination Functions

RRTs perform the following response and coordination functions:

- Monitor and evaluate reports generated by the FOSC, ensuring their completeness. Based on this evaluation, an RRT may recommend a course of action in combating a discharge.
- Assist the FOSC in acquiring and employing response resources from federal, State, tribal, and local governments and private agencies. Provide technical assistance for preparedness to the response community.
- Coordinate all Federal public information activities with the FOSC and act as the focal point for information transfer between the FOSC and the NRT to minimize or prevent dissemination of spurious or incomplete information.
- Submit Pollution Reports (POLREPs) to the NRT as determined necessary by the appropriate co-chair.

2. Area Committees

REFERENCES

- Alaska Inland Area Committee
- Arctic and Western Alaska Area Committee
- Prince William Sound Area Committee
- Southeast Alaska Area Committee

Under the CWA, as amended by the OPA 90 and the NCP (40 CFR 300.210), the Area Committee acts as a preparedness and planning body for the Alaska Inland. FOSC and SOSCs serve as co-chairs to the Area Committee. In Alaska, there are four Area Committees, corresponding with the 3 USCG COTP Zones and the Alaska Inland zone. The Area Committees area each comprised of federal, State, tribal, local, industrial, and other non-governmental organization representatives, providing environmental, scientific, and technical expertise. Area Committee members should be empowered by his or her own agency to make decisions on behalf of the agency and to commit the agency to carrying out its roles and responsibilities as described in the ACP.

The primary role of an Area Committee is to act as a preparedness and planning body. The primary objective of Area Committees is to develop, maintain, and exercise ACPs. Area Committees provide a forum for bringing together Federal, State, tribal, and local response stakeholders for the purpose of planning and preparing for responses to major incidents that affect multiple jurisdictions. Area Committees have three primary planning responsibilities (in addition to the protection of human health and safety) which are reflected in their respective ACP:

- Preparation of an ACP, adequate to remove a worst-case discharge and mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such discharge from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility;
- Working with state and local officials to enhance contingency planning and ensure pre-planning of joint response efforts including appropriate procedures for:
    - Mechanical recovery;
    - Non-mechanical tactics;
    - Shoreline cleanup;
    - Protection of sensitive environmental areas; and
    - Protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of fisheries/wildlife.
- Working with state and local officials to expedite decisions regarding the use of chemical countermeasures and in situ burning and other mitigating substances and devices. This planning function does not supersede the FOSC/RRT "Authorization for Use" or preplanning provisions contained in the NCP.

Relationship to the ARRT: The FOSC should solicit the advice of the ARRT to determine appropriate representation from Federal and State agencies. The Area Committee is encouraged to solicit advice, guidance, or expertise from all appropriate sources and establish sub-committees or work groups as necessary to accomplish the preparedness and planning tasks.

3. On-Scene Coordinators

Because of the complex nature of oil and hazardous substance responses, the NCP and the RCP have designated OSCs to act as ultimate authority for their respective levels of government. OSCs represent all agencies from their respective Federal, State, tribal, and local governments in the Unified Command. They also are responsible for coordinating their respective organizations' activities with the activities of other response organizations. The OSC's relationship to plans in order to complete their mandated tasks is shown in Figure 4.

a. Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC)

The Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) is designated under the NCP to direct and coordinate the Federal response to incidents under the authority of Federal laws and regulations. Federal responsibilities are divided into a coastal zone and an inland zone, as defined by an interagency agreement between the EPA and USCG, and described in Part 1.D above. In the coastal zone, the Captains of the Port are designated as FOSCs for oil discharges and hazardous substance releases. For oil discharges and hazardous substance releases in the Inland zone, the EPA designates the FOSC. For hazardous substance releases from any facility or vessel under the DOD's or DOE's jurisdiction, the department with jurisdiction designates the FOSC.

b. State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC)

The SOSC is responsible for directing and coordinating the State's response to oil and hazardous substance discharges. SOSCs are designated by the Commissioner of the ADEC. SOSCs have been pre-designated for the following response areas: Northern Alaska, Central Alaska, and Southeast Alaska. In the event of a major incident, the Commissioner may designate the Director of the Spill Prevention and Response Division or another individual to serve as the SOSC.

The SOSC may appoint an on-scene field representative to act for the SOSC during a response. This representative can be selectively delegated authority by the SOSC.

c. Tribal On-Scene Coordinator (TOSC)

TOSCs are designated by tribal governments with for responses that impact or potentially impact tribal areas of concern. There may be multiple TOSCs within a single UC. The TOSC should help facilitate effective, direct communication between the response and the tribe. Neither the ARRT nor Area Committee specifies who will fill the TOSC role, but that the individual should be someone with a strong command of ICS, the authority to make decisions on behalf of the tribe, knowledge of tribal resources and capabilities, and the ability to commit full time to the response.

d. Local On-Scene Coordinator (LOSC)

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

As long as there is an immediate threat to public safety, the LOSC will serve as the command authority, unless the LOSC requests a SOSC or FOSC to assume that responsibility. Once immediate threats to public safety are abated, either the SOSC and/or FOSC assume command authority for the cleanup operation, depending on jurisdiction and agency response. The LOSC can continue to serve in the Unified Command.

e. Responsible Party's On-Scene Coordinator

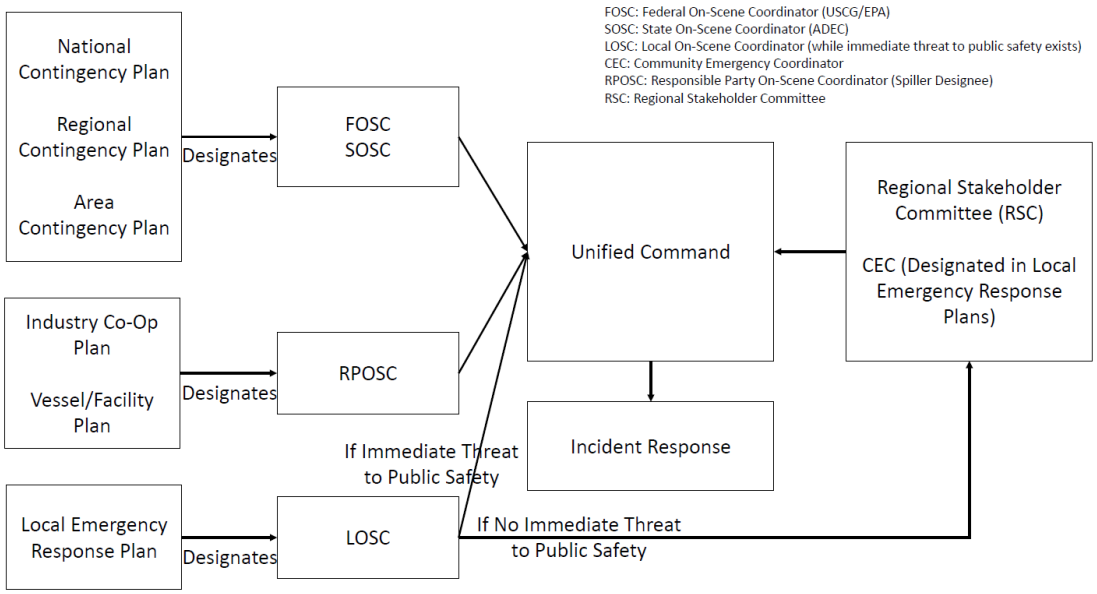
The Responsible Party/Potential Responsible Party's On-Scene Coordinator (RP/PRP OSC) will direct and coordinate their resources in response to incidents for which they are responsible. Facility or vessel response or contingency plans designate the RPOSC. If the facility or vessel does not have a response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

f. Deputy On-Scene Coordinators

Incidents may require one or more deputy OSCs, who should have the same qualifications as the OSC. They may work directly with the OSC, provide relief, or perform certain specified tasks determined by the OSC.

Figure 4

On-Scene Coordinators' Relationship to Plans



4. Natural Resource Trustees

a. Response

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

b. Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR)
NRDA and/or emergency restoration activities are performed under the direction of natural resource trustees and typically are conducted concurrently with response activities. If NRDAR activities take place during the emergency response, the trustees will provide a NRDAR liaison to the Unified Command. The role of this NRDAR liaison is to provide a linkage between NRDAR activities being conducted by the trustees and response activities being conducted by Federal, State, Tribal, Local, and RP/PRP OSCs. In the event that the trustees and RP/PRP are cooperatively conducting NRDAR activities, the NRDAR Liaison will be the conduit for cooperative NRDAR information to the Unified Command.

5. Federal & State Agency Roles/Responsibilities
Refer to Part 9 "Agency Roles and Responsibilities.

6. State Emergency Response Commission Roles and Responsibilities
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 definition of hazardous substance was broadened to include oil. During the 1994 legislative session, Senate Bill 33 was passed, which requires the SERC to address all hazards in addition to implementing SARA Title III. Senate Bill 33 also requires the SERC to review and make recommendations regarding all State, inter-jurisdictional, and local emergency plans. The primary purpose of this review is to ensure compliance with State and Federal requirements.

7. Local Emergency Planning Committees Roles and Responsibilities
Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) were established in State law through House Bill 566. LEPCs are appointed by the SERC with responsibilities to develop, in consultation with local communities and industries, the Local Emergency Response Plans (LERPs, also known as Emergency Operations Plans or EOPs).

State law requires LERPs to contain procedures for responding to release of hazardous substances or a release of substances on the list of extremely hazardous substances. AS 26.23.075 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 review. The LEPCs work with communities to prepare local plans. To facilitate coordination, local plans should use an incident command system (ICS) equivalent to the ICS used in the ACPs. Initial actions of local responders will be consistent with those described in this RCP for all first responders.

8. Tribal Government Roles and Responsibilities
One or more of the 229 federally-recognized tribes in Alaska may be involved in the response to an oil spill or a hazardous substance release. Following an oil spill or hazardous substance release that potentially affects tribal interests, the FOSC will notify appropriate tribes.

Appropriate tribal representative(s) will then be afforded an opportunity to provide input into the response process. Roles and involvement level of tribal entities will vary based on resources and capabilities within each tribal government. The SOSC, likewise, will notify tribes that may be affected by an oil spill or hazardous substance release.

9. Local Government Roles and Responsibilities

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

Local government response does not diminish legal and financial responsibility of the spiller for cleanup.

Initial actions by local governments may include the following:

- Designation of a Local On-Scene Coordinator
- Notifications
- Initial hazard determination
- Communications
- Lifesaving/rescue/emergency medical care
- Fire fighting
- Security (traffic, crowd control, site perimeter)
- On-scene liaison with other parties
- Providing public information
- Evacuation
- Shelter

Local governments and citizens play a key role in spill prevention and, in some cases, initial response. Local governments will be closely involved in all areas of the response as it pertains to their jurisdiction and community by providing an LOSC as part of the Unified Command and a Community Emergency Coordinator (when not provided by the LEPC) as part of the Regional Stakeholder Committee. It is important to note that LOSCs should be properly trained to coordinate an emergency response involving the containment and cleanup of hazardous substances to ensure public safety and minimize contaminant spreading. The ACPs contain training guidelines for LEPCs to assist community planners in understanding State and Federal training requirements.

Descriptions of local government response policies are found in the four ACPs. The applicable LEPC(s) in each area can provide the appropriate information regarding specific local spill response policies. In the absence of an LEPC, or a response from an LEPC, local government should be consulted.

PART THREE – CHEMICAL COUNTERMEASURES: DISPERSANTS, CHEMICAL AGENTS, AND OTHER SPILL MITIGATING SUBSTANCES, DEVICES, AND TECHNOLOGY

Guidance to Planners: Decision-making procedures and other operational guidance should be included in the ACPs. The content below is included per the requirements of the NCP (40 CFR 300, Appendix E) and to describe the roll of the incident-specific ARRT in response when the use of chemical countermeasures is requested by the OSC.

A. CHEMICAL DISPERSANTS

The purpose of the *Alaska Regional Response Team (ARRT) Dispersant Use Plan for Alaska* is to outline the process to be used following an oil discharge in Alaska when dispersant use is being considered in a Preauthorization Area or an Undesignated Area. The complete plan can be found in Appendix I of this document.

1. Planning Considerations

Decisions to use dispersants in Alaska's marine waters involve trade-offs that reflect the complex interplay of many variables. The evaluation of incident-specific trade-offs in the dispersant use decision-making process will, at a minimum, consider the considerations described in Appendix I, section 2.2.

2. Preauthorization Agreements

The *ARRT Dispersant Use Plan for Alaska* constitutes a dispersant use preauthorization plan and a case-by-case dispersant use authorization process in accordance with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) - Subpart J. A detailed description of these agreements can be found in Appendix I.

B. IN-SITU BURNING OF SPILLED OIL

The *ARRT In Situ Burning Guidelines* are used by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, USCG, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on-scene coordinators to authorize an emergency in situ burn of oil. They may authorize burning when mechanical containment and recovery alone are incapable of controlling the oil spill, when burning is feasible, and when the burn will occur at a safe distance from populated areas. The *ARRT In Situ Burning Guidelines* regulations, guidance, and policies can be found in Appendix II.

1. Planning Considerations

The *ARRT In Situ Burning Guidelines* identify (1) the Alaska Regional Response Team's (ARRT's) policy on the use of in situ burning as a response tool; (2) the process to be used by the FOSC/SOSC through the Unified Command to determine whether in situ burning is appropriate following an oil discharge; and (3) entities to be consulted by the FOSC/SOSC to obtain input on a request to conduct an in situ burn. A complete description of planning considerations concerning in situ burn can be found in Appendix II of this document.

2. Preauthorization Agreements

There are no current preauthorization agreements.

C. OTHER NON-MECHANICAL RESPONSE TECHNOLOGIES

Traditional response techniques utilizing mechanical countermeasures such as boons and skimmers are the primary method of oil spill response. In certain circumstances, a non-traditional response technique may be considered to enhance spill mitigation. Subpart J from the NCP authorizes non-mechanical products that may be utilized for response.

What do I need to do, if there is pre-authorization?

The ARRT DOES NOT provide preauthorization for surface washing agents, surface collecting agents, bioremediation agents, or miscellaneous oil spill control agents.

What do I need to do, if there is no pre-authorization?

The OSC may authorize the use of any the aforementioned products without obtaining the concurrence of the EPA representative to the RRT when in the judgment if the OSC, the use of the product is necessary to prevent or substantially reduce a hazard to human life.

If there is NOT an immediate risk to human health, what can I do?

