



Dillingham Airport Emergency Plan

Dillingham, Alaska

Prepared on behalf of:

Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities
4111 Aviation Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99502

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 4.27.22

1.0 Table of Contents

Table of Contents	1-1
Promulgation Page.....	1-3
Signature Page	1-4
Record of Changes	1-5
Record of Distribution	1-6
Revision Information.....	1-7

2.0 Basic Plan	2-1
----------------------	-----

PLAN FUNDAMENTALS

3.0 Quick Reference Emergency Contacts	3-1
4.0 Facility Description	4-1
5.0 Incident Command System	5-1
6.0 Command and Control.....	6-1
7.0 Communications	7-1
8.0 Alert Notification and Warning.....	8-1
9.0 Emergency Public Information.....	9-1
10.0 Protective Actions.....	10-1
11.0 Law Enforcement/Security	11-1
12.0 Firefighting and Rescue	12-1
13.0 Health and Medical.....	13-1
14.0 Resource Management.....	14-1
15.0 Airport Operations and Maintenance	15-1

HAZARD- SPECIFIC SECTIONS

16.0 Aircraft Incidents and Accidents	16-1
17.0 Terrorism and Criminal Acts	17-1
18.0 Fires – Structural, Fuel Farms, and Fuel Storage Areas	18-1

FAA Approved

Date

Page 1- 1

19.0 Natural Disasters..... 19-1

20.0 Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS)/Drone Hazard.....
or Disruption Incident..... 20-1

21.0 Hazardous Materials Incident..... 21-1

22.0 Failure of Power for Movement Area Lighting 22-1

23.0 Water Rescue Situations 23-1

24.0 Crowd Control 24-1

APPENDICES

25.0 Airport Maps 25-1

26.0 Emergency Response Equipment Inventory 26-1

27.0 Maintenance Equipment Inventory 27-1

28.0 Resource Management Equipment Inventory..... 28-1

29.0 City of Dillingham Evacuation Plans 29-1

30.0 Authorities and References..... 30-1

31.0 List of Acronyms 31-1

FAA Approved

Date

Page 1- 2

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 4-18-22

Promulgation Page

This page officially declares this document to be the existing Airport Emergency Plan (AEP) for the Dillingham Airport (DLG). The AEP provides both authority and responsibility for organizations and personnel to perform assigned tasks during an emergency situation. The Airport remains committed to preparing itself for emergency situations and maintaining training programs and maintenance efforts to keep the Airport as ready as possible. Organizations tasked with emergency response at DLG, as detailed in this AEP, are responsible to prepare and maintain appropriate standard operating procedures (SOPs), to participate in Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) mandated training exercises, and to plan maintenance efforts needed to support this plan.

Approved By
Regional Aviation Manager

Date

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Signature Page

The following are administrators to this document:

Name: _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____ Department: _____

Name: _____ Title: _____

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Page 1- 4

Record of Changes

Date	Section	Page	Description of Change	Initials
9/21/12	24	E 2B	Updated Grid map	
6/27/14	3	3-1	Quick Reference Emergency Contacts	
6/27/14	3	3-2	" " " "	
6/27/14	2	2-6	Principal Plan Participants	
6/27/14	4	4-1	Facility Description	
6/27/14	7	7-2	Communications	
6/27/14	13	13-3	Health and Medical	
6/27/14	18	18-2	Fires - Structural, Fuel Farms, + Fuel Storage	
6/27/14	25	25-1	Emergency Response Equipment Inventory	
6/27/14	26	26-1	Maintenance Equipment Inventory	
4/09/15	2	2-7	Principal Plan Participants	
4/09/15	3	3-1	Quick Reference Emergency Contacts	
4/09/15	3	3-2	" " " "	
4/09/15	4	4-1	Facility Description	
5/6/16	2	2-8	AEP Maint Schedule - added 36CCMs + 12CCMs	MJ
5/6/16	3	3-1	Edited contact info	MJ
5/6/16	26	26-1	Updated Maint. Equip Inventories	MJ
8/4/16	21	21-1	Updated Emergency backup generator info	MJ
6-18-16	3	3-1	Contact Info	MJ
3-3-16	25, 30 ⁺¹⁸	25-1 ¹⁸⁻¹ / 30	Updated ARFF Truck Specs, Acronyms ^{+ Chap 18-1}	MJ
3-21-11	3	3-1	Page / Phone Numbers updated	MJ
3-21-11	24	2B	Grid Map	MJ
5-1-17	4, 25, 26, 27	4+25-1 26, 27-1	Facility Description, Equip List, Resource Management	MJ

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JUN 21 2011

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Page 1-5a

Record of Changes

Date	Section	Page	Description of Change	Initials
5-2-17	21	21-1	Situations + Assumptions	MT
4-17-19	2.5	2-7	Principal Plan	JS
4-17-19	3.0	all	Contacts	JS
4-17-19	7	7-2	Telephone	JS
4-17-19	13	13-3	Operations	JS
4-17-19	18	18-1	Fuel Storage	JS
4-17-19	18	18-2	Fuel Storage	JS
4-17-19	25	25-1	Emergency Equipment	JS
7-1-19	3	3-1	Contact information	JS
7-2-19	3	3-1	Contact information	JS

FAA AIRPORTS DIVISION

JUN 21 2011

Record of Changes

Date	Section	Page	Description of Change	Initials
1/30/2020	3.0	1	Contact Information	JS
8/6/2020	18.0	18-2	Fuel Storage	JS
9/28/2020	2	2-7	Added Dillingham Police Department	JS
9/28/2020	3	All	Contact Information	JS
9/28/2020	4	4-1	Airport Facility Information	JS
9/28/2020	6	6-1, 6-2	Added Dillingham Police	JS
9/28/2020	13	13-3	Update Hospital Beds	JS
9/28/2020	18	18-1,18-2	Fuel Storage	JS
9/28/2020	22	All	All	JS
9/28/2020	24	All	Airport Maps	JS
9/28/2020	26	All	Equipment	JS
9/28/2020	27	All	Resources	JS
11/17/2020	25	All	Emergency Response Equipment	JS
9/28/2021	4	All	ARFF Index B	JS
9/28/2021	12	12-1/12-2	ARFF Index B	JS
9/28/2021	16	16-1	ARFF Index B	JS
4/18/2022	ALL	ALL	TOC	JS
4/18/2022	ALL	ALL	Added UAS Section	JS
4/18/2022	3	3-2	Contact #'s	JS
4/18/2022	13	13-4	Injured Location	JS
4/26/2022	13	13-4	Injured Location	JS
4/26/2022	27	27	Maintenance Inventory	JS
4/27/2022	All	All	Cover Page	JS

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Page 1-5a

Record of Changes

Date	Section	Page	Description of Change	Initials
7/5/2022	3	3-2	Added Forestry Contact Information	JS
7/28/23	2	Various	Section Reference	JS
7/28/23	3	All	Section Reference	JS
7/28/23	6	6-1 & 6-6	Section Reference	JS
7/28/23	7	7-3	Section Reference	JS
7/28/23	8	8-1	Section Reference	JS
7/28/23	9	All	Section Reference	JS
7/28/23	10	All	Section Reference	JS
7/28/23	11	11-2 and 11-3	Section Reference	JS
7/28/23	12	12-1, 12-2, 12-4	Section Reference	JS
7/28/23	13	13-5, 13-6	Section Reference	JS
7/28/23	14	14-1, 14-2, 14-4	Section Reference	JS
7/28/23	15	15-1, 15-2	Section Reference	JS
7/28/23	16	16-11	Section Reference	JS
7/28/23	18	18-3, 18-6	Section Reference	JS
7/28/23	19	Vairous	Section Reference	JS
7/28/23	20	20-7	Section Reference	JS
7/28/23	21	21-3	Section Reference	JS
7/28/23	22	22-2	Section Reference	JS
7/28/23	23	23-8	Section Reference	JS
7/28/23	24	24-2	Section Reference	JS

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Page 1-5a

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MS AAL-604 DATE 8-1-23

Revision Information

This Airport Emergency Plan is intended to assist DOT&PF and mutual aid personnel in coordinating an effective response to an Airport emergency.

This plan is a living document. It will always need to accurately address the diverse and ever-changing resources available in an emergency.

Your input is welcomed. Please do not hesitate to contact the Airport Manager with any questions, concerns, changes to status, or other proposals. Please include page number or section reference when appropriate.

Dillingham Airport Manager

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JUN 21 2011

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Page 1-7

2.0 Basic Plan

2.1 Purpose of the Airport Emergency Plan

The purpose of this Airport Emergency Plan (AEP) is to define responsibilities, identify resources, and establish procedures to be implemented in the event of an emergency at the Dillingham Airport. While every contingency cannot be anticipated and prepared for, the Airport believes strong emergency preparedness can assist in limiting the negative impact of these events, including liability and post-emergency issues.

The purpose of the emergency plan is to:

- Provide an operational template of how an Airport emergency response will be structured and coordinated at the Dillingham Airport.
- Provide guidance as to how the emergency response roles will be filled and how those duties will be carried out.
- Provide operation checklists for specific emergency events at the Airport.
- Highlight key communication elements essential for effective emergency response and mitigation.

