# HOUSE CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 11(TRA)

### IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

### THIRTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

#### BY THE HOUSE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

Offered: 5/8/23 Referred: Rules

Sponsor(s): SENATORS KIEHL, Tobin, Olson, Dunbar, Giessel, Merrick, Bishop, Claman, Kaufman,

Kawasaki, Stevens

## A RESOLUTION

- 1 Recognizing the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022 and the importance
- 2 of certain provisions intended to enhance oil spill response capabilities in Western
- 3 Alaska and the United States Arctic to promote improved safety in shipping commerce,
- 4 protection of communities in the state, and the health of critical marine resources;
- 5 urging the United States Coast Guard to consider the unique challenges of the state
- 6 when developing oil spill response requirements for Western Alaska and the United
- 7 States Arctic; and urging the deployment of individualized oil spill response resources
- 8 for the state that use modern technologies to track the operation of large vessels in the
- 9 region and local service providers with knowledge of the region and local wildlife.

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

- 11 WHEREAS Western Alaska and the United States Arctic are home to a wide variety
- of marine resources, including marine mammals and pelagic and anadromous fish species,
- that are of critical importance to the region, state, and nation; and

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

1	WHEREAS the United States Congress has recognized that the important regiona
2	and national resources in Western Alaska and the United States Arctic require oil spil
3	response requirements tailored to address the unique attributes and economic challenges in
4	Western Alaska and the United States Arctic that are different than, but at least as effective as
5	national planning criteria used for the continental United States, Cook Inlet, and Prince
6	William Sound; and
7	WHEREAS the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022 requires the
8	United States Coast Guard to work with industry leaders, regional stakeholders, tribes, and the
9	state to adopt regulations to address the unique oil spill response challenges of Western
10	Alaska and the United States Arctic more effectively and efficiently; and
11	WHEREAS potential oil spills in Western Alaska and the United States Arctic
12	threaten marine and coastal resources of vital importance to Alaskans in the region, maritime
13	industries in the area, and the economy of the state; and
14	WHEREAS Alaskans have pioneered prevention methodologies and new
15	technologies that incorporate local communities to address the unique challenges of oil spil
16	response in Western Alaska and the United States Arctic by implementing new approaches to
17	oil spill response in the region; and
18	WHEREAS an oil spill prevented is an oil spill that does not need to be cleaned up
19	and
20	WHEREAS having equipment and resources located within Western Alaska and the
21	United States Arctic region will avoid logistical delays and ensure timely responses whenever
22	necessary; and
23	WHEREAS, because oil spills from both small and large vessels often require the use
24	of oil spill response resources and specialized marine salvage resources concurrently, it is
25	important that oil spill response planning ensures proper preparedness to respond promptly to
26	an oil spill; and
27	WHEREAS the use of new technologies to continuously monitor vessels in Western
28	Alaska and the United States Arctic has allowed some state-based companies to aler
29	responders early of a potential marine casualty, so that local vessel operators who know the
30	region can respond promptly with appropriate equipment and outreach to community

residents to participate in prevention and initial response operations; and

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

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

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

WHEREAS the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022 excludes vessels operating in Cook Inlet and tank vessels operating in Prince William Sound from the new oil spill response requirements because Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound already meet national planning criteria;

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

**FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature urges the United States Coast Guard to adhere to the underlying purpose of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 by maintaining uniform standards across the entire Western Alaska and the Prince William Sound Captain of the Port Zones and not creating new subzones within those areas, and by minimizing the use of cascading equipment from outside the state; and be it

**FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature requests that the oil spill response regulations for Western Alaska and the United States Arctic under the Don Young

Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022 include use of local service providers with expertise in the capture, care, and rehabilitation of wildlife that is of critical importance to the communities of the region; and be it

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

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