Whenever the OSC authorizes the use of a product pursuant to this situation, the OSC is to inform the EPA RRT representative, state of Alaska, and Department of Commerce/Department of Interior natural resource trustees as soon as possible. Once that to human life has subsided, the continued use of a product shall follow standard case by case approval protocol.

It is recommended that OSCs consult appropriate expertise from the ARRT well in advance in order to expedite the case-by-case approval process.

PART FOUR – SUMMARY OF REGIONAL CONCERNS AND ISSUES

The following are summaries of ARRT projects, initiatives and other statewide/regional issues that can affect contingency planning and/or response in Alaska. The ARRT Statewide Planning Committee recommends that Area Committees consider addressing these issues in their ACPs.

A. ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSULTATIONS

ESA Compliance and Emergency Responses: The ARRT monitors progress of responses to ensure compliance with FWS and NMFS (the Services) conservation recommendations, requests for support, and ESA consultations at the regional level.

ESA Compliance and Contingency Planning:
Biological Assessment of the Alaska Federal/State Preparedness Plan for Response to Oil & Hazardous Substance Discharges/Releases (Unified Plan), prepared by EPA and USCG and submitted to USFWS and NMFS January 23, 2014. USFWS and NMFS issued their Biological Opinions (BiOps) on February 27, 2015 and May 15, 2015, respectively.

These BiOps contain mandates and recommendations for the EPA and USCG regarding oil pollution preparedness, planning, and response actions. Among those requirements is annual reporting back to the Services on steps taken as the responsible federal action agencies toward achieving those mandates and recommendations.

In 2018, USFWS and NMFS confirmed that the new RCP and ACPs did not require a new BA since it was a restructuring of the previous plans, and no new tactics were added to these plans.

5-Year Review: The ESA requires a periodic review. In 2020, the ARRT submitted inquiries to the USFWS and NMFS asking if a review was necessary or appropriate. Both services affirmed it was not necessary at this time. A review, potentially leading to a new BA and BiOps, should be considered if/when any new tactics are added to the plans or new species are identified as threatened or endangered.

Annual Reporting: The first annual reporting to the Services was summarized in Section III of the ARRT Annual Report 2015 (issued January 20, 2016). The CY 2016, and all subsequent reports, include detailed accounting of compliance measures and means taken by the ARRT and the FOSCs with direct reference to the FWS BiOp Conservation Recommendations and the NMFS BiOp Reasonable and Prudent Measures (RPMs), including Terms and Conditions, and Conservation Recommendations. Past reports may be found at www.alaskarrt.org

Section 7 Consultation & Exercises: NMFS has advised the EPA and USCG that response exercises do not meet the definition emergencies, and therefore not subject to the provisions of the emergency Section 7 consultation process described in their BiOp. Exercise planners should to plan to consult with the Services well in advance of any exercise to ensure normal ESA section 7 consultation). Exercises do not meet the definition of an emergency, and emergency consultations cannot be applied to drills/exercises.

B. FOOD SAFETY

The massive Exxon Valdez spill in 1989 and Selendang Ayu spill on Unalaska Island polluted wide swaths of coastline and nearshore waters resulting in the closures for commercial and subsistence fisheries. Since the Valdez incident, the Alaska Regional Response Team (ARRT) which has periodically requested scientific studies about food safety issues to inform planners, responders, and promote best practices.

In 2017, the ARRT partnered with researchers from the non-profit Oil Spill Recovery Institute to fund a NUKA Research study about the regulatory authorities related to food safety and security during emergency responses. The study was completed in 2018 and should to be referenced within the Area Contingency Plans and as necessary utilized by Planning Sections during active oil spill or hazardous substance responses. It is available via the ADEC References and Tools page.

C. TRIBAL COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The ARRT developed the *"ARRT and Alaska Area Committees Guidelines for Coordination and Consultation with Federally Recognized Tribes" (2014, pending update 2020).* The goal of these Guidelines is to build upon existing individual agency tribal coordination and consultation guidance, and to ensure tribal input is an integral part of ARRT and the coastal and inland zone Area Committees -related activities and decision-making. These guidelines are not appropriate for FOSC-led response actions, but the planning and preparedness activities of the ARRT and Area Committees.

D. UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS

The use of unmanned aerial systems (UASs), also referred to as unmanned aerial vehicles and aerial drones, has been an issue of discussion at the Area Committee, ARRT and NRT level. The Arctic and Western Alaska Area Committee sponsored the development of a UAS protocol.

E. INTENTIONAL/VOLUNTARY WELLHEAD IGNITION

Intentional or voluntary wellhead ignition is a potential response tactic. In 2018, EPA Region 10 general council advised that the FOSCs have the authority to approve use of this tactic and this tactic should be included in the ACP. The Arctic and Western Alaska Area Committee anticipates activating a working group to further address this issue in 2020/2021.

F. REMOTE INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

Remote incident response management is often necessary in Alaska. For example, it's a common circumstance to have a Unified Command post in a hub city such as Anchorage, Valdez, Fairbanks, or Juneau, where IMT/EOC facilities are located, while the response operations are

hundreds of miles away. Remote management can also be necessary in situations such as, but not limited to, the following:

- Travel is precluded to weather or other environmental conditions;
- Timely response guidance and management is necessary in a timeframe faster than travel is practical [wordsmith this; in other words: advise is needed now/ can't wait to travel] or the response timeframe is shorter than travel time;
- Available personnel-support logistics at the response site are limited and cannot accommodate outside responders;
- Budgetary limitations restrict on-site management;
- Social distancing due to illness/disease;
- Seasonal and/or hazardous conditions that shut down or limit field activities and trigger responders to focus on reconnaissance and trajectory analysis of the spread of the spill; or
- The phase of the response does not require in-person oversight.

In any of these situations, the Unified Command staff may be co-located or working is separate locations, with response personnel in a different location.

The requirement for remote response management should be anticipated to occur during any major response, however there are less frequent, high consequence contingencies that need to be accounted for:

- **Trans-national Response:** An incident occurring at or near the border shared between Alaska and either Canada or Russia would require some remote management as the response is managed not by the traditional Unified Command staff but by national-level staff in coordination with their counterparts in either Canada or Russia.
    - For more information on trans-national responses, refer the Joint Contingency Plans available on the ARRT website.
- **Area Command Response:** Area Command responses with multiple or wide-spread response areas inherently require remote management of one or more of the response locations.
- **Natural Disaster Response:**
    - Limitations due to infrastructure damage, responder safety and support etc. following natural disaster
    - Limitations due to requirements for social distancing or quarantine due to pandemic or epidemic disease.

Key principles to incorporate during situations that require remote management are the following:

- **Flexibility.** Flexibility is key adjust operational plans based on future and projected conditions.
- **Leveraging technology** to ensure steady and reliable communications with field operators and between members of the unified command who may also be in different locations. Technology options to augment remote management include:
    - **Communications:** teleconference and web-conference and website or online servers for sharing of documents, photos and other incident files.

- **Situational Awareness & Surveillance:** digital photographs and video; 'live' imagery feeds. Non-traditional imagery capture technology should be considered such as the use of UAS and/or satellite imagery.

- **Maintenance of communication discipline** is necessary between the remote managers and any on-site responders to facilitate response actions. Field personnel and remote personnel should establish schedules for timely and accurate daily reports of progress. and consistency from public relations personnel relaying status reports to general public.

The ARRT recommends that these factors be considered and accounted for within requisite Area Contingency Plans.

PART FIVE – APPLICABLE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING/AGREEMENTS (MOU/MOA)

The following documents represent existing agreements between response agencies at the Federal and State level. Additionally, local response agreements are currently under negotiation between the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and specific local communities.

Copies of these MOU/MOAs are available on the Alaska RRT website [insert location].

Memorandum of Agreement Between the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement - U.S. Department of the Interior and the U.S. Coast Guard- U.S. Department Of Homeland Security, BSEE/USCG MOA OCS-03, Oil Discharge Planning, Preparedness and Response.	
Signatory Parties: BSEE, USCG	
Date: 2017	**Status:** Current
Notes: https://www.bsee.gov/interagency-agreements-mous-moas/signed-moa-ocs-03-oil-discharge-planning-18jan2017	

Memorandum of Agreement between the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (Division of Spill Prevention and Response) and the Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (Division of Emergency Services) (January 1992). This MOA highlights response and planning roles and responsibilities for each agency during declared disaster emergency situations and non-declared events.	
Signatory Parties: ADEC, ADMVA	
Date: 1992	**Status:** TBD
Notes: *MOA reference code "g."*	

Memorandum of Understanding between the Alaska Departments of Health and Social Services, Military and Veterans Affairs, Environmental Conservation, and Labor (September 1982) concerning emergency response to peacetime radiation incidents and accidents. This MOU outlines specific agency roles and responsibilities during a peacetime radiological accident/incident.	
Signatory Parties: ADHSS, ADMVA, ADEC, ADOL	
Date: 1982	**Status:** Current
Notes: *MOA reference code "h."*	

Letter of Agreement Between the Minerals Management Service, Alaska Outer Continental Shelf Region, and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Regarding Pollution Prevention and Response Preparedness for Oil and Gas Facilities on Alaska Submerged Lands (October 2005). This Letter of Agreement was entered into by the parties concerned for the purpose of coordinating and implementing requirements with respect to oil spill prevention and response preparedness for offshore oil and gas facilities and

pipelines on State of Alaska submerged lands and offshore areas which demonstrate a likelihood of affecting State waters in the event of a catastrophic spill.	
Signatory Parties: DOI/MMS, ADEC	
Date: 2005	**Status:** TBD
Notes: *MOA reference code "m."*	

Memorandum of Agreement Between the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (June 1994). The purpose of this agreement is to address unknown third party hazardous substance contamination on State property under the jurisdiction of DOT/PF.	
Signatory Parties: ADEC, ADOT&PF	
Date: 1994	**Status:** TBD
Notes: *MOA reference code "q."*	

Local Response Agreement Between the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and the Fairbanks North Star Borough (FNSB) (June 1996). The purpose of this agreement is to facilitate coordinated and effective oil and hazardous substance release responses within the State, and provide for reimbursement by the ADEC for actual costs, other than normal operating expenses, incurred by the Borough in the abatement of a release or threatened release of oil or a hazardous substance as authorized under State law. Under this agreement, the ADEC State On-Scene Coordinator can request the services of the Fairbanks Hazardous Materials (Hazmat) for response to a Hazmat incident (including incidents which may occur beyond the jurisdictional boundaries of the Borough).	
Signatory Parties: ADEC, Fairbanks North Star Borough	
Date: 1996	**Status:** Current
Notes: *MOA reference code "r."*	

Local Response Agreement Between the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and the Municipality of Anchorage (MOA) (April 1998). The purpose of this agreement is to facilitate coordinated and effective oil and hazardous substance release responses within the State, and provide for reimbursement by the ADEC for actual costs, other than normal operating expenses, incurred by the MOA in the abatement of a release or threatened release of oil or a hazardous substance as authorized under State law. Under this agreement, the ADEC State On-Scene Coordinator can request the services of the MOA Hazardous Materials (Hazmat) for response to a Hazmat incident (including incidents which may occur beyond the jurisdictional boundaries of the municipality).	
Signatory Parties: ADEC, Municipality of Anchorage	
Date: 1998	**Status:** Current
Notes: *MOA reference code "s."*	

Memorandum of Agreement Between the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (October 1998). This memorandum of agreement outlines the process for accessing and using Alaska Marine

Highway System vessels (State ferries) in support of oil spill cleanup activities and operations.	
Signatory Parties: ADEC, ADOT&PF	
Date: 1998	**Status:** TBD
Notes: *MOA reference code "v."*	

Use Agreement Between the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (October 1998). This use agreement outlines the process for accessing and using Alaska Department of Fish and Game vessels in support of oil spill cleanup activities and operations.	
Signatory Parties: ADF&G, ADEC	
Date: 1998	**Status:** TBD
Notes: *MOA reference code "w."*	

Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Alaska Operations Office) and the U.S. Coast Guard Seventeenth Coast Guard District Concerning FOSC Response Boundaries for Oil Discharges and Hazardous Substance Releases (Dec 1994). This MOU establishes the emergency response boundaries for Coast Guard and EPA Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs) for response to oil discharges and hazardous substance releases in Alaska. Thirty-five chartlets of Western Alaska were included as enclosures to the MOU, but have been removed from the MOU contained in this Annex. Contact the USCG, Seventeenth District (Marine Environmental Protection Branch) for copies of the chartlets.	
Signatory Parties: EPA Alaska Operaitons Office, USCG D17	
Date: 1994	**Status:** Current
Notes: *MOA reference code "e."*	

Memorandum of Understanding Between the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (May 1994). This MOU clarifies roles and responsibilities regarding preparedness and response to an Inland Zone Oil Discharge from the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System.	
Signatory Parties: EPA, DOI/BLM	
Date: 1994	**Status:** Current
Notes: *MOA reference code "k."*	

Memorandum of Understanding Between the Regional Director of the Minerals Management Service Alaska OCS Region and the Assistant Regional Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region X, Alaska Operations Office (July 1994). This MOU establishes Minerals Management Service (MMS) responsibility for offshore oil facilities located in Cook Inlet, Alaska, as authorized in the MOU between the Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Transportation, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, dated February 3, 1994, regarding division of Agency jurisdictional

responsibilities for spill prevention and control, response planning, and equipment inspection activities under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90).	
Signatory Parties: DOI/MMS, EPA Alaska Operations Office	
Date: 1994	**Status:** Current
Notes: *MOA reference code "l."*	

Memorandum of Understanding on Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Prevention and Response Between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Region 10) and the State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (July 1997). This MOU outlines procedures for coordination and cooperation between the State of Alaska and the EPA (Region 10) with regard to implementing and exercising their statutory and regulatory duties related to oil spill planning, prevention, and response.	
Signatory Parties: EPA Region 10, ADEC	
Date: 1997	**Status:** Current
Notes: *MOA reference code "n."*	

Memorandum of Agreement on Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Prevention and Response Between the Commander, Seventeenth Coast Guard District and the State of Alaska (June 2009). This MOA outlines procedures for coordination and cooperation between the State of Alaska and the Coast Guard Seventeenth District in regards to implementing and exercising their statutory and regulatory duties related to oil spill planning, prevention, and response.	
Signatory Parties: USCG D17, State of Alaska	
Date: 2009	**Status:** Current
Notes: *MOA reference code "a."*	