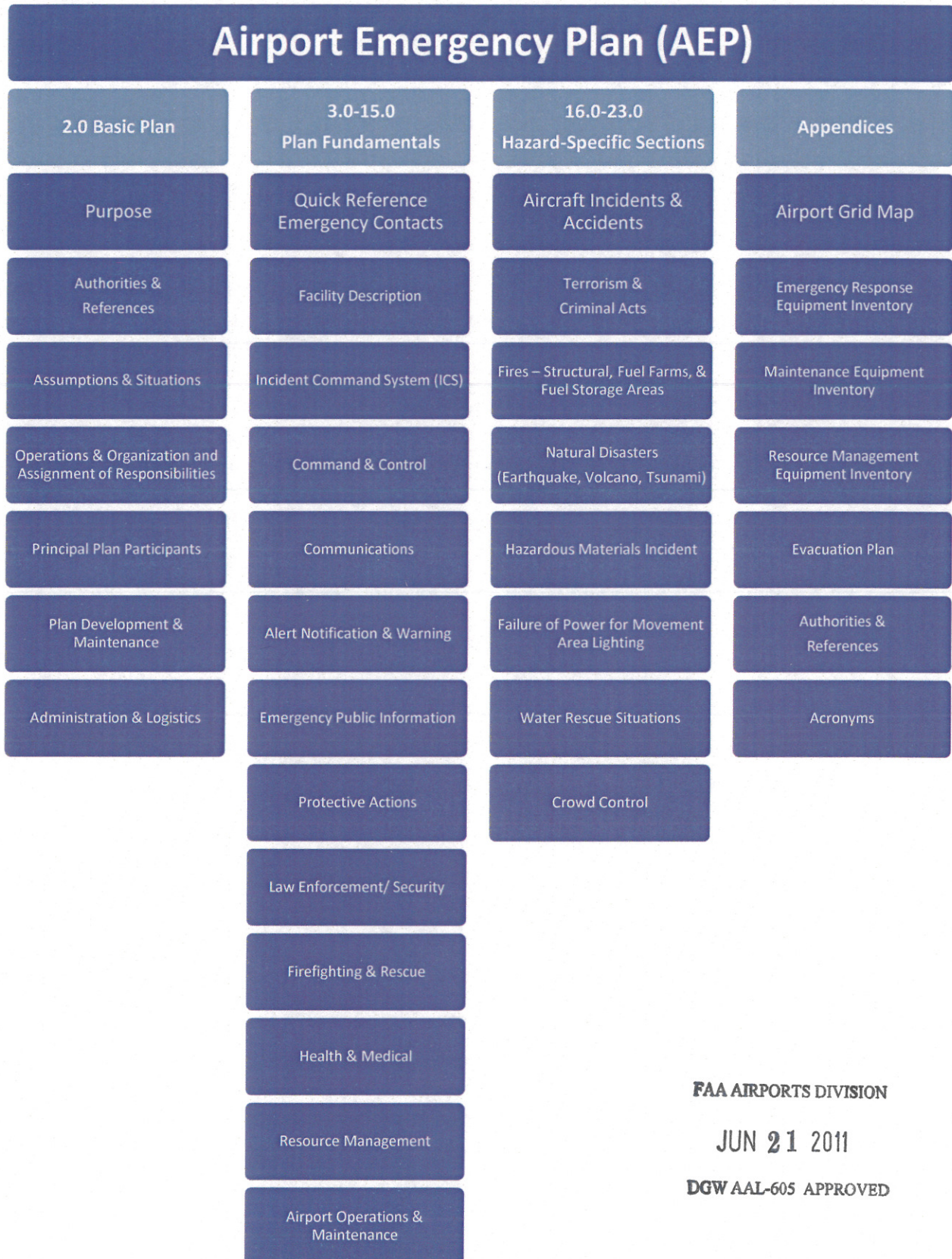
This AEP focuses on response and initial recovery issues and:

- Assigns responsibility to agencies and individuals for specific actions.
- Sets forth lines of authority.
- Describes how people and property will be protected.
- Identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available.

The emergency plan will be disseminated to all principal plan participants. Airport personnel will be trained according to this plan.

The AEP is structured in this document as indicated in Figure 2-1.

Figure 2-1: Airport Emergency Plan Structure



FAA AIRPORTS DIVISION

JUN 21 2011

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2.2 Authorities and References

The State of Alaska, in carrying out its responsibility for providing airport facilities for the community and for administering these facilities, is required to give consideration to operational procedures to cope with various emergency conditions. This Airport Emergency Plan has been approved in accordance with Federal Aviation Regulation 139.325 and the following Alaska Statutes (AS).

AS Section 02.10.010 states that the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities shall have supervision over aeronautics and communications inside the State.

AS Section 02.15.060 states the Department may plan, establish, construct, enlarge, improve, maintain, equip, operate, regulate, protect and police airports and air navigation facilities within the State.

AS Section 02.15.020 allows the Department to perform acts, issue and amend orders, and make, promulgate and amend reasonable general or special rules it considers necessary to carry out the provisions of the Statute.

AS Section 02.15.220 requires that all the Department officers and employees, and every State and Municipal officer charged with the enforcement of State and Municipal laws shall enforce and assist in the enforcement of that chapter and of all rules, regulations and orders issued under it.

The airport is owned and operated by the State of Alaska, and is operated under the direction of the Commissioner of the State Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. The Regional Director is responsible for the day to day operation and maintenance of the Airport.

Additional authorities and references are listed in Section 300.

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Page 2- 3

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MS AAL-604 DATE 8-1-23**

2.3 Assumptions and Situations Included in the AEP

The following assumptions and statements are to be considered for this document:

- Natural and accidental events will occur within the region and around the Airport that create emergency situations.
- There may be insufficient forewarning of any disaster to allow for planning efforts beyond real-time response, and response times will be retarded in proportion to the number of decisions required.
- A properly designed and implemented Airport Emergency Plan will minimize illness and injury, and preserve property.
- Many injured may be transported by air to other facilities.
- Large scale emergencies may overwhelm the Airport's and local community's resources.
- There are special needs, conditions, and situations which cannot be addressed in this document and will be addressed on the scene as they arise.
- The special characteristics that affect response to this airport are its remoteness, lack of road access to communities, and limited resources.
- This AEP only describes the response of the Airport during scheduled and permitted Part 139 operations.
- This Airport is in an earthquake prone region and experiences substantial seasonal weather changes, including severe coastal storms and blizzards which may affect response activities.
- Policies governing the development of this document stem from the authorities cited in Section 2.2 and 30.0.
- Formal (written) memorandums of understandings (MOU) or letters of agreement (LOA) from local municipalities or state agencies could not be obtained (to the extent practicable).
- Large scale accidents/incidents at the airport may benefit from oral agreements from external agencies, which could support the critical tasks associated with emergency responses outlined within the AEP.
- The level of initial training and recurrent training for some specific actions, as mandated by regulatory guidance, can only be validated for airport personnel covered in the AEP.
- Other federal, state, and local agencies may have an overlapping or distinct responsibility for some of the emergency response situations given in the AEP, especially for those that occur off airport proper.
- There is limited manpower and specific expertise to support the AEP in the surrounding areas (city, village, or township) based on a small population and limited resources.

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Page 2- 4

- The limitations for implementation and execution of this specific AEP, as described in the Assumptions and Situations, were briefed to plan participants and the FAA, at a minimum.

Although unknown hazards inherently exist, this AEP is meant to be implemented for any emergency situation and to encompass possibilities for disaster. Most factors in this report are assumptions, whereas lists of equipment and resources can be regarded as facts. The specific hazards covered by this plan and threats that are likely to arise at Dillingham Airport (DLG) are as follows:

- Aircraft Incidents and Accidents
- Terrorism – Bomb Threats/Incidents
- Fires – Structural, Fuel Farms, Fuel Trucks/Storage
- Earthquakes and Other Natural Disasters
- Hazardous Material Incidents
- Criminal Acts (Sabotage, Hijack Incidents, and Other Unlawful Interference with Operations)
- Power Failure for the Movement Areas Lighting System
- Water Rescue

FAA AIRPORTS DIVISION

JUN 21 2011

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Date

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Page 2- 5

2.4 Operation, Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS) are generally followed throughout this document. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) is the national standard for incident management by establishing common organizational structure, processes, and terminology. The Incident Command System (ICS) is a key component of NIMS. ICS provides a standardized system that enables personnel, departments, and organizations to work together in seamless and coordinated fashion in responding to an incident.

The emergency incident response plan structure at the Airport is designed to follow day-to-day responsibilities and will expand and modify as the situation dictates.

Emergency response will commence with notification and dispatch of Airport ARFF and establishment of Incident Command (IC). As the incident escalates, an Airport - Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated to support the on-scene IC and deal with Airport issues affected by the emergency. The Airport - EOC is activated at the request of the Incident Commander and/or the Airport Manager or designee.

The agency or department with primary jurisdictional responsibility for the event will be the IC. If multiple jurisdictional responsibilities are present, the IC will establish a unified command.

Each department and/or agency is to maintain its own command structure, personnel accountability, and communications system (such as radios and frequencies) within its organizational structure.

Reporting relationships and information flow follow the two basic ICS principles. (1) There is complete freedom and encouragement to broadcast and exchange information within the emergency ICS structure and (2) orders, directives, resource requests, and status changes must follow the chain of command.

A more comprehensive detailing of the Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities can be found in Section 5.0.

FAA AIRPORTS DIVISION

JUN 21 2011

FAA Approved

Date

DGW AAL-605 APPROVED

Page 2- 6

2.5 Principal Plan Participants

This plan facilitates the rescue, salvage, and investigation in the event of an aircraft accident on or near the Airport. This plan also includes provisions for other disasters, man-made or natural.

The following agencies may assist the Airport in the event of an accident:

Alaska State Troopers (Dillingham)
ARFF Chief
Dillingham Police Department
Dillingham Volunteer Fire Department/Rescue Squad
FAA Flight Service
Kanakanak Hospital
Alaska Airlines
Grant Aviation
Transportation Security Administration
Alaska Cargo Services
Alaska Pride Air

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FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 9-28-20

2.6 Plan Development and Maintenance

This plan was developed in compliance with 14 CFR Part 139.325 and the recommendations set forth by AC 150/5200-31, as administered by the FAA. The Airport Manager is responsible for the maintenance of the AEP including revisions to ARFF plans, procedures, and checklists. Personnel should periodically review AEP policies, procedures, and related information. Training that covers changes to this AEP will be provided during annual tabletop and or full scale exercises, to ensure that all ARFF personnel stay familiar with current information.

Each mutual aid entity is responsible for coordinating revisions to their plans, procedures, SOPs, or checklists identified within the AEP.

AEP Maintenance Schedule

- Triennially
 - A full-scale emergency plan exercise shall be conducted at least once every 36 consecutive calendar months.
- Annually
 - An AEP Review or table-top exercise involving all plan participants shall be conducted at least once every 12 consecutive calendar months.
- Semi-annually
 - Assignments for key initial response personnel to include descriptions of duties and responsibilities will be reviewed semi-annually.
- Quarterly
 - Quick reference emergency contact telephone numbers contained in the AEP will be checked quarterly for accuracy by calling the individual/organization listed. Changes will be disseminated immediately to plan holders. Additional resources phone numbers will be reviewed annually.
- Emergency Resources will be inspected routinely. The frequency of inspection may vary depending on the type of equipment and supplies.
- The Airport strives to maintain an open dialogue with off-Airport agencies (such as utilities) to learn of activity that may affect the Airport's emergency response efforts.

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Date

Page 2- 8

- The Airport Manager is responsible for providing training to mutual aid responders, in the form of briefings, during annual emergency plan reviews, exercises, or drills. Training to prevent vehicle/pedestrian incursions is available at the Airport Manager's Office. There will be Airport grid maps in each ARFF vehicle and mutual aid agency command vehicle.

- The Airport Manager or designee will disseminate the AEP to tenants, agencies, and other parties that may be involved in an Airport emergency listed in the distribution list. The AEP is subject to annual revisions.

