"Fishing Vessel Oil Spill Response Training" – Prince William Sound Community College, Valdez, AK

"National PETE Consortium Member"



Tribal Colleges
Government
Industry

for Environmental Technology Education

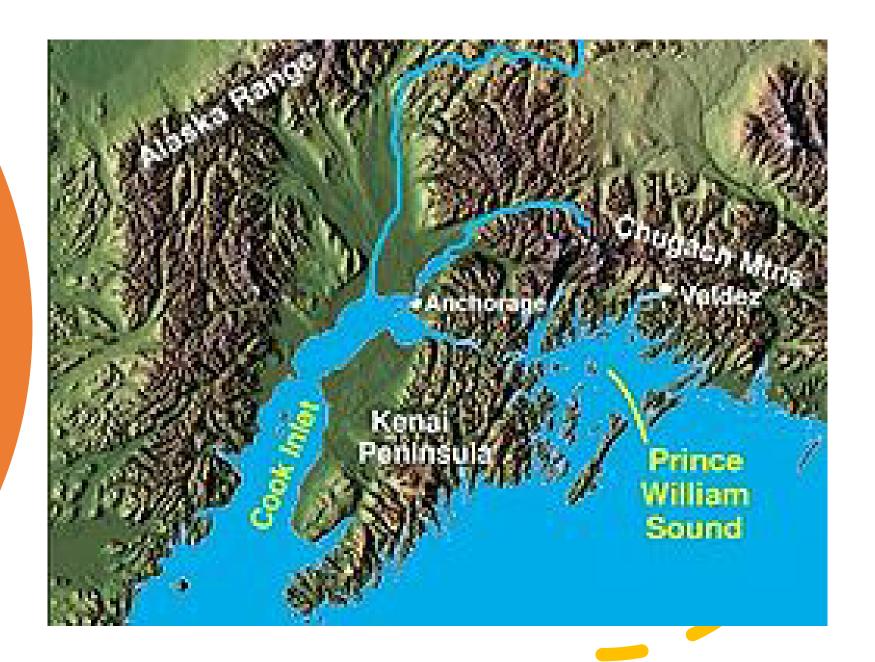
Building a Global Workforce





- Exxon Valdez Ship (single hull) runs into a reef
- Causing largest U.S. Oil Spill, March 24th, 1989
- 11 Million Gallons of Crude Oil (ship held 53)
- Impacting 150 miles of shoreline ecological sensitive area
- 3 years to clean-up

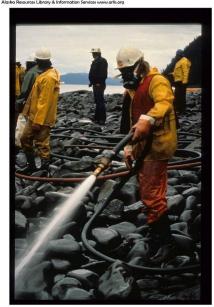
- 250,000 species of seabirds lost, 3000 otters, 250 Bald Eagles and 22 Killer whales
- 4 Human deaths during clean-up
- Collapse of the salmon & herring fisheries
- 2.8 Billion Clean-up & economic loss
- Resulted in the Oil Spill Recovery Act in 1990















Alyeska Pipeline Company

Est. 1970 to design, construct & maintain a pipeline from the oil fields on North Slope of AK to an ice-free deep-water port in Valdez, AK

- As a result of Oil Spill Recovery Act of 1990 Alyeska Pipeline Company created Ship Escort/Response Vessel System (SERVS) Fishing Vessel Program
- Required by the oil discharge prevention and contingency plans for both Valdez Marine Terminal & Tankers that transport crude oil through Prince William Sound

Alyeska Pipeline Company, cont.

- 800 miles of pipeline in operation for more than 45 yrs.
- 48 inch pipe project was one of the largest construction projects in U.S. history
- Linefill: 9,059,057 barrels of oil (42 gals/barrel)
- Valdez Marine Terminal loads tankers & provides temporary storage \$1.4 B to construct
- 2 load births, 14 storage tanks, 6.6 million barrels of crude oil











Alyeska Pipeline Company, cont.

- Alyeska Pipeline Oil Spill Response SERVS must have the equipment & personnel to recover 300,000 barrels of oil in 72 hrs.
 - 10 Escort & Response tugs
 - 7 oil recovery barges
 - 90 skimming units
 - 40 miles of various booms
 - 5 hatchery protection sites
 - 400+ vessels participating in Vessel of Opportunity Program
 - On water storage capacity 900,000 barrels
 - Otter Rehabilitation Module/Hospital