Memorandum of Agreement between the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company and the U.S. Coast Guard, Seventeenth Coast Guard District Concerning the Application of Chemical Dispersants for Oil Spill Response (December 1994). This MOA expands the capability of applying dispersants to oils spills in Alaska waters through the joint utilization of Alyeska Pipeline Service Company (APSC) and the Seventeenth Coast Guard District (USCG) personnel and equipment (to include the use of USCG aircraft, and APSC oil dispersants and application equipment).	
Signatory Parties: Alyeska Pipeline Service Company, USCG D17	
Date: 1994	**Status:** Current
Notes: *MOA reference code "j."*	

Inter-Agency Memorandum of Agreement Regarding Oil Spill Planning and Response Activities Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act's National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan and the Endangered Species Act (2001). This agreement, which was approved by the U.S. Coast Guard, Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Department of the Interior (Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service), and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (National

Marine Fisheries Service and National Ocean Service), is used to identify and incorporate plans and procedures to protect listed species and designated critical habitat during spill planning and response activities.	
Signatory Parties: USCG, EPA AOO, DOI, USFWS, NOAA/NMFS, NOAA/National Ocean Service	
Date: 2001	**Status:** Current
Notes: *MOA reference code "y."*	

Memorandum of Understanding Among the Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Transportation, and Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (February 1994). This MOU establishes the jurisdictional responsibilities for offshore facilities (including pipelines), and outlines the basic responsibilities of the parties concerned with regard to spill prevention and control, response planning, and equipment inspection activities.	
Signatory Parties: DOI, DOT, EPA,	
Date: 1994	**Status:** Current
Notes: *MOA reference code "b."*	

Oil Spill Memorandum of Cooperation between the Province of British Columbia, the State of Washington, the State of Oregon, and the State of Alaska (June 1989). This memorandum outlines a cooperative effort amongst the signatory agencies to reduce the potential for major oil spills through development of a joint emergency response plan, technology sharing, joint exercises and training, and committee reviews of prevention and response procedures.	
Signatory Parties: British Columbia, State of Alaska, State of Washington, State of Oregon	
Date: 0	**Status:** Current
Notes: *MOA reference code "i."*	

States/British Columbia Oil Spill Task Force Mutual Aid Agreement (January 1996). The purpose of this agreement is to set specified conditions whereby certain contingency plan holders may be allowed to meet temporarily reduced response standards in order that their response equipment may be available for mutual aid. This agreement assures that most of the spill response equipment on the West Coast will be available to respond rapidly in the event of a major spill.	
Signatory Parties: British Columbia, State of Alaska, State of Washington, State of Oregon	
Date: 1996	**Status:** Current
Notes: *MOA reference code "o."*	

Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Concerning Cooperation in Combating Pollution in the Bering and Chukchi Seas in Emergency Situations (May 1989).	
Signatory Parties: USA, USSR	
Date: 1989	**Status:** Current
Notes: *MOA reference code "p."*	

U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) and Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) Index of Memorandums of Understanding/Agreement (MOUs/MOAs). Effective 2017.	
Signatory Parties: DOI/BSEE, USCG	
Date: 2017	**Status:** Current
Notes: ***https://www.bsee.gov/sites/bsee.gov/files/bsee_and_uscg_index_for_mou-moa.pdf***	

Executive Council Agreement to Support the State-Federal Joint Pipeline Office (2008). The agreement calls for the signatory agencies to work cooperatively to provide for efficient and comprehensive monitoring and oversight; provide for coordinated decision making within the JPO; develop interagency approaches to oversight of the Trans Alaska Pipeline System in addition to petroleum and natural gas pipelines jurisdictions to ADNR, BLM, and U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT); work cooperatively to achieve pipeline system integrity, public safety, and environmental protection; share information to minimize gaps and overlaps in conducting pipeline monitoring activities; oversee system reliability to achieve continuity of transportation services; and provide for coordinated consistent external communications.	
Signatory Parties: ADEC, ADFG, ADOL, ADNR, ADPS, ADOTPF, , DOD ACE, BLM, MMS, DOT PHMSA, TSA, USCG, EPA	
Date: 2008	**Status:** Unable to verify status
Notes: *MOA reference code "x."*	

Memorandum of Agreement Establishing an Operating Agreement for the Joint Pipeline Office (2008). The agreement calls for the signatory agencies to provide coordinated State and Federal permitting, monitoring, enforcement, and preparedness planning activities on the Trans Alaska Pipeline System and other petroleum and natural gas pipelines. The Agreement encourages an intergovernmental relationship that will coordinate interagency action in regulating and overseeing pipelines pursuant to each agency's authorities and regulations.	
Signatory Parties: ADEC, ADFG, ADOL, ADNR, ADPS, ADOTPF, , DOD ACE, BLM, MMS, DOT PHMSA, TSA, USCG, EPA	
Date: 2008	**Status:** Unable to verify status
Notes: *MOA reference code "z."*	

PART SIX –PLAN REVIEW, UPDATE PROCEDURES, & SCHEDULE

To be developed.

PART SEVEN – BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND REFERENCES

The purpose of the following information is to provide some background information applicable to this plan, the ACPs and other associated plans and documents.

Please see the Response Abbreviations and Acronyms List and Definitions on the ADEC References and Tools page.

A. STYLE GUIDE

The ARRT Statewide Planning Committee maintains a Contingency Planning Style Guide to help ensure consistency between the Alaska plans. It is available on the ARRT website, under ARRT Committees and Working Groups.

B. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

The ARRT Statewide Planning Committee maintains a master Abbreviation and Acronym List to help ensure consistency between the Alaska plans. This list is not comprehensive of all acronyms that might be used in plans and during responses. It is the intention of the committee that the ACPs should include their own abbreviation and acronym lists that are specific for that plan. This master list available on the ARRT website, under ARRT Committees and Working Groups.

C. DEFINITIONS

Activation: notification by telephone or other expeditious manner or, when required, the assembly of appropriate members of the RRT.

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

C-Plan: A casual, vernacular term used to describe any type of contingency or response plan in Alaska.

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).

Coastal waters: for the purpose of classifying the size of discharge, “coastal waters” are the waters of the coastal zone and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers.

Command post: a site located at a safe distance from the spill site where response decisions are made, equipment and staff deployed, and communications handled. State incident command personnel are 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, as well as local citizens upon request (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, SARA Title III).

Containment and cleanup: 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, including 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, that 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 a 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, as determined by the Governor, represents a grave and substantial threat to the economy or environment of the State.

1. **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 may require evacuation or sheltering of nearby residents or businesses or which causes a serious environmental threat.
2. **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.
3. **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 breakup of concentrations of spilled oil into droplets, thereby promoting the mixing of oil into the water column with the intent to accelerate dilution and degradation rates.

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

First Federal Official: the first Federal representative of a participating agency of the National Response Team (NRT) to arrive at the scene of a discharge or release. This official coordinates activities under this RCP and may initiate, in consultation with the FOSC, any necessary actions until the arrival of the predesignated FOSC. A state with primary jurisdiction over a site covered by a cooperative agreement will act in the stead of the First Federal Official for any incident at the site.

Geographic Response Strategy: Geographic response strategies (GRS) are site-specific spill response methods used to protect sensitive coastal environments from the deleterious effects of petroleum product spills or other hazardous substance spills. GRS provide first responders with specific guidance for rapid deployment of pre-identified actions to protect priority sensitive sites.

Hazardous material: [insert]

Hazardous substance: an element or compound that, 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 public health or welfare, including but not limited to fish, animals, vegetation, or any part of the natural habitat in which they are found. (Under State of Alaska law, oil is considered a hazardous substance.)

HAZWOPER Training: training that is required by 29 CFR 1910.120 for personnel involved in post-emergency response operations at which personnel may be exposed to hazardous substances.

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 serves a public purpose.

Incident Action Plan: the strategic goals, tactical objectives, and support requirements for responding to an incident. All incidents require an action plan.

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.

Inland waters: for the purpose of classifying the size of discharges, “inland waters” are waters of the United States in the inland zone and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers.

Local Emergency Response Plan (LERP): [INSERT, include … In Alaska, there are not plans called "LERPs," however, there are local plans that serve as LERPs such as Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs) and Small Community Emergency Response Plans (SCERPs).

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 the Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act and in coordination with local jurisdictional boundaries.

Local Emergency Planning District (LEPD): geographical planning districts established by the State Emergency Response Commission under the Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act.

Local Emergency Response Plan (LERP): a plan developed for an LEPD by a Local Emergency Planning Committee under the Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. LERPs must be reviewed by the State Emergency Response Commission.

Local government: public entities responsible for the security and welfare of a designated area as established by law. A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal entity (FEMA), or in Alaska a Native Village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity.

Multiagency Coordination Committee (MAC): an ICS term that refers to the functions and activities of representatives of involved agencies and/or jurisdictions who come together to make decisions regarding the prioritizing of incidents and the sharing and use of critical resources during an emergency response. The MAC organization oversees the incident commander, but is not a part of the on-scene response, nor is it involved in developing operational tactics. However, the incident command system used in Alaska for responses to oil and hazardous substance discharges does not employ MAC organization, but instead uses a Regional Stakeholder Committee (RSC) that works with the Unified Command.

Municipality: a borough or city incorporated under Alaska law.

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.

Oil Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan (ODPCP): A State-required plan for terminals and distributors of crude and refined oil products; Marine tankers and barges that transport

crude and refined oil products; oil pipelines; onshore and offshore oil exploration and production facilities; refineries; nontank vessels and railroad tank cars (see AS 46.04.900).

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

4. **Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC):** the Federal official predesignated by the USCG or USEPA to coordinate and direct Federal responses under Subpart D of the NCP, or the official designated by the lead agency to coordinate and direct removal actions under Subpart E of the NCP. Generally, the EPA will provide the FOSC for discharges or releases into or threatening the inland zone and the USCG shall provide the FOSC for discharges or releases into or threatening the coastal zone. However, if the release is from a facility or vessel under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of DOD or DOE, then the DOD or DOE will be the lead agency and designate the FOSC. For releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants from a vessel or facility under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of a Federal agency other than the USCG, EPA, DOD or DOE, then that Federal agency will provide the FOSC for all removal actions that are not emergencies.
5. **State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC)**: the OSC designee of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. Three SOSCs have been predesignated by the ADEC Commissioner.
6. **Tribal On-Scene Coordinator (TOSC):** the person designated by the tribe(s) who's areas of concern are impacted or threatened by the discharge/release
7. **Local On-Scene Coordinator (LOSC)**: the designated Community Emergency Coordinator under the Local Emergency Response Plan or by other local emergency guidance references. Where no LERP exists, the police or fire chief or other emergency services official will generally serve as the LOSC.
8. **Responsible Party/Potential Responsible Party's On-Scene-Coordinator (RP/PRP OSC)**: the person designated as incident commander or chief command staff in the facility or vessel contingency plan. In RP/PRP led responses, the RP/PRP OCS will typically serve as the Incident Commander (RP/PRP IC).

Place of Refuge: A "place of refuge" is defined as a location where a vessel needing assistance can be temporarily moved and where actions can then be taken to stabilize the vessel, protect human life, reduce a hazard to navigation, and/or protect sensitive natural resources and/or other uses of the area (e.g., subsistence collection of mussels, commercial fishing, recreational boating). A place of refuge may include constructed harbors, ports, natural embayments, temporary grounding sites, or offshore waters. A vessel moved to a temporary grounding site must be removed after emergency actions are completed. There are no pre-approved places of refuge identified in Alaska.

Pollutant or Contaminant: defined by Section 104 (a)(2) of CERCLA, shall include, but not be limited to, any element, substance, compound, or mixture, including disease-causing agents, that, after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingesting through the food chain, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction), or physical deformation in such organisms or their offspring. The

term does not include petroleum, including crude oil and any fraction thereof that is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under Section 101(14)(A)-(F) of CERCLA, nor does it include natural gas, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas of pipeline quality (or mixture of natural gas and synthetic gas). For purposes of the NCP, the term pollutant or contaminant means any pollutant or contaminant that may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare.

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

Regional Stakeholder Committee (RSC): a committee composed of individuals and representatives of entities that may be affected by an emergency incident. It is a type of a Multi-agency Coordination Committee (MAC). The RSC may include local government representatives, community emergency coordinators, Regional Citizens Advisory Council representatives, landowners, leaseholders, and special interest groups. RSC membership may vary from incident-to-incident and from phase-to-phase. Agencies/ organizations that are functioning as part of the overall ICS response structure would not normally be included in the RSC. The RSC does not play a direct role in setting incident priorities or allocating resources, but can advise the Unified Command and provide recommendations or comments on incident priorities and objectives, and the incident action plan.

Remedial investigation: a process undertaken by the lead agency (or responsible party if the responsible party will be developing a cleanup proposal) that emphasizes data collection and site characterization. A remedial investigation is undertaken to determine the nature and extent of the problem presented by the release. This includes sampling and monitoring, as necessary, and gathering of sufficient information to determine the proposed extent of remedial action. Part of the remedial investigation involves assessing the source of the contamination at or near the area where the hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants were originally located (source control remedial actions) or whether additional actions will be necessary because the hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminates have migrated from the area of their original location (management of migration). The remedial investigation is generally performed concurrently and in an interdependent fashion with the feasibility study. However, in certain situations, the lead agency may require potential responsible parties to conclude initial phases of the remedial investigation prior to initiation of the feasibility study.

Remedial Project Manager (RPM): the official designated by the lead agency to coordinate, monitor, or direct remedial or other response actions under the NCP.

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. Although the responsible party is responsible for paying damages for injured resources, Federal and State trustee agencies (and not the OSCs) are responsible for evaluating the need for and implementing any necessary restoration programs.

Small Community Emergency Response Plan (SCERP): a customized flipbook with essential, community-specific, information to assist the community's response to a disaster. The SCERP differs from an Emergency Operation Plan (EOP) and does not replace your community or borough EOP. Instead, the SCERP supports an EOP by providing a quick response reference tool that assists communities with limited response capabilities through the crucial first 72 hours of an event.

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 reviews 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.

Volunteer: any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency that has authority to accept volunteer services (examples: See 16 U.S.C. 742f(c)). A volunteer is subject to the provisions of the authorizing statute and the NCP.

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, within 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.

Waters of the U.S. (WOTUS): waters federally regulated under the Clean Water Act (CWA). The 1972 amendments to the Clean Water Act established over "navigable waters," defined in the Act as the "waters of the United States" (CWA Section 502(7)). Many Clean Water Act programs apply only to "waters of the United States."