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JUN 21 2011

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Page 2- 9

2.7 Administration and Logistics

Availability of Services and Support:

The availability of services and support for emergencies can vary in time, as indicated in Section 5.0, the organization and assignment of responsibilities under the ICS structure, and AEP hazard sections. It is up to each individual department and involved agency to appropriately manage, maintain, monitor, record, and report the use of all resources. The ability to account for and identify the use of all resources will be key in the process of reimbursement. Each mutual aid responder must also request additional resources as needed to support the emergency response. If the scope of the emergency necessitates an expanded incident command structure, the Planning and Logistics Sections of each individual department will facilitate major services and support resource tracking and provision.

Staffing:

Airport personnel may have numerous primary or support responsibilities during an emergency. In cooperation with the Incident Commander, the Airport Manager or designee may direct assignment of Airport personnel, other local government employees or volunteers to specific duties to support implementation of the AEP. The Airport Manager may also contract for additional staffing as outlined in the resources Section 28.0. Note that use of volunteer labor may have certain liabilities, including provisions for workers compensation.

General Policies for Managing Resources, Record Keeping, Reporting, and Tracking Resources:

The IC or designee shall be responsible for record keeping, reporting, and tracking resources during an emergency. If the scope of the emergency necessitates an expanded incident command structure, the regional office may assign an officer to the EOC. This officer will be responsible for Airport financial record keeping, reporting, and tracking of resources during an emergency.

The Dillingham Airport does not utilize Mutual Aid Agreements to meet the Index requirements under 14 CFR Part 139.

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Page 2- 10

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 8-1-23

3.0 Quick Reference Emergency Contacts

IN CASE OF FIRE/CRASH

FSS Will Activate

Crash Phone and/or Siren/Alarm (Alarm will sound in ARFF)
Call ARFF Responders on Radio: 123.6
..... Telephone: 907-842-5511

Emergency Services (Dillingham Dept. of Public Safety) 911
Police – Fire – EMS & Alaska State Troopers 911

FSS will also notify

Kenai Flight Service Station 907-283-3466 or 1-866-864-1737
Western Service Areas Operations 206-231-2099
NTSB 907-271-5936
After hours (24 hour Watch desk remote to Kenai) 907-283-3466

After the initial emergency, these agencies will be notified by Airport Management:

DOT&PF

Airport Manager (if not at scene) (cell) (907) 843-0915
 Office (907) 842-5511
 Home (907) 842-5657
Airport Safety & Security Officer, Anchorage (907) 269-0751
 Cell (907) 717-5065
Region Superintendent (907) 269-0754
 Cell (907) 764-5094
AK State Trooper (After Hours) (800) 478-5118
 Local: 1-800-811-0911

Local Emergency Agencies/Numbers

POLICE DEPARTMENT 907-842-5354
FIRE DEPT/AMBULANCES 907-842-2288
KANAKANAK HOSPITAL 907-842-5201 or 907-842-9371
ARFF STATION TELEPHONE 907-842-5511

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Date

Page 3- 1

Other Agencies

State Medical Examiner (if Fatalities occur) (Troopers call)	888-332-3273
Risk Management	907-465-2180
U.S. Post Office (if mail on board).....	907-842-5633

Hospitals/Rescue

Kanakanak Hospital	907-842-5201 or 907-842-9371
Alaska Native Medical Center	907-563-2662
.....	1-855-482-4382
Alaska Regional Hospital Switchboard.....	907-264-1222
Providence Alaska Medical Center	907-562-2211
Alaska Rescue Coordination Center (RCC)	907-551-7230 or 800-420-7230

Other Agencies if Needed

FBI.....	907-276-4441
AKARNG Planning, Operations, Military Officer	907-428-7500
Transportation Security Administration (TSA) office:.....	(24hrs) 907-771-2935
Crisis Action Center Fairbanks:.....	907-458-2012
U.S. Coast Guard.....	800-478-5555
.....	907-463-2000
Chemtrec USA	800-424-9300
National Response Center	800-424-8802
Forest Service McGrath Dispatch	(907) 524-3367
Alaska Interagency Coordination Center AICC	1-800-237-3633

EMERGENCY BROADCAST SYSTEM

KDLG.....	907-842-5281
KRUP.....	907-248-1028
KAKN.....	907-246-7492

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Date

Page 3- 2

4.0 Facility Description

The Dillingham Airport is located at Latitude 59°02'7"N, Longitude 158°30'3"W. The airport is located approximately 2 miles west from the City of Dillingham, about 170 air miles from Bethel, 57 air miles from King Salmon, 240 air miles from Kodiak, and 285 air miles southwest of Anchorage.

Navigational facilities provided at the airport are ILS/DME (localizer only); NDB; VOR/DME; ODLs; VASI; runway, taxiway, threshold lights and rotating beacon.

The Dillingham Airport has one grooved hard surfaced runway, designated 01/19 that is 150 feet wide by 6,400 feet long.

The Airport has a seasonal average of 5-7 flights per week of air carrier aircraft having a seating capacity of more than 30 passengers.

The Airport is Class 1 ARFF Index B. The hours of operation are subject to change, and are available in the regularly-updated Alaska Supplement. Notification of any aircraft accident will most likely be generated from the ARFF or terminal with a direct, dedicated ring down line to the City of Dillingham Dispatch Center. The initial dispatch of emergency equipment will notify Fire, Police, and EMS personnel of an accident.

Water and Sewer

State Shop - 20 GPM, 3000 gallon water storage tank.

City fire hydrant system - Located 2 miles east of the Dillingham Airport.

Squaw Creek 1/2 mile south of the airport - water supply for fire apparatus only. Water supply affected by tidal action and freezing conditions.

Airlines

Aircraft service under Part 139 operations are:

Airlines	Aircraft	Frequency
Alaska Airlines	Boeing 737 Aircraft Embraer 175 Aircraft	Year Round
RAVN Alaska	Dash-8	Year Round

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Date

Page 4- 1

FAA AIRPORT APPROVAL
RK AAL-605 DATE 9-28-21

There are approximately 40 privately owned small aircraft operating at the Airport.

Airport Staff:

Airport Manager	1
Administrative	1
Operations	7

Airport Structures

The Airport is not responsible for the operations of private facilities. The description of Airport owned structures are listed below:

<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Fire Protection System</u>	<u>Earthquake Resistant?</u>
ARFF	No	Yes
Sand Storage	No	No
Chemical Storage Shed	No	No
Equipment Storage Building	No	No

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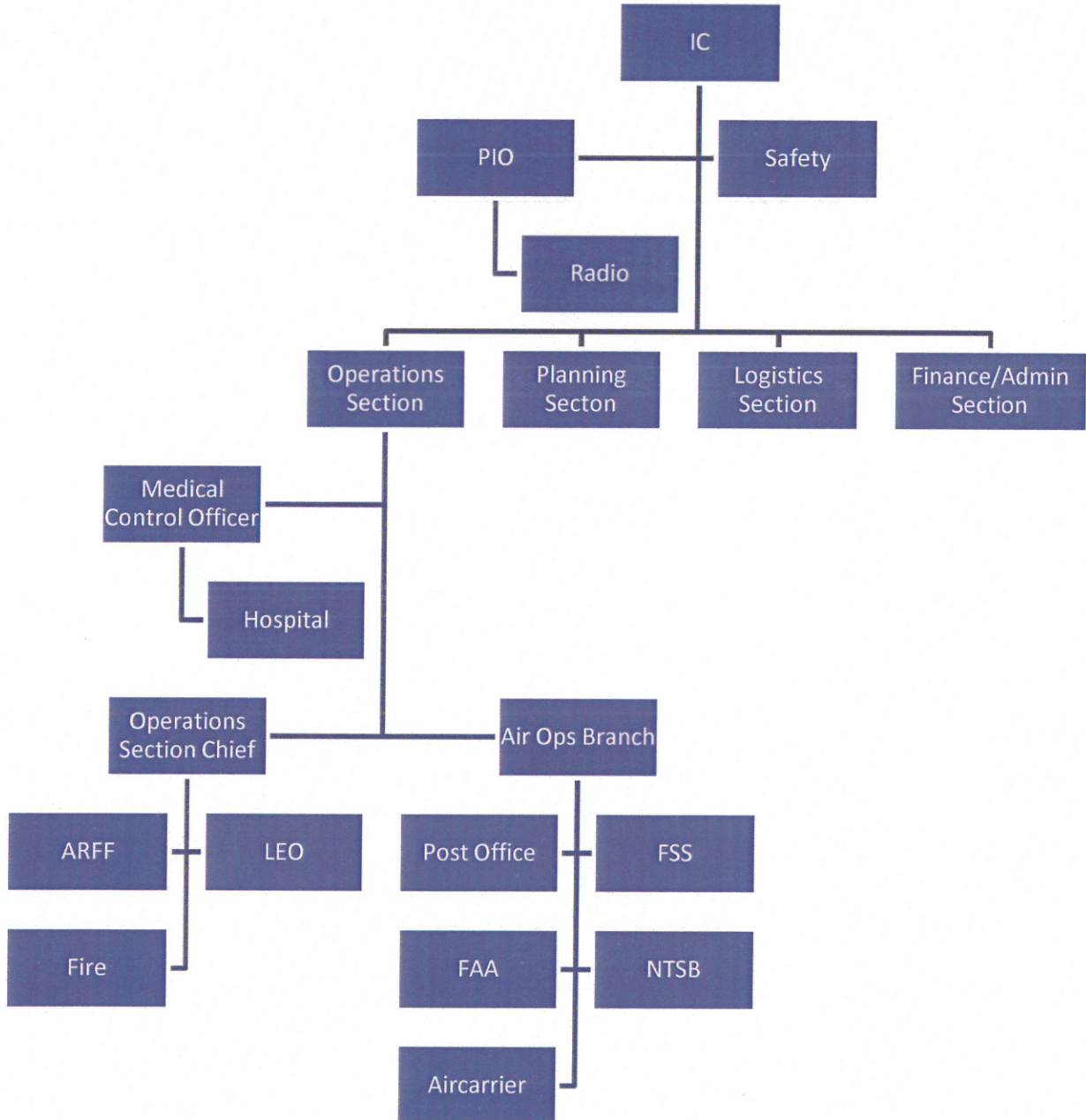
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Page 4- 2

FAA AIRPORT APPROVAL
RK AAL-605 DATE 9-28-21

5.0 Incident Command System

5.1 Incident Command System (ICS) Diagram



5.2 Responsibility Matrix

Agency	Agency											
	Airport Manager/Chief Executive	Fire Department	Police Department	Health and Medical Coordinator	Emergency Response Manager	Communications Coordinator	Public Information Officer	Airport Operations and Maintenance	Warning Coordinator	Resource Manager	Volunteer Organizations	Other Agencies
Functions												
Direction and Control	P	P/S	P/S	P/S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Communications	S	S	S	S	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	S
Alert and Warning	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	P	S	S	S
Emergency Public Information	S	S	S	S	S	S	P	S	S	S	S	S
Protective Actions	P	P/S	P/S	P/S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Fire and Rescue	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Law Enforcement	S	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Health and Medical	S	S	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Operations and Maintenance	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	P	S	S	S	S
Resource Management	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	P	S	S

LEGEND

P: Primary Responsibility

S: Support Responsibility

P/S: One of these agencies may be in charge, depending on the nature and scope of the emergency.