Strategically located throughout PWS



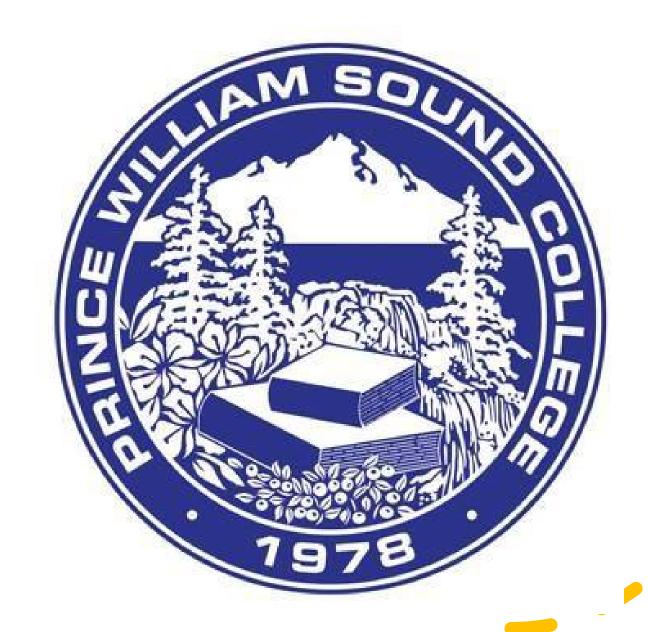








- Since 1998 Prince William Sound Community College (PWSCC) in Valdez, AK has assisted in Alyeska Pipelines SERVS Fishing vessel annual spill training for the fishing fleet.
- PWSCC training instructs fishing vessel crews in Tier I and Tier II fishing Vessel crews in:
 - * Response equipment use
 - * Response Tactics
 - * Communications
 - * Incident Command
 - * Response plans
 - * OSHA 10
 - * HAZWOPER
 - * Confined Space
 - * Environmental Prep
 - * COVID Protocol and Ship Sanitation



 2022 PWSCC & Alyseska trained 1800 crew from more than 420 fishing vessels

 Training offered in indoor face-to-face and on water drills. (in 2021 some training converted to online due to COVID)

Annual training usually offered between March

May of each year

- Training is offered in six ports:
 - Kodiak
 - Homer
 - Seward
 - Whittier
 - Valdez and Cordova
- Tier 1: vessel pre-contracted, pre-trained core fleet
- Tier II: precontracted, pre-trained
- Tier III: not pre-contracted, trained as needed
- In-case of oil spill commercial fishing suspended so fishing fleet turn into "first responders"

- Fishing Vessel and Crew Capabilities
 - Contain spilled oil
 - Collect spilled oil
 - Plan and identify sensitive habitat
 - Maintain and repair equipment
 - Clean boats, harbors, shorelines
 - Provide logistical support
 - Provide public information
 - Assess damage
 - Provide floating housing for marine work crews
 - Transport food, equipment, and people
 - Provide communications equipment and command post space

- Contracted Fishing Vessels are paid by Alyeska Pipeline in case of a spill response
- PWSCC receives funding support from Alyeska
 Pipeline for the annual training under the SERVS
 program established under the response to the Oil
 Spill Recovery Act.
- National PETE Supports PWSCC in faculty training, trainer outreach support and training supplies.

25 YEARS

The tanker Exxon Valdez spilled almost 11 million gallons of oil into Alaska's Prince William Sound on March 24, 1989, injuring 28 types of animals, plants, and marine habitats. How long has it taken them to recover from this spill? Twenty-five years later, which ones have not yet recovered?

Here is a timeline showing when natural resources were declared officially "recovered," though actual recovery could have occurred earlier than this official designation from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.



Exxon Valdez 1989 Cormorant Recovered Species and Habitats Subtidal Harbor Seal Common Murre Communities Sea Otter** Dolly Varden Sockeye Salmon Rockfish Rocky Intertidal **Bald Eagle** River Otter Pink Salmon **Cutthroat Trout** Harleguin Duck** Common Loon 1992 1996 1999 2002 2006 2010 2013 1989 2014 Recovering Species and Habitats Black Clams Mussels Killer Whale Intertidal Barrow's Designated Sediments Oystercatcher Communities Wilderness Pod AB Goldeneye Species and Habitats not Recovering Status Unknown Killer Whale Marbled Pigeon Kittlitz's Herring Pod AT1 Guillemots Murrelet Murrelet * Data from NOAA ** Data from USGS

Data were taken from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council's 2010 Update on Injured Resources and Services (www.evostc.state.ak.us), U.S. Geological Survey, and National Oceanic and Atmospheric

Administration's Office of Response and Restoration. This infographic was produced by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Timeline of Recovery from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

 PWSCC recently launched a new Occupational Endorsement Certificate (OEC) in Natural Resources Technician program – Intense 12 week experience for entry level positions – Free for HS Jrs & Srs. PWSCC
Fishing Fleet
Oil Spill
Response
Training

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