D. REFERENCES

Please see the ADEC References and Tools website for a complete list of references.

E. LAWS AND REGULATIONS

1. Federal

Primary Oil Discharge and Hazardous Substance Release Prevention, Preparedness and Response Laws and Regulations (Source: Excerpt from EPA's 2018 AREA CONTINGENCY PLANNING (ACP) HANDBOOK)

Authority	Description
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and 42 U.S.C. §9601-9675	CERCLA establishes both an emergency response program designed to stabilize or cleanup releases of hazardous substances that pose a threat to public health or the environment, and a remedial response program to take actions consistent with a permanent remedy (instead of or in addition to removal actions) in the event of a release or threatened release of hazardous substances posing a threat to public health or the environment. CERCLA also authorizes response to releases of pollutants or contaminants which may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare. Executive Order 12580 delegates response authorities to EPA and USCG. CERCLA called for the revision of the NCP after the enactment of the statute in 1980 and authorized revisions from time to time. The NCP provides the organizational structure and procedures for preparing for and responding to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants. https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/USCODE-1999-title42/USCODE-1999-title42-chap103-subchapI-sec9601/content-detail.html
Clean Water Act 33 U.S.C. 1321	Under 33 U.S.C. 1321 (j)(4) of the CWA, the President (or delegate) is authorized to establish Area Committees comprised of qualified personnel from federal, state, and local agencies and of federally recognized tribes, where applicable. The CWA also provides for a detailed annex containing a Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Plan as part of the NCP per 33 USC 1321(d)(2)(M). Area Committees are to prepare ACPs that detail methods and procedures for responding to a worst-case discharge, including the division of responsibilities among various authorities in a response. Each Area Committee is required under CWA 311(j)(4)(C) to submit this plan to the President (or delegate) for review and approval. The authorities assigned to the President under 33 U.S.C. 1321(j)(4) for the inland zone have been delegated by Executive Order 12777 to the EPA Administrator, who has in turn re-delegated these authorities to EPA Regional Administrators. Regional Administrators may further re-delegate the authorities to the Division Director level. Responsibilities for each Area Committee, under the direction of the FOSC for its area, include the requirements below, among others listed in Section 1 of this Handbook: • Prepare an ACP for its area; • Work with state, local and tribal officials to enhance the contingency planning of those officials and to assure preplanning of joint response efforts, including appropriate procedures for mechanical recovery, disposal, shoreline cleanup,

	protection of sensitive environmental areas, and protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of fisheries and wildlife; • Work with state, local and tribal officials to expedite decisions for the use of dispersants and other mitigating substances and devices; and • Update the ACP periodically *See https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/USCODE-2014-title33/pdf/USCODE-2014-title33-chap26-subchapIII-sec1321.pdf for the complete 2014 changes to the CWA statute.*
The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90)	OPA 90 establishes mechanisms for the federal government to prevent and respond to oil discharges. OPA 90 extensively amended the CWA to provide enhanced capabilities for oil discharge response and natural resource damage assessment. 7 See https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/USCODE-2014-title33/pdf/USCODE-2014-title33-chap26-subchapIII-sec1321.pdf for the complete 2014 changes to the CWA statute. 28 2018 AREA CONTINGENCY PLANNING (ACP) HANDBOOK Title IV, Section 4202, National Planning and Response System, amended subsection 311(j) of the CWA with respect to the National Planning and Response System. It defines Area Committee and ACP requirements and deadlines for agencies. Pursuant to OPA 90 section 4202(b)(1)(A), the President is to designate areas for which ACPs are to be established. As stated above, the President delegated to EPA the responsibility for designating the areas and appointing the committees for the "inland zone". Under the CWA, ACPs are developed by Area Committees under the direction of the FOSC for their area. OPA 90 Section 4202(b)(1)(A), also requires that in designating areas, the President will ensure that all navigable waters, adjoining shorelines, and waters of the exclusive economic zone are subject to an ACP. Under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP) response and planning framework, the territory of the U.S. is covered by thirteen Regional Response Teams (RRTs) and Regional Contingency Plans (RCPs). The zones of the thirteen RRTs follow the ten standard federal regions, except for the following three subregional areas that each have their own RRT: (1) Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands; (2) Alaska; and (3) Hawaii, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Pacific Island Governments, and American Samoa (See Figure 1). The inland areas of the thirteen RRTs serve as the designated areas for the inland zone. USCG designates areas for the coastal zone. These coastal zone areas are based on the 48 USCG Captains of the Port (COTP) areas. The areas covered by COTPs are smaller than the RRT areas and include major river systems associated with the ports. Unless otherwise designated, the RRTs serve as the Area Committees for the inland zone. RRTs are composed of representatives from federal, state, local, and tribal governments. See also the April 24, 1992 Federal Register Notice (57 FR 15198): Designation of Areas and Area Committees Under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (Document posted at https://response.epa.gov/sites/3857/files/Designation%20of%20Areas%20 Federal%20Notice_4-24-92.pdf).
The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)	The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) provides for the coordinated and integrated response by the federal government, as well as state, tribal and local governments, to prevent, minimize, or mitigate a threat to public health or welfare posed by discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants. The NCP is authorized by CERCLA and the CWA, as amended by OPA 90. **Section 300.210 Contingency Plans** provides for three levels of contingency plans under the NRS, including: The NCP, Regional Contingency Plans (RCPs), and ACPs. These plans are available for inspection at EPA Regional offices or USCG district offices. Under

	the direction of a FOSC and subject to approval by EPA, the agency responsible for the inland zone, each Area Committee, in consultation with the appropriate RRTs, USCG DRGs, the USCG NSFCC, SSCs, LEPCs, and SERCs, is to develop an ACP for its designated area. This plan, when implemented in conjunction with other provisions of the NCP, is to be adequate to remove a worst-case discharge of the NCP, and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge, from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in or near the area. In developing the ACP, the FOSC coordinates with affected SERCs and LEPCs. The ACP provides for a well-coordinated response that is integrated and compatible, to the greatest extent possible, with all appropriate response plans of state, local, and nonfederal entities, and especially with Title III local emergency response plans. **Section 300.210(c)(3),** provides that ACPs are to include the following elements: • A description of the area covered by the plan, including the areas of special economic or environmental importance that might be damaged by a discharge; • A detailed description of the responsibilities of an owner or operator and of federal, State, tribal, and local agencies in removing a discharge, and in mitigating or preventing a substantial threat of a discharge; • A list of equipment (including firefighting equipment), dispersants, or other mitigating substances and devices, and personnel available to an owner or operator and federal, State, tribal, and local agencies, to ensure an effective and immediate removal of a discharge, and to ensure mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of discharge (this may be provided in an appendix or by reference to other relevant emergency plans (e.g., state or LEPC plans), which may include such equipment lists); • A description of procedures to be followed for obtaining an expedited decision regarding the use of dispersants; and • A detailed description of how the plan is integrated into other ACPs and tank vessel, offshore facility, and onshore facility response plans approved by the President, and into operating procedures of the NSFCC. Area Committees are to incorporate into each ACP a detailed annex containing a Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Plan (FWSEP) that is consistent with the RCP and NCP. The annex is to be prepared in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and other interested natural resource management agencies and parties. The annex is to address fish and wildlife resources and their habitat, and is to include other areas considered sensitive environments in another section of the annex, based upon Area Committee recommendations. The annex is to provide the necessary information and procedures to immediately and effectively respond to discharges that may adversely affect fish and wildlife and their habitat and sensitive environments, including provisions for a response to a worst-case discharge. Such information is to include the identification of appropriate agencies and their responsibilities, procedures to notify these agencies following a discharge or threat of discharge, protocols for obtaining required fish and wildlife permits and other necessary permits, and provisions to ensure compatibility of annex-related activities with removal operations. https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/CFR-2001-title40-vol24/CFR-2001-title40-vol24-sec300-5

	NCP: §300.150 Worker Health and Safety, 40 C.F.R. https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/CFR-1996-title40-vol14/CFR-1996-title40-vol14-sec300-150 **Section 300.910:** Use of Dispersants and other Chemicals: Authorization of Use https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/CFR-2011-title40-vol28/CFR-2011-title40-vol28-sec300-910/content-detail.html
The Stafford Act 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq	The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) describes the programs and processes by which the federal government provides disaster and emergency assistance to state and local governments, tribal nations, eligible private nonprofit organizations, and individuals affected by a declared major disaster or emergency. The law establishes the process for requesting and obtaining a Presidential disaster declaration, defines the type and scope of assistance available under the Stafford Act, and sets the conditions for obtaining assistance. The Stafford Act covers all hazards, including natural disasters and terrorist events. The NCP is an operational supplement to the National Response Framework (NRF). The NRF was issued by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and is an overarching guide that describes how the nation responds to all types of domestic emergencies, including natural disasters and terrorist incidents. It describes the roles of federal, state, local, and tribal governments, as well as non-governmental organizations and the private sector. Under the NRF, DHS coordinates the federal response to incidents requiring significant federal coordination, which includes incidents for which the President issues a disaster or emergency declaration under the Stafford Act. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) may utilize Stafford Act funds to reimburse EPA for specific emergency response activities related to actual or potential hazardous materials (hazardous substances, pollutants, contaminants, and oil) incidents through the NRF under Emergency Support Function (ESF #10) – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response, when there is an Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration. EPA may also provide other assistance when requested by FEMA. Response to oil and hazardous materials incidents is generally carried out in accordance with the NCP. NCP structures and response mechanisms remain in place when ESF #10 is activated, but coordinate with NRF mechanisms. During Stafford Act responses, some procedures in the NCP may be streamlined or may not apply. ESF #10 may be activated by DHS for incidents requiring a more robust coordinated Federal response, such as: • A major disaster or emergency under the Stafford Act; • A federal-to-federal support request (e.g., a federal agency, such as the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) or U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), requests support from ESF #10 and provides funding for the response through the mechanisms described in the Financial Management Support Annex); or

	• An actual or potential oil discharge or hazardous materials release to which EPA and/or USCG respond under CERCLA and/ or CWA authorities and funding, for which DHS determines it should lead the federal response. As described in the NRF core document, some federal responses do not require coordination by DHS and are undertaken by other federal departments and agencies consistent with their authorities. Federal responses to oil and hazardous materials incidents under the authorities of CERCLA and the CWA that do not warrant DHS coordination are conducted under the NCP. EPA or USCG may also request DHS to activate other NRF elements for such incidents, if needed, while still retaining overall leadership for the federal response.
Management of Domestic Incidents – Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPD)- 5	Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5 was issued to improve management of domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive national incident management system. The Homeland Security Act of 2002 created the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and assigned the Secretary of Homeland Security responsibility for coordinating federal emergency operations within the U.S. Federal emergency operations include preparing for, responding to, and recovering from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. DHS has the authority to coordinate federal resources when any one of several conditions occurs: 1. A federal department or agency requests their assistance, 2. The resources of state and local authorities are overwhelmed and they request federal assistance, 3. More than one federal department or agency is substantially involved in responding to an incident, or 4. The President directs the Secretary to assume responsibility for managing the domestic incident. 2018 AREA CONTINGENCY PLANNING (ACP) HANDBOOK 31 HSPD-5 also recognizes the role that state, tribal, and local governments; nongovernmental organizations; and the private sector play in managing incidents. Initial responsibility for managing domestic incidents generally falls on state and local authorities. When their resources are overwhelmed, or when federal property is involved, the federal government provides assistance. In order to provide a consistent, coordinated, nation-wide approach for emergency operations across all levels of government, HSPD-5 directed DHS to develop and administer a National Incident Management System (NIMS) and a National Response Framework (NRF). Together, NIMS and the NRF provide an approach for federal, State, tribal, and local governments to effectively prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.
National Preparedness - Presidential Policy Directives (PPD) - 8	PPD-8 on National Preparedness was signed by the President on March 30, 2011. PPD-8 replaces HSPD-8 (National Preparedness) and HSPD-8 Annex I (National Planning). Plans developed under HSPD-8 and Annex I remain in effect until rescinded or otherwise replaced. <u>National Preparedness Goal</u> PPD-8 calls for the development and maintenance of a National Preparedness Goal defining the core capabilities necessary to prepare for the specific types of incidents posing the greatest risk to the security of the U.S. The Goal establishes concrete, measurable, prioritized objectives to mitigate specific threats and vulnerabilities – including regional variations of risk – and emphasize actions intended to achieve an integrated, layered, accessible and all-of-Nation/whole community preparedness approach while optimizing the use of available resources. DHS, in coordination with other executive departments and agencies, and in consultation with state, local, tribal

	and territorial governments, the private and non-profit sectors and the general public, submitted the first edition of the National Preparedness Goal in September 2011 and the second edition in 2015. The Goal defines success as: "A secure and resilient Nation with the capabilities required across the whole community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk." The core capabilities contained in the goal are essential for the execution of each of the five mission areas: Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery. To assess both preparedness capacity and gaps, each core capability includes capability targets for which measures will be developed. The Goal is reviewed regularly to evaluate consistency with applicable policies, evolving conditions and the National Incident Management System. <u>National Preparedness System</u> The National Preparedness System is the instrument the nation employs to build, sustain, and deliver the five core capabilities described in the National Preparedness Goal in order to achieve the goal of a secure and resilient nation. The guidance, programs, processes, and systems that support each component of the National Preparedness System are intended to enable a collaborative, whole community approach to national preparedness that engages individuals, families, communities, private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations, and all levels of government. The National Preparedness System identifies six components to improve national preparedness for a wide range of threats and hazards, such as acts of terrorism, cyber attacks, pandemics and catastrophic natural disasters. The system builds on current efforts, many of which are already established in the law and have been in use for many years. These six components include: • Identifying and Assessing Risk; • Estimating Capability Requirements; • Building and Sustaining Capabilities; • Planning to Deliver Capabilities; • Validating Capabilities; and • Reviewing and Updating. The System includes integrated National Planning Frameworks covering prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery. The Frameworks set the strategy and doctrine for building, sustaining, and delivering the core capabilities identified in the National Preparedness Goal. Integrated to ensure interoperability across all mission areas, the Frameworks describe the coordinating structures and alignment of key roles and responsibilities for the whole community. Other key aspects of the National Preparedness System described in PPD-8 include: • Resource guidance, including arrangements enabling the ability to share personnel; • Equipment guidance, aimed at nationwide interoperability; • National training and exercise program guidance; and • Recommendations and guidance for businesses, communities, families and individuals. PPD-8 also calls for a comprehensive approach to assess national preparedness. The approach involves measuring operational readiness against target capability levels identified in the National Preparedness Goal. <u>Building and Sustaining Preparedness</u>