6.0 Command and Control

6.1 Purpose

The Incident Commander (IC) is responsible for all direction and control during the emergency; however these duties can be delegated to other individuals or agencies as required or deemed appropriate by the IC. The Command and Control section provides an overview of the mechanisms to direct and control emergency response and recovery activities. More detailed responsibilities are listed within each hazard section.

6.2 Situation and Assumptions

The Airport is subject to hazards that would require the immediate mobilization of emergency response equipment and personnel including clear command and control responsibilities. It is assumed that the IC, the Police, and ARFF organizations will survive the disaster/emergency and remain fully operational. Resources at the Dillingham Airport are limited, which will most likely require use of mutual aid and other off Airport resources to supplement the Airport's ability to respond to emergencies. See the Resources Section 28.0 and each hazard section for additional situational information and assumptions.

6.3 Operations

The emergency response command structure will follow the Incident Command System (ICS) (Section 5.0). Emergency response will commence with dispatch of ARFF, mutual aid as required, and establishment of the Incident Command (IC) on all incidents. As the incident escalates, the Airport may set up an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to support the on-scene IC and deal with Airport issues affected by the emergency. Communication and authority among agencies including specific command staff responsibilities are described in their respective functional or hazard sections. The IC will settle jurisdictional issues when they arise. Emergency personnel will be identified through their uniforms and emergency response gear. The IC will assign an Incident Safety Officer, Public Information Officer, and Liaison Officer as needed.

The initial command post for the IC will be the vehicle normally assigned to the Airport Manager. As soon as possible the IC will move the command post to the ARFF station, which is located on the airport at the Department of Transportation & Public Facilities maintenance station. The ARFF Station is the official Information Center and Check-in point for all personnel authorized on site for an airport emergency. A restricted area will be established for the press at the check-in point. Personnel not involved in lifesaving,

FAA Approved

Date

Page 6- 1

fire-fighting or security operations will not be permitted inside security lines.

AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL AT ACCIDENT SCENE

- o IC/Airport Manager
- o ARFF personnel/DOT&PF employees (as authorized by IC)
- o Emergencies Services providers (firemen/policemen/doctors/medics)
- o NTSB personnel
- o State Troopers
- o Dillingham Police Department
- o Medical Examiner
- o Airline personnel of company (as authorized by IC)
- o Post Office (as authorized by IC)
- o Media personnel (as authorized by IC)
- o Transportation Security Administration (As authorized by IC)

6.4 Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

The individuals and agencies in the command staff listed below have responsibilities relative to Command and Control. See each hazard section for lines of responsibility and command structure specific to those hazards.

INCIDENT COMMAND STAFF AND DUTIES

Assuming that emergency situations occur, the Airport Manager, other airport employees and some mutual aid providers have been designated as members of the Incident Control Staff as indicated below:

Incident Commander	Airport Manager or initial ARFF responder or City Fire Department
ARFF Responder	Additional airport employees as they arrive
ARFF Chief	Appointed representative from Airport ARFF Department
Dillingham Vol. Fire Dept. Chief	Member of Dillingham Vol. Fire Department
Security Officer.....	Designated by Incident Commander, (during emergencies only)

The following is a general outline of what each organization or function on the airfield might be expected to perform in the case of an emergency.

a. Airport Management/IC

The Airport Manager or designated representative shall act as Airport Incident Commander, will exercise complete control during emergency or disaster conditions, and shall assure full implementation of these procedures during any emergency or disaster condition.

- (1) Assume responsibility for overall response and recovery operations, as appropriate.
- (2) Establish, direct, coordinate, maintain, and implement the AEP, to include assignment of responsibilities.
- (3) Coordinate the closing of the Airport when necessary and initiate the dissemination of relevant safety-related information to the aviation users (NOTAMs).

b. Air carrier(s)/Aircraft operator(s)

- (1) Coordinate, with the IC, transportation, accommodations, and other arrangements for uninjured passengers.
- (2) Coordinate utilization of their personnel and other supplies and equipment for all types of emergencies occurring at the Airport, with the IC.
- (3) Prepare a public relations/media response for the general public for company statements.

c. FSS

- (1) Contact ARFF service regarding aircraft incidents/accidents and provide them information relevant to the emergency while clearing all necessary emergency response equipment to the scene of the emergency/crash.
- (2) Provide full details of aircraft related information, as appropriate, to include number of persons, fuel, and dangerous goods on board. Also include: Nature of emergency, ETA, runway, aircraft identification and type.
- (3) Coordinate the movement of support aircraft to/from the emergency scene.
- (4) Hold all incoming/outgoing aircraft away from the Airport or accident site until notified by the Airport Manager that limited or normal operations may be resumed.

d. ARFF

- (1) Proceed to the site of the emergency/crash with all necessary and available emergency response vehicles in order to manage and direct firefighting and rescue operations.
- (2) Establish/maintain radio contact with FSS/AFSS IC and the Airport for updates.
- (3) In charge of rescue operations and initiation of actions to save lives and protect property.
- (4) Preserve wreckage and safeguard flight data/voice recorders until the NTSB arrives to take control of the accident site.

e. EMS

- (1) Provide onsite primary service to injured individuals, administer casualty identification, and transport to on-site treatment area.
- (2) Transfer patients to area hospitals.
- (3) Provide emergency medical services to the Airport during emergency conditions to include triage, stabilization, first aid, and any other immediately necessary medical care.
- (4) Coordinate planning, response, and recovery efforts with hospitals in closest proximity, or with capability, fire/police departments, American Red Cross, Airport, and Airport Operator.

f. Police

- (1) Take appropriate actions to assist the movement of emergency vehicles to/from the emergency/crash site.
- (2) Assist in off Airport traffic and crowd control.
- (3) Provide general assistance/aid/security as directed by the Airport-on-Site Incident Commander. Provide security for the crash site, temporary morgue, and the AOA.

g. Alaska State Troopers

- (1) Gather data as well as photos of the crash/emergency site and the surrounding activities.
- (2) Manage law enforcement resources and direct law enforcement operations.

h. Airport tenants

- (1) Coordinate the use of their available equipment and supplies with the IC.
- (2) Coordinate the use of their manpower that may have knowledge of the Airport, aircraft, and other technical knowledge with the IC.

i. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

- (1) Provide investigation services, when deemed necessary by the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB).

j. State of Alaska Medical Examiner/Health and Medical Control Officer

- (1) Responsible for taking charge of fatalities.
- (2) Assemble fatalities in a temporary morgue until a more suitable location is found.
- (3) Begin to attempt making identification on fatalities.

k. National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB)

- (1) Conduct and control all accident investigations involving civil aircraft, or civil and military aircraft, within the United States, its territories and possessions.

l. Post Office

- (1) Ensure the security of the mail, protect postal property, and restore service.

m. Public Information Officer/Media

- (1) Gather, coordinate with the IC and release factual information.

n. Animal Care and Control Agency

- (1) Take responsibility of animals involved in emergency.

Other Agencies

All individuals/organizations which may be involved in a response are not listed above. In general, organizations should coordinate all assistance through the IC or designee and:

- (1) Maintain current internal personnel notification rosters and SOPs to perform assigned tasks.
- (2) Analyze need and determine specific communications resource requirements.
- (3) Identify potential sources of additional equipment and supplies.
- (4) Provide for continuity of operations by taking action to:
 - (a) Ensure that lines of succession for key management positions are established to ensure continuous leadership and authority for emergency actions and decisions in emergency conditions.
 - (b) Protect records, facilities, and organizational equipment deemed essential for sustaining operational capabilities and conducting emergency operations.
 - (c) Protect emergency response staff:
 - 1) Provide appropriate protective clothing and respiratory devices.
 - 2) Ensure adequate training on equipment and procedures.
 - 3) Provide security.
 - 4) Rotate staff or schedule time off to prevent burnout.
 - 5) Make stress counseling available.
 - 6) Ensure the functioning of communication and other essential equipment.

6.5 Administration, Finance, and Logistics

See Section 2.7 for policies on Administration and Logistics. Support arrangements are listed in Sections 14.0 and 27.0.

6.6 Plan Development and Maintenance

As stated in Section 2.6 Development and Maintenance.

6.7 Authorities and References

See Authorities and References in Section 2.2 and Section 30.0.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 6- 6

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 8-1-23

7.0 Communications

7.1 Purpose

The Communications section provides information on how the Airport will establish, maintain, and use communication devices needed during emergency response operations. The Airport has established several communication networks for communication in the event of an emergency. Initial and principal communications will typically be the air to ground radio system, the FSS/AFSS and the Dillingham Police Dispatcher Communications Center. Subsequent communications with mutual aid companies may include other communication methods including radios, phones, runners and personal communication as identified within each hazard section. The Airport has additional communication resources, including hand held radios to augment the emergency communications system. Maintenance of all communication equipment is the responsibility of each agency possessing that equipment.

7.2 Situation and Assumptions

- Large scale emergency communications requirement is beyond normal capacities of equipment at a typical Airport. Additional equipment may be available with supporting agencies.
- Communication support from local emergency response agency may not be available.
- Specific response organizations will maintain control of their own communications systems while coordinating with IC or EOC during response and recovery operations.
- Local organizations may be available for support in communications, but are not included in emergency plans.

7.3 Operations

The Nushagak Cooperative maintains the telephone system that operates at the Airport. The telephone system main cables service the airport, hospital and main residential area of Dillingham. The cables cross the runway near the windsock. Two 800' conduits beneath the apron carry cables from the windsock area to the access road.

A. TELEPHONE/RADIO CONTACT

1. Dillingham Flight Service Station (FSS) and airport personnel communicate on VHF frequency 123.6 or 155.1 during air carrier operations and will continue to monitor during an emergency. The FSS will also use the crash phone and alarm systems, telephone (911) and cell phones to notify the Airport Manager/IC, Volunteer Fire Department and EMTs.
2. The IC will communicate with Dillingham Police Dispatcher Communication Center and all mutual aid agencies on City Fire frequency.