	PPD-8 directs DHS to coordinate a comprehensive campaign to build and sustain preparedness nationwide, including public outreach and community-based and private-sector programs to enhance national resilience, the provision of federal financial assistance, preparedness efforts by the federal government, and national research and development efforts. <u>National Preparedness Report</u> The National Preparedness Report evaluates and measures gains that individuals and communities, private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations, and all levels of government have made in preparedness and identifies where challenges and opportunities for improvement remain. The report is based on progress towards achieving the National Preparedness Goal and serves as a tool to inform the President's budget annually. Prepared and delivered by DHS, the report requires close coordination with all executive departments and agencies having a role in national preparedness efforts and substantial input from state, local, tribal and territorial governments as well as the private and non-profit sectors and the general public. EPA's Role Under PPD-8 EPA participates in the development and execution of response activities, training and exercises and contributes to the National Preparedness Report annually. USCG satisfies the requirement of incorporating the PPD-8 mission areas of Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery into Area All-Hazards Operation Plans, which serve as the all-hazards/all-threats preparedness backbone for all other USCG Emergency Management plans.
Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience-Presidential Policy Directives (PPD) - 21	PPD-21 was signed by the President on February 12, 2013 and establishes national policy on critical infrastructure security and resilience. PPD-21 revokes HSPD-7 (Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection). Plans developed pursuant to HSPD-7 remain in effect until revoked or superseded. PPD-21 advances a national unity of effort to strengthen and maintain secure, functioning, and resilient critical infrastructure. This endeavor is a shared responsibility among the federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial entities, and public and private owners and operators of critical infrastructure. PPD-21 also refines and clarifies the critical infrastructure-related functions, roles, and responsibilities across the federal government, as well as enhances overall coordination and collaboration. Three strategic imperatives drive the federal approach to strengthen critical infrastructure security and resilience: 1. Refine and clarify functional relationships across the Federal Government to advance the national unity of effort to strengthen critical infrastructure security and resilience; 2. Enable effective information exchange by identifying baseline data and systems requirements for the Federal Government; and 3. Implement an integration and analysis function to inform planning and operations decisions regarding critical infrastructure. <u>Sector-Specific Agencies</u> PPD-21 identifies 16 critical infrastructure sectors and describes a national effort to share threat information, reduce vulnerabilities, minimize consequences, and hasten response and recovery efforts related to critical infrastructure. Sector-Specific Agencies

	are agencies responsible for ensuring the protection of a particular resource or part of the national infrastructure. EPA is designated as the Sector-Specific Agency for drinking water and wastewater systems.
Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)	EPCRA included provisions to strengthen emergency response planning at the state and local levels by requiring local governments to prepare chemical emergency response plans (40 CFR Part 355) and to make information more readily available to the public on hazardous chemicals that are stored at facilities in their communities (40 CFR Part 370).
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (1986) amended the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). Provisions and requirements of SARA include the following: • Emphasized the importance of permanent remedies and innovative treatment technologies in cleaning up hazardous waste sites; • required Superfund actions to consider the standards and requirements found in other State and Federal environmental laws and regulations; • provided new enforcement authorities and settlement tools; • increased State involvement in every phase of the Superfund program; • increased the focus on human health problems posed by hazardous waste sites; • encouraged greater citizen participation in making decisions on how sites should be cleaned up; and • increased the size of the trust fund to $8.5 billion. Title III of these SARA provisions is also known as the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). (See EPCRA description)
Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2006, Pub. L. 109-241 (2006)	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-109publ241/content-detail.html
Consolidated List of Lists under EPCRA/CERCLA/CAA §112(r) (June 2019 Version)	The List of Lists is a consolidated list of chemicals subject to: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

Other Federal Laws and Regulations:

Fish, Wildlife, and Sensitive Areas Conservation	Endangered Species: congressional Findings and Declaration of Purposes and Policy, 16 U.S.C. §1531 et. seq. (2018) http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=(title:16%20section:1531%20edition:prelim)
	Marine Mammal Protection: 16 U.S.C. 31 (1972) http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid%3AUSC-prelim-title16-chapter31&saved=L3ByZWxpbUB0aXRsZTE2L2NoYXB0ZXIzMg%3D%3D%7CZ3JhbnVsZWlkOlVTQy1wcmVsaW0tdGl0bGUxNi1jaGFwdGVyMzI%3D%7C%7C%7C0%7Cfalse%7Cprelim&edition=prelim
	Powers of Secretaries of the interior and Commerce: Volunteer Services; Incidental Expenses; Federal Employee Status; Authorization of appropriations, 16 U.S.C. §742f(c) (2018) http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=(title:16%20section:742f%20edition:prelim)
	Protection and Conservation of Wildlife: Protection of Bald and Golden Eagles 16 U.S.C. §668 (2011) https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/USCODE-2010-title16/USCODE-2010-title16-chap5A-subchapII-sec668
	Protection of Migratory Game and Insectivorous Birds: Migratory Bird Treaty, 16 U.S.C. §703 (2011) https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/USCODE-2010-title16/USCODE-2010-title16-chap7-subchapII-sec703
Pollution Prevention and Protection of Environment:	Protection of Environment: Environmental Protection Agency: Pesticide Programs: Experimental Use Permits 40 C.F.R. Part §172 (1996) https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/CFR-1996-title40-vol11/CFR-1996-title40-vol11-part172/content-detail.html
	Protection of Environment: Environmental Protection Agency: Solid Wastes: Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste: 40 C.F.R. §261 (2012)
	Ports and Waterways Safety – General, 33 C.F.R. §160 (2012) https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/CFR-2012-title33-vol2/CFR-2012-title33-vol2-part160
	Oil or Hazardous Material Pollution Prevention Regulation for Vessels, 33 C.F.R. §155 (2001) https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/CFR-2001-title33-vol2/CFR-2001-title33-vol2-part155
	Facilities Transferring Oil or Hazardous Material in Bulk, 33 C.F.R. §154 (2012) https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/CFR-2012-title33-vol2/CFR-2012-title33-vol2-part154
	Oil Pollution Liability and Compensation, 33 C.F.R. §2701 (2012) https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/USCODE-2011-title33/USCODE-2011-title33-chap40-subchapI-sec2701
	"Federal Water Pollution Control Act" Pollution Prevention and Control: Research and Related Programs, 33 U.S.C. §1251-1387. (2011) https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/USCODE-2011-title33/USCODE-2011-title33-chap26-subchapI-sec1251/content-detail.html
	"Clean Water Act" Water Pollution Prevention and Control: Standards and Enforcement: Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability, 33 U.S.C. §1321(j)(7) (2011) https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/USCODE-2011-title33/USCODE-2011-title33-chap26-subchapIII-sec1321
	"Clean Air Act" Air Pollution Prevention and Control, 42 U.S.C. §85.7401 et. seq. (1970) https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/USCODE-2010-title42/html/USCODE-2010-title42-chap85.htm
	The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) gives EPA the authority to control hazardous waste from the "cradle-to-grave." This includes the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste.

	Marine Casualties and Investigations, 46 C.F.R. §4 (2003) https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/CFR-2003-title46-vol1/CFR-2003-title46-vol1-sec4-03-2/content-detail.html
OSHA & Labor	Fair Labor Standards, 29 C.F.R. §103 (2012) https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/USCODE-2011-title29/USCODE-2011-title29-chap8-sec203
	Occupational Safety and Health Standards: Hazardous Waste operations and Emergency Response, 29 C.F.R. §1910.120 (2013) https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/CFR-2013-title29-vol5/CFR-2013-title29-vol5-sec1910-120
	Occupational Safety and Health Standards: Hazardous Waste operations and Emergency Response, 29 C.F.R. §1910.120(b)(4) (2013) https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/CFR-2013-title29-vol5/CFR-2013-title29-vol5-sec1910-120
Shipping & Transportation	Shipping, 46 C.F.R. §1 es. seq. (2002) https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2002-title46-vol1/content-detail.html
	Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, U.S.C. 5101 et seq., For more specific requirements, carriers and shippers should consult the most current edition of 49 CFR Parts 100-185.

	OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (HCS), 29 CFR 1910.1200
Financial Issues	Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, 26 U.S.C. §9509 (2018) http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=(title:26%20section:9509%20edition:prelim)
	Commerce and Trade: Consumer Credit Protection: Debt Collection Practices, 15 U.S.C. §1692. (2011) https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/USCODE-2011-title15/USCODE-2011-title15-chap41-subchapV-sec1692g
	"Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990" To Amend Title 31. United States Code, to Improve the General and Financial Management of the Federal Government, Pub. L. 101-576 (1990) https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/STATUTE-104/pdf/STATUTE-104-Pg2838.pdf

2. State

Administration: Procurement, 2 A.A.C. §12 (2017) http://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#2.12

Environmental Conservation: Air Quality Control, 18 A.A.C. §50 (2018) http://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#18.50

Environmental Conservation: Air Quality Control: Documents, Procedures, and Methods Adopted by Reference, 18 A.A.C. §50.035 (2018) http://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#18.50.035

Environmental Conservation: Air Quality Control: Open Burning, 18 A.A.C. §50.065 (2018) http://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#18.50.065

Environmental Conservation: Oil and Hazardous substance Pollution Control: Failure to Comply: Oil Prevention Requirements, 18 A.A.C. §75.490. http://dec.alaska.gov/commish/regulations.aspx

Environmental Conservation: Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Control: Inspections, 18 A.A.C. §75.485 (2017) http://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#18.75

Environmental Conservation: Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Control: Oil Pollution Prevention Requirements, 18 A.A.C. §75.100 (2017) http://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#18.75

Environmental Conservation: Solid Waste Management: Surface Water Monitoring: Surface Water Monitoring, 18 A.A.C. §60.810(53) (2017) http://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#18.60.810

Governor's Office: Alaska Coastal Management Program, 6 A.A.C. §50.990 (2017) http://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#6.50.990

Labor and Workforce Development: Occupational Safety and Health, 8 A.A.C. §61 (2017) http://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#8.61

Labor and Workforce Developments: Occupational Safety and Health: Standards, 8 A.A.C. §61.010 (2017) http://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#8.61.010

Military Affairs, Veterans, Disasters, and Aerospace: Disasters, 26 A.S. §23 (2016) http://www.akleg.gov/basis/statutes.asp#26.23

Public Contracts: State Procurement Code, 36 A.S. §30 (2016) http://www.akleg.gov/basis/statutes.asp#36.30

Water, Air, Energy, and Environmental Conservation: Definitions, 46 A.S. §03.900(5) (2016) http://www.akleg.gov/basis/statutes.asp#46.03.900

Water, Air, Energy, and Environmental Conservation: Financing of the Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Prevention Account; Prevention Mitigation Account, 46 A.S. §08.020 (2016) http://www.akleg.gov/basis/statutes.asp#46.08.020

Water, Air, Energy, and Environmental Conservation: Hazardous Substance Release Control, 46 A.S. §09 (2017) http://www.akleg.gov/basis/statutes.asp#46.09

Water, Air, Energy, and Environmental Conservation: Hazardous Substance Spill Technology Review Council 46 A.S. §13 (2016) http://www.akleg.gov/basis/statutes.asp#46.13

Water, Air, Energy, and Environmental Conservation: Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Control 46 A.S. §04 (2017) http://www.akleg.gov/basis/statutes.asp#46.04

Water, Air, Energy, and Environmental Conservation: Oil and Hazardous Substance Releases, 46 A.S. §08 (2017) http://www.akleg.gov/basis/statutes.asp#46.08

Water, Air, Energy, and Environmental Conservation: Regional Master Plan, 46 A.S. §04.210(a) http://www.akleg.gov/basis/statutes.asp#46.04.210

Water, Air, Energy, and Environmental Conservation: The Alaska Coastal Management Program, 46 A.S. §40.096(g) (2016) http://www.akleg.gov/basis/statutes.asp#46.39.020

Water, Air, Energy, and Environmental Conservation: Use of the Response Account; Declared Disasters, 46 A.S. §08.045 (2016) http://www.akleg.gov/basis/statutes.asp#46.08.045

PART EIGHT – CONTACTS

For a complete list planning and response contacts, please see the ACP Contact Directory on the ADEC Reference and Tools page.

The ARRT Coordinators maintain emergency contacts, include afterhours and personal contact information for all ARRT members for use in the event of an activation.

A. EMERGENCY CONTACTS

PRIMARY CONTACTS			
		DAY	**24-HOUR**
FEDERAL	NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER	800-424-8802	SAME
	USCG SECTOR ANCHORAGE	907-428-4100	SAME
	USCG MSU VALDEZ	907-835-7200	SAME
	USCG SECTOR JUNEAU	907-463-2450	907-463-2000
	USCG SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	907-463-2205	907-463-2000
	PACIFIC STRIKE TEAM	415-883-3311	415-883-0307
	US EPA REGION X	907-271-5083	206-553-1263
	NOAA SSC	907-529-9157	206-526-4911 (Ask for Duty Officer)
	ALASKA REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM (ARRT) Refer to the following for the latest listing: http://alaskarrt.org under "ARRT Members and Contact Information"		
STATE	ADEC	CALL ADEC Area Response Team	800-478-9300

SECONDARY CONTACTS			
FEDERAL	NATIONAL STRIKE FORCE COORDINATION CENTER	252-331-6000	SAME
	MLC CONTRACTING	510-437-3939	510-437-3700
	USN SUPSALV	703-607-2758 907-384-2963	703-602-7527 229-8859 (Local Cellular)
OTHER	USCG MARINE SAFETY CENTER	202-366-6481	202-267-2100
	USCG FLAGPLOT	202-267-2100	SAME

National Response Center
Report Spills to the NRC at:
1-800-424-8802
or Via the NRC Online Reporting Tool at
http://www.nrc.uscg.mil/nrchp.html
The National Response Center is the SOLE national point of contact for reporting Oil, Chemical, Radiological, Biological, and Etiological discharges into the environment anywhere in the United States and its territories.

IT'S THE LAW!

AS 46.03.755, 18 AAC 75.300, 75.325 and 18 AAC 78.200

REPORT OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SPILLS

During Normal Business Hours

call the nearest response team office:

Central Alaska: Anchorage	**(907) 269-3063** Fax: (907) 269-7648
Northern Alaska: Fairbanks	**(907) 451-2121** Fax: (907) 451-2362
Southeast Alaska: Juneau	**(907) 465-5340** Fax: (907) 465-5245
Alaska Pipeline: Fairbanks	**(907) 451-2121** Fax: (907) 451-2362

Outside Normal Business Hours

Toll Free	**1-800-478-9300**
International	**1-907-269-0667**

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Spill Prevention and Response
www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/spillreport.htm

Hazardous Substance

Any hazardous substance spill, other than oil, must be reported immediately.