B. MUNICIPAL PHONE SYSTEM – All mutual aid providing agencies will be notified by the Dillingham Police Dispatcher Communications Center

Clear communications are vital during a disaster response. The method utilized to accomplish effective multijurisdictional incident management is the use of a common plan with interoperable frequencies. In situations where mutual aid responders do not have interoperable radio systems the IC may provide hand held radios capable of communicating with the ICP and/or EOC. Through annual tabletop or full scale disaster drills and emergency responses, mutual aid and support agencies will practice and refine procedures to provide for safe and effective communications during response to all emergency situations outlined within the Dillingham AEP.

The Dillingham Airport maintains several radio frequencies for its day to day and emergency operations. These systems include air to ground, and local emergency provider channels. Police, ARFF, Airport Operations, and maintenance vehicles are equipped with two-way aircraft radios to communicate.

All airport personnel and mutual aid organizations are responsible for maintaining clear communications. The disaster may also affect the use of cellular phones. Most rural communities have alternative communication systems such as marine radios.

Responsibility for communication procedures with all mutual aid responders is in accordance with each agency's disaster plan or SOP's and will be coordinated with the IC during all disaster training drills. Each agency will follow the communications protocol within their organization and coordinate all emergency communications to the IC through their respective communication coordinator. Each mutual aid agency should also have on scene access to a phone directory and other means of community communications to support their disaster response plan.

FAA Approved

Date

-Page 7- 2

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 4-17-19

7.4 Administration, Finance, and Logistics

Administrative functions including record keeping/report preparation, maintenance, accounting, and reimbursement procedures will be provided by the regional office. Record keeping and tracking of resources utilized during the emergency by mutual aid responders must be accomplished by each agency and reported and/or coordinated through the IC and/or the regional airport administration staff.

Telephone lists and radio frequencies are listed in Section 3.0. No communication agreement exists with private organizations or the surrounding communities.

7.5 Plan Development and Maintenance

As stated in Section 2.6 Development and Maintenance.

7.6 Authorities and References

See Authorities and References in Section 2.2 and Section 30.0.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 7- 3

8.0 Alert Notification and Warning

8.1 Purpose

The Alert Notification and Warning system describes how the Airport will use alerts and warnings during emergency response operations. The system also includes procedures to notify personnel and the public of an emergency.

8.2 Situation and Assumptions

- Some people with special needs (sight or hearing, mobility impairments, or unaccompanied children) may not recognize the alerts.
- Some people might ignore or not understand the warning system.
- Fire, police, other airport personnel, or outside agencies may be called upon to assist in emergencies.
- For some types of emergencies, the Emergency Public Information system (EPI) may be used to notify the public, if available.
- In some special areas (i.e. high noise areas, gate areas), alerts may not be heard.
- Any pre-scripted public address announcements which have been developed are included in Section 29.0.

8.3 Operations

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) consists of a nationwide network of broadcast stations, which have been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to operate in a controlled manner during a war, state of public peril or disaster, or other nation emergency. Use of the EAS is not limited to wartime events and is frequently used by state and local communities to relay information to the public regarding disasters or hazards. The primary EAS stations are KDLG, KAKN, and KRUP, located in Dillingham. The coverage area is the City of Dillingham and the potential audience is seasonal.

The alert system (local radio station) notifies the various agencies and the public of emergencies at the Airport. Key and essential personnel and/or organizations to be notified of the various emergencies are described in the Quick Reference Guide (Section 3.0) and specific hazard sections. The IC is responsible to initiate and make public

FAA Approved

Date

Page 8- 1

notifications as time allows through the PIO and local radio and media outlets. If the Alert Systems are damaged, the IC is responsible to make arrangements for effective communication by utilizing portable radio systems, public address systems, emergency vehicles, or other means available. Coordination with off Airport jurisdictions will occur as specified during annual AEP drills and as outlined within each specific function and hazard section as well as in the ICS (Section 5.0). If a hazardous materials situation is discovered, procedures and notification are described in that hazard section (21.0). Procedures to warn people at high noise areas may include the use of emergency vehicle public address systems or portable bull horns. Local television and radio stations will provide multi-lingual messages and warnings when possible to people with special communication needs/non-English speakers. The IC will adapt provisions for these special communication needs through the EPI system, as required or as time permits.

General Guidelines

- Upon detection or notification of an airport emergency condition, the Incident Commander or the Command Staff of the department/agency with authority for response shall determine the need for immediate local or regional alert and warning, devise the message and means of delivery, and direct its implementation. This responsibility may be delegated to the Incident Public Information Officer, if the position has been activated.
- Warning information received via telephone should be confirmed by return phone call.
- EAS authorized personnel shall provide preliminary (best available) public safety information to the appropriate EAS station for immediate broadcast.
- Updated information will be given to the public through the methods outlined above, and according to guidance outlined in the Public Information Section.
- A log of all warnings issued during the incident shall be maintained by the Public Information Officer, or by the city or city official issuing the warning.
- Rumor control may become essential to the public information effort. The PIO through the IC will ensure disseminated information is factual.

8.4 Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

The IC is responsible through the ICS to initiate the Alert and Notification System, and for approving public notifications as times allows. Notifications and exchange of information should follow the command structure listed in Section 5.0.

Organizations which receive alert signals are responsible for their own internal notification procedures. These organizations are to follow their own SOPs, which are not dictated by

FAA Approved

Date

Page 8- 2

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 8-1-23

the Airport. In accordance with the magnitude of the emergency, agencies may suspend or curtail normal business activities. This may include recall of essential off duty employees, sending non essential employees home, evacuating the agencies facilities, and preparing for emergency operations. Some examples of public address scripts are listed in Section 29.0.

When an emergency occurs on the Airport the IC will determine the status of the Airport and close any or all portions as required. The FSS shall advise other air and ground traffic to avoid conflicts on portions of the airport that remain open.

The FSS/AFSS shall, whenever possible, provide ARFF personnel the following:

1. Estimated time of arrival of the aircraft (ETA).
2. Location and/or landing runway, if possible.
3. Aircraft identification and type.
4. Nature of emergency.
5. Number of souls on board and quantity of fuel on board.
6. Any unusual conditions regarding cargo or persons on board.

Operators of emergency vehicles equipped to monitor local FSS/AFSS radio frequencies shall be kept informed of the progress of the aircraft experiencing the emergency.

Direct communications shall be maintained between the pilot of the aircraft experiencing the emergency and the FSS/AFSS unless the pilot of the affected aircraft requests direct communication with the officer in charge of the ARFF equipment.

8.5 Administration, Finance, and Logistics

See Section 25.0 for applicable maps.

See Section 2.7 for policies on Administration and Logistics. See Section 3.0 for contact information and Section 28.0 for lists of resources available.

8.6 Plan Development and Maintenance

As stated in Section 2.6 Development and Maintenance.

8.7 Authorities and References

See Authorities and References in Section 2.2 and Section 30.0.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 8- 3

9.0 Emergency Public Information

9.1 Purpose

The Emergency Public Information (EPI) section describes how, through the IC and the PIO, emergency information is disseminated timely and accurately throughout the Airport as well as the surrounding areas that may be affected. This includes the organizations, and processes the Airport will use to provide useful information/instructions before, during, and after a disaster/emergency.

9.2 Situation and Assumptions

The EPI is expected to reach the people in Dillingham, Alaska, and may notify the entire region. The Dillingham Airport has the potential to be affected by the disasters/emergencies as described in the hazard sections (16.0-24.0). In these situations it may become necessary for the Airport to distribute information to the public through the news media. The Airport will relay timely and accurate information to the public through the IC and PIO as time permits.

Media personnel receive agency training which acts as the ongoing preparedness program to assist people with the EPI process. Training for those who might be unfamiliar with the Airport and its surroundings will be accomplished at the annual tabletop and triennial AEP disaster drills.

9.3 Operations

The Airport Manager, IC, or designee is responsible for activating the EPI. The IC will be responsible for inter-jurisdictional coordination with all local, state, and federal agencies until delegated to the PIO.

Dissemination of information will be typically through the local radio and television systems. Additional means include person to person notifications, e-mail, faxes, and the use of private radio systems. All of these EPI systems have the potential to be impacted or destroyed during the emergency. Most likely one of the methods will survive the emergency and allow for efficient and timely dissemination of the emergency information.

The audience will generally be of local people, who may be unfamiliar with surroundings at the accident scene, including people with special needs. In general, the audience is not highly trained to respond to a local emergency and the EPI is not intended to be used as a resource for enlisting volunteers. Each media outlet will utilize all available resources

FAA Approved

Date

Page 9- 1

to accommodate any special needs within the community. In some situations or areas, background noise may affect normal warning and/or public address means. These situations may require the use of emergency vehicle and/or other loud public address equipment.

It is assumed that in most cases the local populations are not prepared for emergencies of this nature. Therefore the EPI system is crucial in alerting the public to the hazards associated with the emergency.

During the emergency, local people will be searching for information. This will be especially prevalent in aircraft accident emergencies. The EPI system is designed to broadcast to a wide area rather than provide individual information and is critical in meeting the public's demand for current information. A successful EPI will reduce the number of individuals calling for more information, allowing emergency crews and support personnel to focus on the emergency response activities, and limit people from attempting to gain further information directly from the scene, which may create additional injuries.

There may be state and national interest regarding coverage of the disaster/emergency. External media will likely be unfamiliar with the processes outlined in the AEP. Cooperation is expected from local media in terms of focusing on dissemination of emergency public information ahead of the need for news coverage. However it is understood that some media will attempt to gain information from unofficial sources.

External media may bring a significant number of personnel, which may create a heavy demand on local resources and Airport Management. The airport AEP is expected to help reduce further harm or casualties and to minimize the effects of the disaster/emergency where the public is concerned which may require restrictions on external media crews. Additional resources for external media crews will be provided through the PIO as time and availability permits.

Relief and additional personnel will be augmented by the EPI agency recalling all available employees, and utilizing any additional resources that may be available through the Resources Section 28.0 of the AEP.

Time permitting; the IC or designee will brief the media on the pertinent issues regarding the disaster/emergency. These briefings will continue for the duration of the disaster/emergency. The IC or designee will determine the frequency and timing of these briefings to reduce the dissemination of inaccurate information and/or rumors.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 9- 2

The IC or designee will be briefed by agencies involved with the disaster/emergency status before briefing the media. This person will respond to the media and continue to disseminate information. Inter-jurisdictional coordination through the IC will take place to ensure a single source of information to the media.