Oil – Petroleum Products

To Water

- Any amount spilled to water must be reported immediately.

To Land

- Spills in excess of *55 gallons* must be reported immediately.
- Spills in excess of *10 gallons, but 55 gallons or less*, must be reported within 48 hours after the person has knowledge of the spill.
- Spills of *1 to 10 gallons* must be recorded in a spill reporting log submitted to ADEC each month.

To Impermeable Secondary Containment Areas

- Any spills in excess of *55 gallons* must be reported within 48 hours.

Underground Storage Tank Spill Reporting

Regulated Underground Storage Tank (UST) systems are defined at 18 AAC 78.005. Releases at heating oil tanks must be reported.

- You must report a *suspected* belowground release from a UST system, in any amount, within 24 hours *(18 AAC 78.220(c))*.
- You must report if your release detection system indicates two consecutive months of invalid or inconclusive results.
- If you observe unusual operating conditions, sudden loss, erratic dispensing (slow flow/no flow) or discharge to soil or water, **report it to the UST Unit:**

907-269-3055 or 269-7679

rev. Nov/2016

B. AGENCY PLANNING POINTS OF CONTACT

AGENCY	EMERGENCY CONTACT	CONTACT INFORMATION
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation	Craig Ziolkowski	907-269-7547 Craig.ziolkowski@alaska.gov
U.S. Coast Guard	Marc Randolph	907-463-2817 Marc.a.randolph2@uscg.mil
USEPA	Mary Goolie	907-271-3414 Goolie.Mary@epa.gov
U.S. Department of the Interior	Phillip Johnson	907-271-5011 philip_johnson@ios.doi.gov
U.S. Department of Commerce	Doug Helton	206-526-4563 doug.helton@noaa.gov
	Catherine Berg	907-428-4123 catherine.berg@noaa.gov
Alaska Department of Fish and Game	Jeanette Alas	jeanette.alas@alaska.gov

PART NINE – AGENCY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. FEDERAL AGENCIES

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	
Roles & Responsibilities	EPA co-chairs the RRT, with the USCG. EPA provides pre-designated OSCs for releases and discharges occurring in the inland zone. EPA provides expertise on human health and ecological effects of oil discharges or releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants; ecological and human health risk assessment methods; and environmental pollution control techniques. EPA also provides legal expertise on the interpretation of CERCLA and other environmental statutes. EPA may enter into a contract or cooperative agreement with the appropriate state in order to implement a response action.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• Provides FOSC for inland oil/HazMat incidents • Voting member of incident specific RRT activations for the use of alternative technologies • Permits ocean dumping • Can activate NCP Special Teams (Emergency Response Team and Radiological Emergency Response Team)	• Environmental sampling • Air and water monitoring • Human health impacts • Mitigating oil and hazardous material spills • WMD response

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY ***EPA: Environmental Response Team***	
Roles & Responsibilities	
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• When requested by EPA or USCG FOSC - Personnel deploy from Las Vegas, NV	• Environmental sampling • Air and water monitoring • Human health impacts • Mitigating oil and hazardous material spills • WMD response

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY ***EPA: Radiological Environmental Response Team***	
Roles & Responsibilities	
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• When requested by EPA or USCG FOSC - Personnel deploy from Las Vegas, NV	• Radiological assessment • Radiological human health impacts • Mitigating radiological impacts

U.S. COAST GUARD (USCG)	
Roles & Responsibilities	The USCG reports directly to the Secretary of DHS. The USCG provides the co-chair to the RRT, as well as provides pre-designated OSCs for releases and discharges in the coastal zone. The USCG maintains continuously manned facilities which can be used for command, control, and surveillance of oil discharges and hazardous substance releases. The USCG also offers expertise in domestic and international fields of port safety and security, maritime law enforcement, ship navigation and construction, and the operation and safety of vessels and marine facilities. The USCG may enter into a contract or cooperative agreement with the appropriate state in order to implement a response action.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• Provides FOSC for coastal oil/HazMat incidents • Voting member of incident specific RRT activations for the use of alternative technologies • Can activate Strike Teams	• Marine oil spill response operations • Mitigating oil discharges and hazardous substance releases • Vessel Safety and Navigation • Responder Safety • Incident Management
U.S. COAST GUARD ***USCG: Strike Teams***	
Roles & Responsibilities	USCG Strike Teams are specially trained and equipped to respond to oil spills and chemical releases. USCG also develops and delivers exercise and training programs for the NRS.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• When requested by USCG or EPA FOSC - Personnel deploy from Novato, CA	• Marine oil spill response operations • Mitigating oil and hazardous material spills • Vessel Safety and Navigation • Responder Safety • Incident Management • Public Messaging (Public Information • Assist Team)
U.S. COAST GUARD ***USCG: Incident Management Assist Teams***	
Roles & Responsibilities	
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• When requested by USCG FOSC	• Incident Management • ICS Process
U.S. COAST GUARD ***USCG: Public Information Assist Team***	
Roles & Responsibilities	

Triggers for Involvement:	Areas of Expertise:
• When requested by USCG FOSC	• Technical advise and communications • Incident Management Support

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA)	
Roles & Responsibilities	USDA agencies have personnel, laboratory, and field capabilities to evaluate, monitor, and control situations where natural resources, including soil, water, wildlife, and vegetation, have been impacted by fire, insects and diseases, floods hazardous substances, and other natural or man- caused emergencies. USDA may be contacted through USFS emergency staff officers who are the designated members of the ARRT. USDA is designated by the NCP as a federal Trustee for Natural Resources.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• Oil/HazMat impacts to agriculture, USDA-managed lands (i.e. National Forests)	• Measurement, evaluation and monitoring of soil, water, wildlife, and vegetation for hazardous substance impacts.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ***U.S. Forest Service***	
Roles & Responsibilities	Provide staff designated as members of ARRT The USFS has responsibility for protection and management of Chugach and Tongass National Forests. The USFS has personnel, laboratory, and field capability to measure, evaluate, monitor, and control as needed, releases of pesticides and other hazardous substances on lands under its jurisdiction.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
•	•
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ***USDA Agriculture Research Service (ARS)***	
Roles & Responsibilities	ARS administers an applied and developmental research program in animal and plant protection and production; the use and improvement of soil, water, and air; the processing, storage, and distribution of farm products; and human nutrition ARS has the capabilities to provide regulation of, and evaluation and training for, employees exposed to biological, chemical, radiological, and industrial hazards. In emergency situations, the ARS can identify, control, and abate pollution in the areas of air, soil, wastes, pesticides, radiation, and toxic substances for ARS facilities.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
•	•
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ***USDA Soil Conservation Service (SCS)***	
Roles & Responsibilities	SCS has personnel in nearly every county in the nation who are knowledgeable in soil, agronomy, engineering, and biology. These personnel can help to predict the effects of pollutants on soil and their movements over and through soils. Technical specialists can assist in identifying potential hazardous waste sites and provide review and advice on plans for remedial measures.

Triggers for Involvement:	Areas of Expertise:
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ***USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)***	
Roles & Responsibilities	APHIS can respond in an emergency to regulate movement of diseased or infected organisms to prevent the spread and contamination of nonaffected areas.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ***USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)***	
Roles & Responsibilities	FSIS has responsibility to prevent meat and poultry products contaminated with harmful substances from entering human food channels. In emergencies, the FSIS works with other federal and state agencies to establish acceptability for slaughter of exposed or potentially exposed animals and their products. FSIS is charged with managing the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Program for the USDA.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	
Roles & Responsibilities	DOC /NOAA, through the Scientific Support Coordinator, provides scientific support and expertise to mitigate the impacts of oil and hazardous substance releases on natural resources in coastal and marine water areas. This support will include include assessments of the hazards that may be involved, predictions of movement and dispersion of oil and hazardous substances through trajectory modeling, and information on the sensitivity of coastal environments to oil and hazardous substances and associated clean-up and mitigation methods.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
•	• living marine resources and their habitats, including endangered species, marine mammals and National Marine Sanctuary ecosystems; • environmental chemistry, • contaminant transport in air

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ***NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) and*** ***National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Office of Response and Restoration Emergency Response Division***	
Roles & Responsibilities	
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• FOSC requests scientific support • Notification of impacts/potential impacts, to endangered marine species, marine mammals or National Marine Sanctuaries • ESA consultations • Federal seafood safety issues/ assistance with local seafood safety issues • Usually lead coordinator for all NOAA involvement • The NOAA SSC notifies NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)	• Forecast of oil movement • Forecast of oil fate and persistence • Aerial overflight oil observations • Tides • Currents • Weather • Chemical information • Chemical release air plume modeling • Resources at risk • Environmental sensitive areas

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ***NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service***	
Roles & Responsibilities	DOC is the natural resource trustee for many marine resources under NMFS.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• ESA Consultation	•

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NOAA Office of Response and Restoration, Assessment and Restoration Division (ARD)	
Roles & Responsibilities	Conducts a Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) after spill response
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• Responsible for evaluating and restoring coastal and estuarine habitats damaged by hazardous substance releases, oil discharges and ship groundings	• During cleanup of a spill ARD can provide guidance to the Unified Command • Post spill, if ARD is involved, conducts a Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA), which determines the extent of harm to natural resources and the type and amount of restoration necessary
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ***NOAA National Weather Service (NWS) Alaska Region***	
Roles & Responsibilities	NWS can provide real-time weather conditions and forecast, river and ice conditions, and plume modeling
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• Need for weather and/or hydrologic forecast information for any event • Lead coordinator for all NWS involvement, including on-site support, on any scale in Alaska	• Weather forecasts • Hydrologic forecasts • Atmospheric plume modeling

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	
Roles & Responsibilities	DOD will take all actions to releases where either the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from, any facility or vessel under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of DOD.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• Provides FOSC when HazMat release is on, or the sole source of the HazMat release is from any facility or vessel under DOD jurisdiction, custody or control. • Oil/HazMat incident requires additional response resources, and base commander agrees to provide support.	• WMD • Radiation

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ***National Guard***	
Roles & Responsibilities	DOD's National Guard capabilities, which can include a WMD Civil Support Team and a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) Enhanced Response Force Package can provide support for chemical / biological responses.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ***U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE)***	
Roles & Responsibilities	USACE has specialized equipment and personnel for maintaining navigation channels, for removing navigation obstructions, for accomplishing structural repairs, and for performing maintenance to hydropower electric generating equipment. USACE can also provide design services, perform construction, and provide contract writing and contract administrative services for other federal agencies.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• Oil/HazMat incident impacts a river whose flow is controlled by USACE dams • Oil is discharged from a USACE dam	•

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ***U.S. Navy (USN)***	
Roles & Responsibilities	USN may, consistent with its operational requirements and upon request of the OSC, provide locally deployed USN oil spill equipment and provide assistance to other federal agencies on request.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• Provide FOSC when HazMat release is on, or the sole source is from a Naval Facility	• Oil spill response • HazMat spill response

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ***U.S. Navy Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV)***	
Roles & Responsibilities	SUPSALV can provide expertise for ship salvage, shipboard damage control, and diving. The USN has an extensive array of specialized equipment and personnel available for use in these areas as well as specialized containment, collection, and removal equipment specifically designed for salvage-related and open-sea pollution incidents.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• FOSC requests support	• Ship salvage • Shipboard damage control • Diving

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	
Roles & Responsibilities	DOE can respond to any type of nuclear/radiological incident, including monitoring, assessment, and working with local, state, and federal agencies and officials to resolve the situation. DOE provides advice and assistance to other OSCs for emergency actions essential for the control of immediate radiological hazards. DOE generally provides designated OSCs responsible for taking all response actions with respect to releases at their facilities/ vessels or under their jurisdiction, control or custody. Assistance is available through direct contact with the appropriate DOE Radiological Assistance Program Regional Office.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• Provides FOSC for releases of HazMat when the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from any facility or vessel operated under the jurisdiction, custody or control of DOE. (This is typically nuclear power plants.) • When FOSC requests assistance with radiological detection and assessment • Incidents that qualify for DOE radiological advice and assistance are those believed to involve source, by-product, or special nuclear material or other ionizing radiation sources, including radium, and other naturally occurring radionuclides, as well as particle accelerators.	• Radiological detection and monitoring • Radiological material handling and disposal

Department of Health and Human Services	
Roles & Responsibilities	HHS assists with the assessment, preservation, and protection of human health and helps ensure the availability of essential human services. HHS provides technical and nontechnical assistance in the form of advice, guidance, and resources to other federal agencies as well as state and local governments. HHS provides worker health and safety training.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• HazMat or oil releases that have potential to impact public health	• Assessment of health hazards at a response • Protection of response workers • Interpreting monitoring data and • Issuing public health warnings

Department of Health and Human Services ***U.S. Public Health Service***	
Roles & Responsibilities	The principal HHS response comes from the U.S. Public Health Service and is coordinated from the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, and various Public Health Service regional offices. Within the Public Health Service, the primary response to a hazardous materials emergency comes from ATSDR and the CDC.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
•	•

Department of Health and Human Services ***Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR),*** ***Centers for Disease Control (CDC).***	
Roles & Responsibilities	Both the ATSDR and the CDC have a 24- hour emergency response capability for scientific and technical personnel. They can provide technical assistance to the lead federal agency, including the OSC, and state and local response agencies on human health threat assessment and analysis, and exposure prevention and mitigation. Such assistance is used for situations requiring: • evacuation of affected areas, • human exposure to hazardous materials, and • technical advice on mitigation and prevention. CDC takes the lead during petroleum releases regulated under the CWA and OPA. ATSDR takes the lead during chemical releases under CERCLA. Both agencies are mutually supportive.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• Need for public health assessment of oil/HazMat incident • Need for health consultation regarding specific hazardous substances • Need to establish health surveillance and registries	• Toxicology • Public health impacts

• Need to develop and disseminate information regarding human health impacts	
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES ***National Institutes for Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS)***	
Roles & Responsibilities	NIEHS involvement in hazardous materials accident prevention is non-regulatory in nature. NIEHS is focused on two primary areas for preventing community and worker exposure to hazardous materials releases: Worker Safety Training: • Supports development of curricula and model training programs for waste workers and chemical emergency responders • Administers the Hazmat Employee Training Program to prepare curricula and training for hazardous materials transportation workers. Basic Research Activities: • Conducts a hazardous substance basic research and training program to evaluate toxic effects and assess human health risks from accidental releases of hazardous materials. • NIEHS also is authorized to conduct basic research on air pollutants, as well as train physicians in environmental health.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• .	• .
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES ***National Institutes of Health.***	
Roles & Responsibilities	*Note: these agencies are itemized in NCP without specific roles/responsibilities*
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• .	• .
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES ***Food and Drug Administration***	
Roles & Responsibilities	*Note: these agencies are itemized in NCP without specific roles/responsibilities*
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• .	• .
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES ***Health Resources and Services Administration***	
Roles & Responsibilities	*Note: these agencies are itemized in NCP without specific roles/responsibilities*
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• .	• .
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES ***Indian Health Service***	
Roles & Responsibilities	*Note: these agencies are itemized in NCP without specific roles/responsibilities*

Triggers for Involvement:	Areas of Expertise:
• ·	• ·

Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	
Roles & Responsibilities	FEMA is the lead agency for administering financial and technical assistance during a Presidentially declared disaster or emergency under the Robert T. Stafford Act. FEMA provides guidance, policy and program advice, and technical assistance in hazardous materials, chemical, and radiological emergency preparedness activities (including planning, training, and exercising). FEMA's Preparedness, Training, and Exercises Directorate is primary point of contact for administering financial and technical assistance to state and local governments. FEMA requires the development, evaluation, and exercise of all- hazard contingency plans for all FEMA-funded jurisdictions at the state and local levels.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• FOSC requests advice or assistance on coordinating civil emergency planning and mitigation efforts • Mobile Emergency Response System (MERS) provides extensive rapid deployable mobile communications for use in oil/HazMat response. • After a presidential disaster declaration, FEMA will coordinate all federal action, oil/HazMat activities will be coordinated via Emergency Support Function #10	• Communication • Interagency coordination

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
Roles & Responsibilities	DOJ can provide expert advice on complicated legal questions arising from discharges or releases, and federal agency responses. (Other legal issues or questions shall be directed to the federal agency counsel for the agency providing the OSC/RPM for the response.) DOJ also represents the federal government in litigation relating to discharges or releases. DOJ Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) is the lead federal agency for the coordination of law enforcement and investigative activities in response to threats or acts of terrorism. The DOJ can offer the advice, views, and expertise of the Department with respect to the RRT's long-term planning and incident-specific functions.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• FOSC requests law enforcement or site security support • WMD or suspected WMD event	• Can provide expert legal advice on complicated legal questions arising from discharges or releases and federal agency responses.

Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)	
Roles & Responsibilities	DOL/OSHA has the authority to ensure workers are protected and to determine if response sites are in compliance with safety and health standards, including the following: • Safety and health standards and regulations promulgated by OSHA (or the states) in accordance with section 126 of SARA and all other applicable standards; and • Regulations promulgated under the OSH Act and its general duty clause. OSHA inspections may be self-generated, consistent with its program operations and objectives, or may be conducted in response to requests from EPA or another lead agency, or in response to accidents or employee complaints. OSHA may also conduct inspections at hazardous waste sites in those states with approved plans that choose not to exercise their jurisdiction to inspect such sites. On request, OSHA will provide advice and consultation to EPA and other NRT/RRT agencies as well as to the OSC/RPM regarding hazards to persons engaged in response activities. OSHA provides consultation and enforcement, and requires adequate training, controls, and personal protective equipment (PPE) to ensure that responders are properly protected during a response. OSHA may also take any other action necessary to assure that employees are properly protected at such response activities. Any questions about occupational safety and health at these sites may be referred to the OSHA Regional Office.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• FOSC requests support assessing and mitigating the risk of responder health impacts.	• Review of health and safety plans - Review of work practices

Department of State	
Roles & Responsibilities	DOS will lead in the development of international joint contingency plans. It will also help to coordinate an international response when discharges or releases cross international boundaries or involve foreign flag vessels. Additionally, DOS will coordinate requests for assistance from foreign governments and U.S. proposals for conducting research at incidents that occur in waters of other countries.

Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	
Roles & Responsibilities	DOI provides scientific expertise to OSCs to help protect sensitive natural, recreational, and cultural resources and areas. DOI also provides experts on remote sensing; mapping (including GIS); surface and ground water contamination; contaminant transport; oil, gas, and mineral development; and oil spill response, and is available to facilitate environmental recovery. DOI can contacted through Regional Environmental Officers (REOs), who are the designated members of RRTs. Department land managers have jurisdiction over the national park system, national wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries, the public lands, and certain water projects in western states.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• Release on land managed by DOI agencies • Trustee Agency/ Department support needed	• Coordinating among DOI agencies
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR ***U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)***	
Roles & Responsibilities	NCP itemizes areas of expertise
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• FOSC requests support for assessing or mitigating risks to fish or wildlife habitat	• Anadromous and certain other fishes; • Wildlife; • Endangered and threatened species; • Migratory birds, • Certain marine mammals; • Waters and wetlands; • Containments affecting habitat resources; • Effects on natural resources; and lab
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR ***National Park Service (NPS)***	
Roles & Responsibilities	NCP itemizes areas of expertise
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**

• Release from NPS Facility
• Release Impacting NPS Lands
	• General biological, natural resource, and cultural resource managers with expertise, including
	  ○ Wilderness,
	  ○ Historic properties, cultural resources and Archaeological Resource Protection Act,
	  ○ Wildlife,
	  ○ Fisheries,
	  ○ Vegetation,
	  ○ Air quality.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR ***Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)***	
Roles & Responsibilities	NCP itemizes areas of expertise
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• Release is impacting or has the potential to impact Indian Lands, shellfish areas or cultural sites	• Coordination of activities affecting Indian lands; • Identify tribal government officials for consultation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR ***U.S. Geological Survey***	
Roles & Responsibilities	NCP itemizes areas of expertise
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• FOSC requests geologic or hydrologic support	• Geology • Hydrology (ground water and surface water), • Natural Hazards
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR ***National Biological Survey***	
Roles & Responsibilities	NCP itemizes areas of expertise
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
•	• Performs research in support of biological resource management; • Inventories, monitors, and reports on the status and trends in the Nation's biotic resources; and • Transfers the information gained in research and monitoring to resource managers an
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR ***Bureau of Land Management:***	
Roles & Responsibilities	The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is the land manager and permitting agency for much of the Trans Alaska Pipeline
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• FOSC requests technical support • Release impacts BLM managed land (including TAPS right-of-way)	• Minerals • Soils • Vegetation • Wildlife habitat • Archaeology • Wilderness areas, • Hazardous Materials
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR ***Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement***	

Roles & Responsibilities	Oversight of offshore oil and gas exploration and production facilities and associated pipelines and pipeline facilities under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and the CWA; oil spill response technology research; and establishing oil discharge contingency planning requirements for offshore facilities.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• - Release at offshore facility	•

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR ***Bureau of Mines:***	
Roles & Responsibilities	Analysis and identification of inorganic hazardous substances and technical expertise in metals and metallurgy relevant to site cleanup.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR ***Office of Surface Mining:***	
Roles & Responsibilities	Office of Surface Mining: Coal mine wastes and land reclamation.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• Release from mining source	• Analysis and identification of inorganic hazardous substances and technical expertise in metals and metallurgy relevant to site cleanup
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR ***Bureau of Reclamation:***	
Roles & Responsibilities	Operation and maintenance of water projects in the West; engineering and hydrology; and reservoirs.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• Release from BOR facility • Release Impacting BOR facility • FOSC requests change in water • Release from BOR managed dam	• Operation and maintenance of water projects in the west, engineering, hydrology, and reservoirs

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT)	
Roles & Responsibilities	DOT manages national transportation safety programs for hazardous materials and oil by all modes of transportation and pipelines, including expertise in the requirements for packaging, handling, and transporting regulated hazardous materials. (see PHMSA description)
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• Incident is impacting or has the potential to impact interstate highways	• Reconstructing and repairing interstate highways as a result of accidental, natural, disaster, or other emergency • Removing obstructions/encroachments from interstate highway rights of way • Closing interstate highways and restricting travel when the
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ***Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)***	
Roles & Responsibilities	DOT PHMSA establishes oil discharge contingency planning requirements for pipelines, transport by rail and containers or bulk transport of oil. In addition, DOT PHMSA provides technical assistance to the planning and response communities, including publication of the DOT ERG.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• Provides technical expertise when responding to pipeline spills • • Approval required to resume use of damaged pipelines	• Pipeline operation • Pipeline repair
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ***Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)***	
Roles & Responsibilities	
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
• FOSC requests assistance in air traffic control or flight restrictions	• Air traffic control • Flight restrictions • UAS/UAV operations

General Services Administration	
Roles & Responsibilities	GSA provides logistical and telecommunications support during an incident. This support may include providing space, telephones, transportation, supplies, equipment, and procurement-related services. During an emergency situation, GSA quickly responds to aid state and local governments as directed by other federal agencies, and can provide: • Emergency relief supplies • Facility space • Office equipment and supplies • Telecommunications • Contracting services • Transportation services • Personnel
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
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U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission	
Roles & Responsibilities	U.S. NRC regulates civilian nuclear facilities and nuclear materials U.S. NRC is the lead federal agency during radiological events involving licensees and provides expertise during other radiological incidents. U.S. NRC will keep EPA informed of any significant actual or potential releases in accordance with procedural agreements. In addition, the NRC will provide advice to the OSC when assistance is required in identifying the source and character of other hazardous substance releases where the NRC has licensing authority for activities utilizing radioactive materials.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
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B. STATE AGENCIES

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation *Authorities: AS 46.03.740-865, AS 46.04.010-210, AS 46.08.005-080, AS 46.09.010-070.*	
Roles & Responsibilities	The ADEC provides the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) for oil or hazardous substance incidents; serves as the Incident for State-managed cleanups; and coordinates all State activities and represents the State's position on all spills. The ADEC is responsible for preventing and abating pollution to water, land, and air and for leading the State's oil and hazardous substance spill response. ADEC serves as the State respresentative on the ARRT and coordinates State actions with the Alaska Regional Response Team (ARRT), as appropriate. The ARRT representative is also responsible for evaluating and approving applications for dispersant use, biological additives, in situ burning, and other oil spill control agents for the State of Alaska. ADEC ensures that the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) is apprised of ARRT activities and that ARRT activities are coordinated with the SERC. The ADEC also represents and coordinates the ARRT's involvement of various other State, borough, and municipal organizations. The ADEC has various functions, capabilities, and resources before and during pollution incidents, including: • Notification: Receives initial notification of the spill. Notifies appropriate federal, State, tribal, and local agencies. Activates the State's spill response system, as necessary, including notification of other State agencies. • Determines the nature, amount, and location of a spill, including idenfication of the RP/PRP, source and cause of discharge/release, and tracks and predicts discharge movements. In incidents of unknown or disputed orgin, ADEC analyzes samples to the RP/PRP. • Assumes command if the responsible party's effort is inadequate or if the responsible party is unknown and jurisdiction remains with the State. • Supports, advises, and monitors local response efforts. Provides local emergency responders with technical assistance and advises on necessary protective actions. • Conducts spill cleanup. Monitors adequacy of response. • Identifies priority areas for protection and cleanup in consultation with other State and Federal agencies. • Defines containment and cleanup parameters, serving as the final State authority for cleanup standards.. Advises and approves the RP/PRP preferred methods of containment, abatement, and cleanup. Works with industry to ensure that cleanup is done to specified standards.

	• Administers term contracts for emergency response and/or cleanup contractors • Collects and analyzes water, soil, vegetation, or tissue samples for response, cleanup, and damage assessment. • Waste Disposal: Determines and approves of sites to be used as pollutant disposal sites. Advises and approves of RP/PRP interim debris storage sites, disposal sites and/or methods, and ensures that contaminated materials are disposed of appropriately. Issues and enforces permits for waste disposal, open burning, wastewater discharge, and incineration. • Coordinates technical expertise concerning the biological impact of probable or existing discharges. • Evaluates the environmental and public health impacts and • Liaison: Provides liaison with Federal agencies, local governments, adjacent countries, other states, the private sector, and the public as needed. Coordinates State permitting with the Department of Fish and Game (Habitat Division) and the Department of Natural Resources, when applicable.Maintains liaison with fishermen's organizations and citizen's advisory groups for local knowledge, including weather patterns, currents, travel, logistics, and communications. • Public Information: Coordinates public information, providing a Public Information Officer (PIO) who compiles and disseminates media releases, when necessary. • Provides logistical support to State and local agencies, including maintaining a current listing of available containment and cleanup equipment. • Activates the State Response Fund and contracts for cleanup, as needed, • Maintains and makes proper disbursements from the Response Fund. • Documents all aspects of the incident and subsequent response for cost recovery, enforcement, response enhancement, and prevention. • Recovers the State's costs from the responsible party. • Conducts and evaluates response drills and exercises. • Planning and preparedness for oil and hazardous substance discharges, including planning for the use of dispersants, biological additives, burning agents and in situ burning, and other oil spill control agents. • Issues permits and monitors scientific studies in "set aside" areas (i.e., untreated areas impacted by oil spills) or issues permits for experimental oil discharges for research. • Assesses environmental damages. • Pursues enforcement actions. **ADEC Spill Prevention and Response Division**