The IC or designee will brief directly involved airport tenants on the emergency/disaster status as time permits and give instructions to ensure safety of tenant personnel and property before the general public are briefed on the status of the emergency.

At the time of incident the IC shall designate a press assembly area. The news media will assemble and provide press credentials at the press assembly area designated by the IC. The Airport will provide escort methods for the media in the event of an emergency. It is understood that this shall be lowest priority until the emergency/disaster has ended.

Facilities located near the emergency may not have the equipment and resources required for a functioning EPI, therefore all agencies should be prepared to provide the equipment and resources required to complete their mission. Section 2.7 identifies each agency's responsibility to procure, account for, and maintain its equipment and other resources.

Additional resources that may be locally available are identified in Section 28.0.

The EPI is expected to be conducted in Phased Activity. Before a known pending event, Airport Management should issue alerts to the EPI as time permits. This message may include details about the event, timing, and possible resources requested from the community. If there is limited warning available of a pending event, Airport Management may not have time to issue an alert. After an event occurs, Airport Management should notify the public of events and issue instructions to the public via the EPI as time allows.

FBO/Tenant/Air Carriers

FBO/tenant/air carrier managers will assist and provide support, whenever possible, to the Airport. This will be mainly in the form of disseminating information to their customers regarding the current emergency/disaster.

9.4 Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

The organization primarily responsible for issuing warnings and alerting the public to potentially hazardous situations is the Police Dispatch. The Police Department operates a dispatch center and all calls pertaining to emergency situations are channeled through this center. The dispatcher on duty will activate appropriate warning systems and alert

FAA Approved

Date

Page 9- 3

response units in accordance with established departmental procedures. Residents of the area can contact the Dispatch Center for emergency assistance by dialing 911.

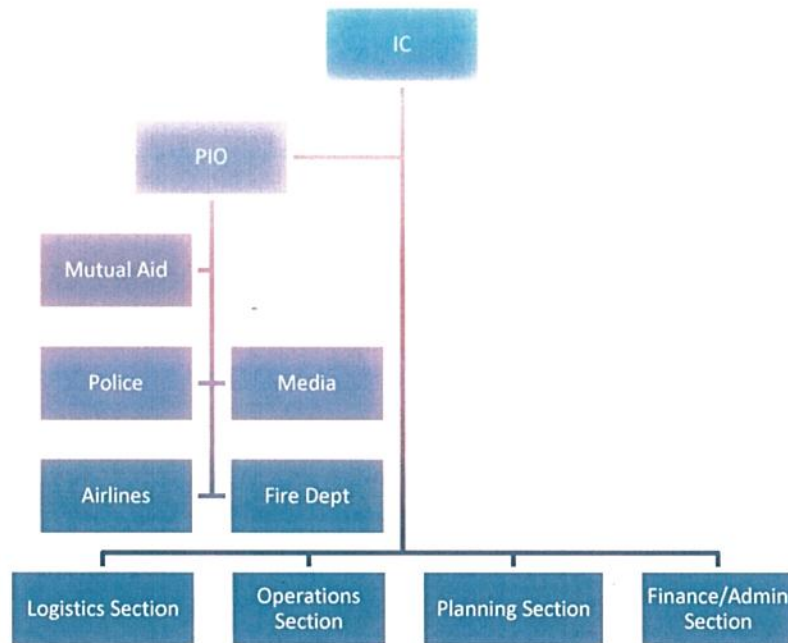


Figure 9.4: EPI Organization

9.5 Administration, Finance, and Logistics

The flow of information for the EPI function is outlined in this section, and relevant SOPs are located at each EPI agency.

See Section 2.7 on Administration and Logistics.

9.6 Plan Development and Maintenance

As stated in Section 2.6 Development and Maintenance.

9.7 Authorities and References

See Authorities and References in Section 2.2 and Section 30.0.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 9- 4

10.0 Protective Actions

10.1 Purpose

This section describes the provisions in place to ensure a safe and orderly evacuation (time permitting) and/or emergency sheltering. Events that may require evacuation or emergency sheltering are detailed in the hazard sections.

10.2 Situation and Assumptions

In the event of an emergency, the traveling public and/or employees may need to be evacuated from the airport, or sheltered in place. These options are generally referred to as “protective actions.” Natural disasters and hazardous material incidents are examples of hazards that could trigger an order to evacuate. All areas on the Airport may be subject to protective actions.

Evacuation will take place along the main transportation corridors from the Airport if possible. While disasters may negatively impact these, the IC will adapt plans to local conditions.

Some hazards provide sufficient warning time to implement a planned action for those identified at risk. However, emergency situations can occur with no warning, requiring the IC to evacuate people on an ad hoc basis, and it may be prudent to shelter people rather than evacuate.

The decision to evacuate and/or shelter will be made by the IC or Airport Manager, and the entire Airport is subject to potential protective actions. Resources available through response organizations are detailed in their respective hazard sections and Section 28.0. The airline will generally coordinate with providers in the local community to assist transient personnel who need assistance and guidance. Coordination with the surrounding community to accommodate transient personnel may take place under the direction of the Air Carrier and/or IC.

Certain sectors of the traveling public will require special attention and assistance. The Air Carrier will make arrangements as these situations arise for their passengers.

Some people might ignore the protective action being recommended regardless of the threat. The Law Enforcement Officer in coordination with the air carrier and tenants will be responsible for Crowd Control as per Section 24.0.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 10- 1

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 8-1-23

10.3 Operations

The IC, Airport Manager, or designee is responsible for ordering an airport evacuation. In the event that such action is necessary, the IC will coordinate with the community as outlined in the ICS (Section 5.0). The EPI is also available to assist in notifying the public of evacuation alerts. Local community resources may need to be called upon to assist with transportation during evacuation, as per unwritten agreements with the local community.

Sheltering

In the presence of some emergency hazards, it is more prudent to shelter personnel at the Airport than evacuate the premises. The IC has the authority to determine if the Airport should be evacuated or used for sheltering.

The Airport Manager/IC is responsible for issuing evacuation/sheltering instructions to Airport users and tenants by whatever means necessary. State of Alaska DOT&PF does not own or operate terminal facilities at this airport.

The State of Alaska owns the DOT&PF ARFF/Shop which is located on the Airport that may be utilized for sheltering. The Airport Manager is responsible for securing this facility during any emergency sheltering. This facility has a HVAC system that may need to be shut down. The Airport Manager is responsible for shutting down this system and any other source of outside air if required.

Evacuation

When evacuation is necessary, the entire Airport is likely to be evacuated. Evacuation procedures will follow the Emergency Plans of the City of Dillingham. The IC is authorized to create evacuation plans as the situation requires. The IC will determine if a complete or partial evacuation is required, and is authorized to take actions to evacuate the area.

Evacuation means may vary significantly due to the nature of the disaster. Emergencies or disasters may require the evacuation of people from certain hazard areas to areas of lower risk. The Airport Manager will coordinate with local emergency responders or Incident Management teams as needed to determine if evacuation of all or part of the Airport is prudent to minimize loss of life.

Some airport transient evacuees may have special needs, and those accommodations will be addressed as they arise by the Air Carrier. Additional transportation resources may be listed in Section 28.0.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 10- 2

Once the property is evacuated, vacant property may be damaged. Inter-Jurisdictional relationships are delineated in the ICS and in respective functional and hazard sections. The Dillingham Airport does not utilize Mutual Aid Agreements to meet the Index requirements under 14 CFR Part 139.

10.4 Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

The IC or designee is responsible for authorizing protective actions, and is responsible for conducting a clear and orderly evacuation. The IC will coordinate with the community as listed in the ICS. The IC is responsible to initiate and make public notifications as time allows through the PIO and local radio and media outlets. Other assignments and responsibilities are included in each hazard section.

10.5 Administration and Logistics

See Section 2.7 for policies on Administration and Logistics. Available resources are listed in Sections 27.0 and 28.0. Provisions for moving essential supplies are contained in Section 29.0.

The regional office is responsible for financial record keeping, reporting and tracking of Airport resources during an emergency. When an evacuation is undertaken, it is each agency's own responsibility to provide initial supplies and equipment to sustain their operation and conduct a successful evacuation.

See Section 25.0 for applicable maps.

10.6 Plan Development and Maintenance

As stated in Section 2.6 Development and Maintenance.

10.7 Authorities and References

See Authorities and References in Section 2.2 and Section 30.0.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 10- 3

11.0 Law Enforcement/Security

11.1 Purpose

This section provides information and identifies methods used to mobilize and manage law enforcement services in response to a disaster/emergency. The Alaska State Troopers and other local law enforcement agencies exist to protect life and property, as well as ensure rapid access for all emergency responders/equipment to the disaster/incident site and nearby medical facilities.

11.2 Situation and Assumptions

Law enforcement would play a critical role in the event of a major disaster or incident at or near the Airport. Airport law enforcement agencies are available to assist in emergencies, and will be familiar with their responsibilities.

It is possible that situations could arise which exceed the resources of the Dillingham Police. Additional law enforcement resources (Alaska State Troopers) when available will provide temporary assistance needed by Police, and are familiar with their responsibilities.

During an emergency/disaster on Airport property, all law enforcement activity will be under the direction and control of the Police.

It is possible a large scale disaster will itself impact the police response, and may isolate the Airport from local support, requiring response from long distances or use of private security.

It is also assumed that outside resources will have sufficient personnel so that their response will not compromise the safety of their communities when resources are allocated to assist the Airport. Some hazards may isolate the community from outside resources.

Police and/or law enforcement agencies should be prepared for all types of emergencies, which can include demonstrations, riots, and lootings. Police and law enforcement agencies may have immediate access to the following items: batons, tazers, barricades with lights, flagging, and ropes to cordon off areas, signs, demonstration and/or riot protective gear, flares, flash lights, and portable lighting, as well as other resource items listed in the law enforcement SOPs.

11.3 Operations

Airport

The IC and EOC are responsible for notifying and coordinating with the police agencies as per the ICS. Mobilization and coordination for on and off Airport law enforcement will follow the ICS and procedures outlined in each hazard section.

The Dillingham Police Department in cooperation with the Alaska State Troopers is responsible for protection of life and property, enforcement of law and order, protection of scene security, providing traffic and crowd control, and ensuring emergency rescuers have rapid access to the disaster/incident site and quick egress for medical transport.

Police and Airport Manager are responsible for providing perimeter security per the Airport Security Plan and FAR Part 139.335.

The Airport Manager is responsible for coordinating the Airport's plan with other law enforcement agencies which have responsibilities under the plan. The Airport Manager will ensure other agencies are trained in protection of evidence as needed. There will be Airport maps in Airport rescue equipment and each mutual aid agency command vehicle. The Airport Manager will train all mutual aid companies in Airport familiarization and procedures for reducing runway incursions as time permits.

11.4 Administration and Logistics

See Section 2.7 for policies on Administration and Logistics. Contacts are listed in Section 3.0

There are no written agreements with neighboring Law Enforcement agencies to augment law enforcement response to the Dillingham Airport. Law enforcement agencies may have unwritten agreements for assistance when available from other agencies.

General Policies for Managing Resources, Record Keeping, Reporting and Tracking Resources:

A regional officer finance/administration officer may be assigned to the EOC during emergencies. This officer is responsible for financial record keeping, reporting and tracking of resources during an emergency. The Police Department will be responsible for testing and maintaining law enforcement support equipment and repairing damaged equipment. Through the ICS, the IC and local police department will ensure proper

See Section 25.0 for applicable maps.

11.5 Plan Development and Maintenance

As stated in Section 2.6 Development and Maintenance.

11.6 Authorities and References

See Authorities and References in Section 2.2 and Section 30.0.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 11- 3

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 8-1-23

12.0 Firefighting and Rescue

12.1 Purpose

This section identifies the methods used in mobilizing and managing fire and rescue services in response to emergencies. It includes a summary of on Airport and off Airport available personnel, the availability and location of firefighting vehicles, agents, and equipment, as well as the location of resources. The purpose of the fire and rescue section is to summarize procedures and outside resources so there is no doubt as to the Airport's abilities to respond and meet the needs surrounding a significant disaster/emergency.

12.2 Situation and Assumptions

The Airport is fully compliant with the requirements of a Part 139 Certificated Index B Airport. The procedures and resources utilized to meet these requirements are outlined throughout this AEP in Sections 19.0, 26.0, 27.0, and 28.0.

The Airport is subject to hazards and situations that could overwhelm fire and rescue resources as well as hinder firefighting/rescue operations. The main fire and rescue responsibilities of Airport ARFF crews during a disaster/incident are fire suppression, search and rescue efforts, administration of basic first aid, and initial assessment of hazardous materials incidents.

The Dillingham Airport has organized outside fire and rescue assistance with the Dillingham Volunteer Fire Department and other agencies. All Dillingham Volunteer Fire Department and other responding agencies are familiar with their duties. The local support Fire Department's capabilities and resources are listed in Section 26.0.

Large scale accidents most likely will deplete local resources quickly and may require support from neighboring communities or from other distant resources available only by air or water, including the National Guard, Coast Guard and Homeland Security.

When available, off-Airport fire and rescue units will assist on-Airport resources as-needed in accordance with this plan.

Airport ARFF crews receive initial and recurrent training for performing their firefighting duties as well as the procedures for safe operations within the AOA. Training records are maintained on file for a minimum of 24 months.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 12- 1

Off Airport firefighting crews may not always be trained in the proper and/or safe procedures for operating within the AOA, these individuals may require an escort and coordination with the IC.

The phases/responsibilities of firefighting responses are listed in Section 16.0.

Public and private fire and rescue services, and the community they serve, may themselves be impacted by the disaster. This may result in response delays from local agencies. Additional assistance from long distance resources may be available as listed in Section 3.0.

In some situations, such as wide area disasters, the Airport fire and rescue services may be operating without the benefit of mutual aid support due to their commitment elsewhere.

12.3 Operations

The Dillingham Airport maintains the vehicles and staff required to meet the requirements of Index B as outlined in 14 CFR 139.315.

The IC is in charge of directing operations during the emergency.

The Airport Manager or designee is responsible for overall response policies, and adequate manning to assure an initial response to the midpoint of the farthest runway within 3 minutes. The Airport Manager or designee is also responsible for coordination of ARFF services, training, training records, maintenance, designating ARFF presence in the ICP and EOC, if required, availability/operability of ARFF equipment. Command and interaction with other agencies will follow the ICS (Section 5.0) and is also reviewed at the annual airport tabletop or full scale disaster exercise.

The Airport fire and rescue services are provided on-site by Dillingham ARFF which is responsible for directing fire and rescue operations at the Airport. The IC is responsible for coordination of all Airport Fire and Rescue operations until specific tasks are delegated to other agency leads. Refer to hazard sections for response procedures and plans.

Interaction with other mutual aid and response organizations and mobilization of mutual aid fire and rescue services are coordinated through the IC or designee as per the ICS. Detailed plans and procedures are outlined in each hazard section and Section 16.0.

It is critical that all mutual aid and others assisting with a disaster on the Air Operations Area (AOA) be fully trained and authorized to operate within these specific areas. Due to

FAA Approved

Date

Page 12- 2

FAA AIRPORT APPROVAL
RK AAL-605 DATE 9-28-21

the large amount of resources that would be required to support a disaster at this Airport, it is unlikely that many of the responders will have this level of training. Therefore the IC and his/her designated security officer will be responsible for escorting non-emergency mutual aid within these areas.

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS) are generally followed for fire and rescue incidents at the Airport (Sections 5.0-6.0).

The Airport maintains the emergency equipment listed in Section 26.0. Phases of emergency response follow ARFF procedures listed in Section 16.0.

There will be an Airport grid map in each Airport emergency vehicle and mutual aid agency command vehicle. The Airport Manager is responsible for training to reduce Airport incursions and provide Airport familiarization during annual disaster training and as time allows.

Coordination with the IC and procedures for mobilization will be practiced during mandatory AEP emergency drills and during airport recurrent training.

Vehicle Readiness

ARFF is available during scheduled and permitted Part 139 air carrier operations to operate a vehicle, meet response times, and meet minimum agent discharge rates required by CFR Part 139

It is the Airport Manager or designee's responsibility to insure that all ARFF equipment is tested, maintained, and repaired as outlined in 14 CFR 139.319.

The ARFF station houses equipment as well as Fire Department personnel to perform ARFF services. A complete listing of all fire response equipment is listed in Section 26.0.

The Dillingham Volunteer Fire Department is located at 803 Airport Road.

If ARFF Vehicles Become Inoperable:

Airport Manager or designee shall notify the FSS/AFSS and issue a NOTAM in accordance with Section 139.339 (Airport Condition Reporting).

FAA Approved

Date

Page 12- 3

Emergency Access Roads

The Airport Manager or designee shall ensure that roads that are designated as emergency access roads for ARFF vehicles are maintained in a condition that will support those vehicles in all weather conditions to the extent practicable.

12.4 Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

The specific organizational structure and associated responsibilities that are assigned to ARFF for each type of emergency are described in the hazard sections of this AEP. The ARFF will coordinate with other responding agencies through the IC or as delegated through the IC.

12.5 Administration and Logistics

See Section 2.7 for policies on Administration and Logistics. Contacts are listed in Section 3.0.

General Policies for Managing Resources, Record Keeping, Reporting and Tracking Resources:

A Dillingham Airport regional officer may be assigned to the EOC during emergencies. This officer is responsible for financial record keeping, reporting, and tracking of Airport resources during an emergency. The Airport fire department is responsible to test, repair, and maintain the ARFF equipment. ARFF equipment that is damaged, un-repairable or has exceeded its life expectancy will be replaced as soon as funding is available through the AIP funding process. Through the ICS, the IC and local fire department will ensure adequate coordination of fire coverage should multiple incidents develop.

See Section 25.0 for applicable maps.

12.6 Plan Development and Maintenance

As stated in Section 2.6 Development and Maintenance.

12.7 Authorities and References

See Authorities and References in Section 2.2 and Section 30.0.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 12- 4

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 8-1-23

13.0 Health and Medical

13.1 Purpose

This section describes the methods used in mobilizing mutual aid medical responders and managing health and medical services in response to each emergency as outlined in each hazard section. The IC will use the local health organizations and assistance from mutual aid responders to mobilize and manage medical services in response to an emergency.

13.2 Situation and Assumptions

In accordance with FAR 139.319, the ARFF department staffs at least one individual trained in basic emergency medical services during scheduled/permitted air carrier operations.

The local Fire Department is the primary triage, treatment, and medical transport service utilized by the Airport with backup medical service and ambulance transportation from the surrounding area.

Assumptions:

- Off-Airport mutual aid assistance will be required.
- Food and water will be kept out of the response Hot Zone to insure that it does not become contaminated.
- Public and private medical, health, and morgue services resources located at the Airport and the community it serves are available.
- A major disaster/emergency at the Airport involving numerous injuries/casualties could require extensive coordination and use of off-Airport medical resources which may stress local health, medical, and morgue services.
- Limited medical, health, and morgue facilities can be established at the Airport. The community is not connected to the highway system, and has limited medical resources. Long distance support may be hampered by frequent poor weather or closure of the Airport.

- Large scale emergencies and disasters may affect large areas requiring use of mutual aid from long distance.
- Emergency services to protect life and health during the first 12 to 24 hours after the disaster will probably be exclusively dependent on local and area resources. The local resources will attempt to contain communicable diseases to the extent possible.
- Volunteers may come forward to assist with essential tasks, and must be managed as they approach.
- Medical transportation of the injured to medical facilities should be accomplished as quickly as possible.
- This community is relatively remote and medical support may need to come from Anchorage.

13.3 Operations

The IC is responsible for initiating the ICS which will mobilize all parts of health and medical services and coordinate with other responding agencies. Further coordination will occur through the annual response drills. The Medical Control Officer is responsible for all on site medical related interaction with mutual aid, volunteers, and/or others assisting with the medical response. The largest air carrier expected at this Airport has a maximum seating capacity of around 178.

Mass casualty incidents will most likely overwhelm the resources locally available. Section 3.0 has a listing of additional (long distance) resources that may be utilized. Transportation of those injured will be provided by the Fire Department and prioritized by the Medical Control Officer.

Phases of emergency response will follow the designations in each hazard section. The IC or designee will be responsible for increasing the phases of emergency response. The IC will designate a Medical Control Officer that will be in charge of coordinating the medical response, if needed. The Medical Control Officer or IC is responsible for establishing a medical command post at the emergency scene, and ensuring the appropriate phase of response is established prior to, during, and after the emergency. The mobilization of medical resources is described in each hazard section. Security and vehicular access procedures for the AOA are outlined in Section 11.0.

The ARFF responder is responsible for initial triage of the injured until handed off to local EMS for treatment and transport to medical facilities. It will be the goal of the ARFF, Medical Control Officer and all medical responders to transport the critically injured within 60 minutes of the injury. Victims of hazardous materials should be isolated and decontaminated. If the patients are contaminated with jet fuel or other substance that requires clothing to be removed, temporarily clothe the patient in large black lawn bags, or other readily available items.