	The Spill Prevention and Response (SPAR) Division of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation is responsible for preventing oil and hazardous substance releases. In the event of spills or releases, the SPAR Division will be prepared to minimize impact on lives, property, and the environment by responding decisively to secure, contain, and remove such discharges in accordance with the National Contingency Plan, this Regional Contingency Plan, and the applicable ACP. The SPAR Division's mission includes planning and response coordination with Federal and State agencies, local governments, and local responders. The extent of the ADEC's response depends on local resources, circumstances concerning the RP/PRP, and the degree of public health and environmental risk. The ADEC has staffing, equipment, and contractor resources to contain and mitigate most oil and hazardous substances releases. The department has policies to deploy resources based on National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) guidelines on Hazardous Substance Response requiring Level A and Level B hazmat response teams. In addition to spill response duties, ADEC personnel are responsible for the following: reviewing industry contingency plans, reviewing industry's maintenance, and training records, conducting readiness drills, and conducting facility inspections to gauge industry spill prevention, preparedness, and response capabilities. **Nearshore Response Resources** The ADEC has pre-positioned nearshore response resources, including skimmers, containment boom, and storage capability in several locations throughout the State. More information about the State's Nearshore Operations Response Strategy (NORS) is available on the State's NORS website at http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/star-manual/. Information on the State's forward deployed response resources is available on the ADEC's Local Response asset website at http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/local-response/.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
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Alaska Department of Military and Veteran's Affairs, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (ADMVA/DHSEM) *Authorities: AS 26.23, Alaska Disaster Act*	
Roles & Responsibilities	The ADMVA/DHSEM prepares the State Emergency Operations Plan, which addresses all-hazards disaster response and coordinates the State's disaster operations organization. When a spill results from a natural disaster, the ADEC will manage the spill response, but the spill response will be part of a larger overall disaster response managed by the State Coordinating Officer as appointed by the Governor. See Part 4 of this RCP for a link to the existing Memorandum of Agreement between ADMVA/DHSEM and ADEC, and for the MOA regarding peacetime radiation response. The ADMVA/DHSEM: · Operates the State's Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). · Coordinates and provides logistics support during disaster emergencies, including communications, air, ground, and water transportation support; equipment and supplies; facilities; fuel; and food and assists with these functions for smaller spills at the request of the SOSC. · May establish emergency response depots. · May establish a response corps. · Maintains the Alaska Emergency Operations Plan. · Participates and oversees the development of local and inter-jurisdictional disaster plans. · Maintains a roster of trained persons skilled in disaster prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery. · Provides direct support to local communities in declared emergencies, including spills.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
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Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR) *Authorities: AS 38.04.005, 38.04.060-065, 38.05.035, 38.05.850, 38.05.180, 38.35, 41.15.010-070, 41.21.020, 41.35.010-240 (supplemented by Chapter 16 of the Alaska Administrative Code), National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470, as implemented via 36 CFR 800)*	
Roles & Responsibilities	The 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. The ADNR is also responsible for the preservation and protection of historic sites and the management of State parks and recreation areas. The ADNR: · Identifies and designates, through membership and participation in an Area Committee, sensitive resource protection priorities such as important public use and recreation areas, lease sites, anchorage sites, cultural sites, etc. · Identifies land ownership, status, and relevant land use plan policies. · Provides mapping and data management services. · Advises on resource protection priorities, protection measures, cleanup actions, disposal sites, and restoration standards on affected State lands and resources; sets priorities for identification and protection through membership and participation in the ARRT Science and Technology Committee. · Issues new authorizations and monitors existing authorizations for use of State lands and waters, tidelands, submerged lands, State parks, and archaeological activities. · Issues and enforces permits for cleanup, monitoring, and other activities on State lands, including intertidal and submerged lands. · Issues permits for booms and boom anchors, mooring buoys, and scientific and experimental studies associated with oil spill response on State lands and tidelands. · Assists the ARRT through participation in the ARRT Cultural Resources Committee and in implementing and updating the "Alaska Implementation Guidelines for Federal On-Scene Coordinators for the Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties during an Emergency Response under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan," which includes developing and participating in appropriate historic properties training and exercises. · Provides consultation in accordance with the Alaska Historic Properties Protection Guidelines, through the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) following a spill or release where an FOSC activates a Historic Properties Specialist (HPS) in accordance with Alaska's implementation guidelines for protecting historic properties (see Part 5 and Appendix V of this RCP). In spills or discharges where there is no FOSC, the SHPO will provide information on historic properties protection to the SOSC. · Evaluates and documents impacts on State lands, waters, and resources in cooperation with federal, State, tribal, and local agencies. · Provides logistical, equipment and personnel support, including field monitors as necessary to support the response and to ensure the

	protection of State resources. Provides DNR Division of Forestry personnel as available to assist in managing the Unified Command's ICS structure during Type 1 incidents. · Co-manages (with ADF&G) 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.

Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
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Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G). *Authorities: AS 16.05.841, AS 16.05.871, AS 16.20*	
Roles & Responsibilities	The ADF&G is responsible for protecting, managing, and enhancing Alaska's fish, wildlife, and aquatic plant resources. The ADF&G: • Notifies ADEC and local emergency response personnel, if first on scene. • Responds to incidents where fish and wildlife resources, habitat, or harvest activities may be affected, or when requested by the Incident Commander or SOSC. • Advises the SOSC on sensitive species; habitats; and subsistence, recreational, and commercial harvest activities, including commercial and recreational fishing advisories and closures. • Advises the SOSC on resource protection priorities and measures, cleanup actions, disposal sites, and restoration standards. • Provides logistical support, equipment, and personnel for spill response monitoring. • Coordinates with the USFWS and NMFS to implement ARRT-approved Wildlife Protection Guidelines as appropriate. • Regulates and monitors activities in State game refuges, sanctuaries, and critical habitat; and operations that could block fish passage or affect anadromous waters. • Enforces Title 16 (Fish and Game) Statutes. • Issues fish habitat permits, fish and wildlife collection permits, and special area permits. • Regulates and manages harvest activities and State-operated hatcheries. • Conducts test fisheries for oil contamination potential. • Collects samples of subsistence foods to evaluate human health implications in coordination with the ADEC, DHHS, and local communities. • · Documents all ADF&G spill response, cleanup, resource management, damage assessment, and restoration activities, with associated costs.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
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Department of Public Safety (ADPS). *Authorities: AS 18.65.080, AS 18.65.090, AS 18.60.120*	
Roles & Responsibilities	The ADPS protects life, property, and fish and wildlife. The ADPS: • Provides law enforcement support, including the following: traffic and crowd control; site security; evidence handling, collection, and storage; criminal investigations; site security; coordination with the coroner, identifying deceased individuals, and notifying next-of-kin, when necessary. • Performs search and rescue operations beyond the spill area. The ADPS does not have equipment or training to conduct search and rescue operations within the spill area if the area is contaminated by vapors, liquids on the ground, or other hazardous materials. The Operations Section should coordinate search and rescue operations within the spill area with technical expertise provided by the ADPS. • Coordinates State fire defense resources for urban structural fires, hazardous material incidents, and marine firefighting. • Conducts criminal investigations associated with spills, including drug and alcohol testing, sabotage, and arson. • Serves search and inspection warrants to assist agencies. • Protects State equipment. • Responds to increases in crime, domestic violence, 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. • Coordinates use of ADPS vessels to assist with agency response.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
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Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (ADCCED) *Authority: AS 44.47.050*	
Roles & Responsibilities	The ADCCED coordinates State activities that affect communities and regions. This includes industries potentially affected by adverse publicity, especially the tourism and seafood industries, through the Division of Tourism and Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute. The ADCCED: • Assists affected communities to identify needs and response strategies. • Acts as a liaison between affected communities and State and Federal agencies. • Collects community-related data and documents social and economic issues and concerns related to spills and response actions. • Coordinates actions between communities. • Monitors, coordinates, advocates for, and assists communities with long-term recovery needs. • Assesses socioeconomic spill impacts. • Provides grants to local communities to mitigate impacts from spills and spill response activities. • Provides technical assistance to local governments seeking reimbursement and socioeconomic damage compensation from spillers. • Provides assistance, training, and funding for community electrical systems and bulk fuel storage and distribution. • Provides economic development assistance, training, and funding to help communities recover from spills. • Manages occupational licensing of professionals responding to spills, such as physicians and paramedics.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
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Department of Labor and Workforce Development (ADOL).		
Roles & Responsibilities	The ADOL administers the Alaska Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Program. The ADOL: • Mobilizes emergency staffing for essential use. • Provides oversight of all 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 spill response accidents. • Determines safety training standards, including protective clothing and safety gear. • Inspects cleanup operations to ensure compliance with safety standards. • · Inspects response facilities for compliance with plumbing, electrical, and boiler codes.	
Triggers for Involvement:		**Areas of Expertise:**
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Department of Health and Social Services (ADHSS).		
Roles & Responsibilities	The ADHSS directs and coordinates the State's emergency medical and health services. The 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 potential human health concerns, in coordination with the ADEC and ADF&G. • 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.	
Triggers for Involvement:		**Areas of Expertise:**
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Department of Administration (ADOA).	

Roles & Responsibilities	The ADOA conducts centralized data processing, accounting, and protection of vital records. The ADOA:
	• Authorizes procurement on behalf of the State's emergency response organization.
	• Provides emergency management of the State employee pool.
	• Provides, maintains, and repairs emergency telecommunications, including:
	  ○ Extra telephone lines and systems
	  ○ VHF repeater systems and handheld radios
	• Develops streamlined emergency contracting and hiring procedures applicable to responses.

Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
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Department of Law (ADLaw).	
Roles & Responsibilities	The ADLaw provides legal advice to State agencies and the Governor. The ADLaw: • Provides legal advice to the SOSC, State ICS 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. • Coordinates with the SOSC and activates the Environmental Crimes Unit, as necessary, to assist in enforcement issues.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
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Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (ADOTPF).	
Roles & Responsibilities	The ADOTPF maintains and operates State transportation facilities, including airports, roads, highways, marine highways (ferries), bridges, and harbors and manages most State buildings. The ADOTPF: • Provides transportation services and maintenance equipment as needed. • Provides communications between ADOTPF facilities. • Assesses damages to State transportation facilities and State buildings. • Provides engineering services as needed. • Closes State highways and re-routes traffic. • Provides airport security, firefighting, and safety facilities. • Provides routine and emergency snow removal. • Manages the road right-of-way that parallels the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). • Operates airports. • Provides ferries for transport, housing, and general logistical support. The response ferry, M/V Kennicott, was placed in service in 1998. The response ferry is equipped with Command Centers for the Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance Sections; a Unified Command conference room; and real-time communications with the Governor's Office and USCG (both in Alaska and in Washington DC). Each Command Center is equipped with its own radio communication system. There is a decontamination station below the car deck for responders returning from the field, a floating dock stored on the vessel that can be deployed for smaller vessels to transfer personnel and equipment, and a helicopter pad capable of handling a USCG rescue helicopter or a Bell 206.[SL4] • Assesses damage to road and airport pavement from overweight response traffic. • Issues overweight permits and operates weigh stations for truck logistical support.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
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Office of the Governor	
The Governor may declare a disaster emergency if a disaster (AS 26.23.900[CA1]) has occurred, is imminent, or is threatening. The Office of the Governor is responsible for coordinating agency efforts and resolving disputes between agencies. The Office of the Governor does the following: Provides extra agency funding for emergencies. · Responds to press inquiries. · Controls video documentation and dissemination to the press. · Determines if a Federal Disaster Declaration is warranted. If so, forwards a request for a Federal Disaster Declaration to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for processing. · Provides a liaison with local governments in major spills. · Controls access to the Disaster Relief Fund.	
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
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University of Alaska	
Roles & Responsibilities	The University of Alaska may provide scientific support to assess damages, cleanup, and restoration effectiveness. Sea Grant offices and staff provide support and information for local response.
Triggers for Involvement:	**Areas of Expertise:**
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APPENDIX I: ARRT DISPERSANT USE PLAN FOR ALASKA

Per the NCP (40 CFR 300, Appendix E) the ***ARRT Dispersant Use Plan for Alaska***, is included in this plan. It is available for direct download at

https://alaskarrt.org/PublicFiles/AK_Dispersant_Use_Guidelines.pdf

The purpose of the Dispersant Use Plan for Alaska is to outline the process to be used following an oil discharge in Alaska when dispersant use is being considered in a Preauthorization Area or in an Undesignated Area. In addition, this plan streamlines and facilitates the dispersant use authorization process, establishes a Preauthorization Area for Alaska, and provides a framework to identify areas where dispersant use should be avoided. Moreover, this plan will result in an Alaska-based regulated dispersant response capability.

The Arctic and Western and Prince William Sound ACPs also have guidance on Dispersant Use to assist the OSCs in the decision-making process.

APPENDIX II: ARRT IN SITU BURNING GUIDELINES FOR ALASKA

Per the NCP (40 CFR 300, Appendix E) the ***ARRT In Situ Burning for Alaska***, is included in this plan. It is available for direct download at

https://alaskarrt.org/PublicFiles/AK_ISB_Guidelines.pdf

The Alaska in situ burning guidelines are used by the ADEC, USCG and EPA OSCs to authorize an emergency in situ burn of oil. They may authorize burning when: mechanical containment and recovery by themselves are incapable of controlling the oil spill, burning is feasible, and the burn will lie a safe distance from populated areas.

The four ACPs also have guidance on *in situ* burning to assist the OSCs in the decision-making process, including a FOSC/SOSC Review Checklist.

APPENDIX III: HISTORIC PROPERTIES PROTECTION GUIDELINES

The ARRT Cultural Resources Committee maintains the *Alaska Implementation Guidelines for Federal On-Scene Coordinators for the Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties During Emergency Response Under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan* (Alaska Implementation Guidelines)

The purpose of the Guidelines is to ensure consistent application and interpretation of the Programmatic Agreement throughout Alaska by USCG and EPA FOSCs and representatives of supporting entities including the U.S. Departments of Interior and Agriculture and the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer (Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

Available online at
https://alaskarrt.org/PublicFiles/AK_Implementation_Guidelines.pdf

APPENDIX IV: WILDLIFE PROTECTION GUIDELINES FOR OIL SPILL RESPONSE IN ALASKA (WPG).

The ARRT Wildlife Protection Committee maintains the Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Oil Spill Response in Alaska (WPG).

The WPG provide guidance for minimizing effects of an oil discharge on Alaska's wildlife resources. The WPG applies to offshore and coastal marine, inland freshwater, and terrestrial areas of Alaska. The WPG focuses primarily on wildlife species in offshore and coastal marine areas because of the potential for significant effects of oil spills in marine environments, but response strategies may apply equally well in freshwater and terrestrial spill scenarios, including spills from the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System.

Available online at
[INSERT]

APPENDIX V: ARRT GUIDELINES FOR PLACES OF REFUGE DECISION-MAKING

Potential Places of Refuge PPORs are pre-identified sites that may aid decision makers in responding to vessel casualties. PPORs are tailored to protect sensitive areas from impacts from possible spills during the initial response. These PPORs are organized by Geographic Zone. Additional information on the background and process for pre-selection of these sites is provided on ADEC's website.

For incidents where there are no pre-identified PPOR(s), refer to **Appendix 1** of the ARRT Guidelines for Places of Refuge Decision-Making. It provides incident-specific places of refuge decision-making considerations. This appendix provides step-by-step procedures to facilitate collaborative selection and determination of strategies needed to mitigate potential impacts to sensitive resources.

Available online at https://alaskarrt.org/PublicFiles/AK_POR_Guidelines.pdf.