The IC is responsible for overall airport familiarization and training to mutual aid companies, as time allows. The IC is also responsible to institute training to reduce vehicle/pedestrian incursion on the airport during annual disaster drills and as time allows. There will be airport maps in each airport emergency vehicle and mutual aid agency command vehicle.

Large scale medical services are provided by:

Local hospitals or health clinics include Kakanak Hospital and the Dillingham Health Center. The hospital is a qualified acute care facility. The hospital also offers specialized care at Jakes Place (crisis, respite, lodging, health care); at Our House (emergencies, crisis, respite, lodging, health care); and at the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation (BBAHC) Community Mental Health Center.

The Kakanak Hospital in Dillingham is a 16-bed facility. The hospital staff consists of 8 doctors and 25 nurses. The hospital is a general care facility capable of providing laboratory, and x-ray.

The Dillingham Volunteer Triage officer will direct the triage flow of the injured. The Dillingham Volunteer Triage officer will coordinate ambulances or other transportation for the injured.

The Emergency Department will be responsible for calling in air evacuation aircraft to handle the overflow of patients requiring more intensive care than could be provided at the hospital. To the best of the administrator's ability, the IC will be advised of scheduled medevac aircraft operations in order to facilitate opening of the runway for a critical air-lift operation.

Medical crews may receive limited training on the requirements for operating in the AOA during AEP drills. Medical crews will most likely not be fully trained in the proper and/or safe procedures for operating within the AOA. These individuals will require an escort through the IC or police, as outlined in Section 11.0.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 13- 3

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 9-28-20

Designated facilities during a Health and Medical Emergency are:

Injured..... BBAHC / Kanakanak Hospital
Walking Wounded..... DOT ARFF station
Uninjured Alaska Airlines Terminal/Grant Hangar

Temporary morgue locations

DOT&PF warm storage building
Refrigerator Trucks

The Alaska State Troopers and State Medical Examiner are responsible for the removal, identification, and transporting of the dead. Body bags can be purchased through several internet sites. The State Medical Examiner is responsible for the collection, identification, and disposition of deceased persons and human tissue from a multi-casualty incident. In addition, FEMA has the capability to provide Disaster Mortuary Assistance Teams (DMORT) to respond to the scene of a multi-casualty incident. Both the State Medical Examiner and FEMA DMORT can be accessed by contacting the Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Airport staff and mutual aid responders are not specifically trained in the recognition of persons exhibiting signs/symptoms of a communicable disease or a disease that may require isolation or quarantine.

The following section identifies general information and guidelines for communicable diseases. If airport personnel observe persons they believe are exhibiting symptoms of a possible disease requiring isolation and/or quarantine they shall contact the State of Alaska Public Health Department or the Center for Disease Control.

Contagious diseases that pose a health risk to people have always existed. While the spread of many of these diseases has been controlled through vaccination and other public health efforts, avian influenza ("bird flu") and terrorist acts worldwide have raised concerns about the possibility of a disease risk. That makes it important for people to understand what can and would be done to protect the public from the spread of dangerous contagious diseases.

The CDC applies the term "**quarantine**" to more than just people. It also refers to any situation in which a building, conveyance, cargo, or animal might be thought to have been exposed to a dangerous contagious disease agent and is closed off or kept apart from others to prevent disease spread.

FAA Approved

Date

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 4-26-22

The CDC uses two main traditional strategies—**quarantine and isolation**—to contain the spread of illness. These are common health care practices to control the spread of a contagious disease by limiting people's exposure to it.

- **Isolation** applies to persons who are known to be ill with a contagious disease.
- **Quarantine** applies to those who have been exposed to a contagious disease but who may or may not become ill.

The decision to quarantine or isolate will be made by the Senior Medical Control Officer and the IC.

13.4 Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Complete delineation of medical responsibilities are in each hazard section. Each medical organization has its organization and responsibilities within their own SOPs. Airport will provide rescue operations first and then basic first aid to emergency/disaster victims. The Incident Commander shall assign a Medical Control Officer, if needed.

Medical Control Officer shall report to the scene, assess medical situation, initiate hospital notification, designate and communicate staging areas for patients, medical equipment and medical transportation, request medical resources, gather medical reports and account for all patients.

13.5 Administration and Logistics

Availability of Services and Support

The availability of services and support for emergencies can be located in:

- Organization and assignment of responsibilities section
- AEP hazard sections,
- Resource inventory,
- Appendix section of this AEP.

It is up to each individual department and involved agency to appropriately manage, monitor, request and transport additional resources as needed, including equipment and personnel.

See Section 2.7 on Administration and Logistics and Section 28.0 for additional resources available in the community.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 13- 5

The Fire Department medical mutual aid is responsible for maintaining its sources of medical supplies, acquisition of medical equipment, provide supplies for field medical operations, and transportation for medical equipment.

13.6 Plan Development and Maintenance

As stated in Section 2.6 Development and Maintenance.

13.7 Authorities and References

See Authorities and References in Section 2.2 and 30.0.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 13- 6

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 8-1-23

14.0 Resource Management

14.1 Purpose

This section describes the methods used in resource management in response to an emergency.

14.2 Situation and Assumptions

The Airport is subject to hazards and situations that could overwhelm resources as outlined in the hazard sections. Potential emergencies that are likely to deplete responding agencies resources; include earthquakes, floods, large aircraft accidents and wildfire. Any resource may be found to be in shortage during prolonged emergencies. While it is difficult to plan for and have available all possible needed resources, the Dillingham Airport in cooperation with its mutual community aid responders have developed a comprehensive program to provide an acceptable level of emergency preparedness. Sections 27.0 and 28.0 have listings of additional resources that may be available.

Resource management may also be hampered by damage or failure of ground transportation infrastructure. Small planes and helicopters may also be utilized to transport supplies and equipment around damaged infrastructure. The Dillingham area may or may not have alternate routes available depending on the type and severity of the disaster.

It is assumed that response agencies will be able to sustain themselves during the first 24 hours of an emergency.

14.3 Operations

General policies for resource management include:

Each responding agency is responsible for notifying potential suppliers of their needs including activating any delivery process that may be available.

Emergency victims will take precedence in the allocation of resources. All other resource allocation will be as directed by the IC or designee.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 14- 1

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 8-1-23

Suppliers of last resort-emergency response organizations should exhaust their own channels of support first, and then seek assistance from the IC, other mutual aid companies or local resource.

Resource needs will most likely vary depending on the type of emergency. Responding agencies are tasked with properly equipping their respective emergency response units with the known quantities of required items and/or equipment in which responding technicians need to provide their services. Delivery of resources can vary also depending on the type and severity of the emergency. Typically however these resources would be staged at security checkpoints, with the exception of traffic control resources which will be dispatched to the needed area by the IC or designee. Resource delivery will be completed as quickly as possible by the vendor or procurement specialist and will be coordinated through the IC and prioritized based on situation need and the requesting agency. Depending on the size and duration of the emergency, follow up resource requests and reports will be initiated, prioritized, logged, and resubmitted to the IC and procurement specialist to insure a timely flow of resources.

Procurement specialists within each mutual aid unit should notify suppliers in advance when possible of each agencies potential need for extra resources, as well as evaluating requests and quantities against known vendors. This procedure may also be utilized in procuring and/or hiring of additional manpower.

During emergencies of short duration emergency procurement of resources most likely will be made without an authorized budget.

Emergency procurement for emergencies of longer duration may follow the same basic procedures as short duration emergencies. However they may be tied to a budget which will require processing transactions and tracking of available funds to prevent overspending.

It is important for the IC as well as each mutual aid agency to be aware of legal obligations and special exemptions provided for declared emergency situations. Alaska Statutes AS 26.23.010 – AS 26.23.220 provide emergency powers for state agencies dealing with large emergencies and disasters.

Designated staging areas will be activated by the IC or designee. Some disasters may result in damage to supply routes. The IC in cooperation with local jurisdictions will utilize all available resources including those listed in Section 28.0 to provide for a means to transport resources around damaged infrastructures.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 14- 2

14.4 Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

The IC or designee is responsible for assigning resource management duties to personnel including volunteers as needed. The IC is responsible to identify the various phases of emergency activities, and direct personnel as needed.

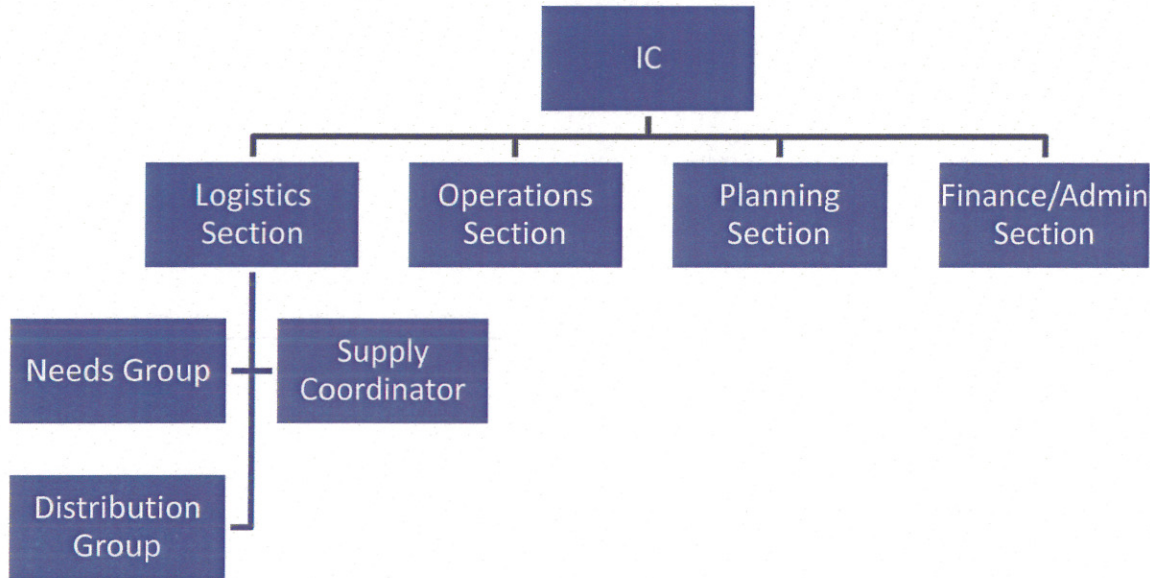


Figure 14.4: Resource Management Organization Chart

Emergency activities are divided into four phases that affect emergency events.

Mitigation is the initial phase. It operates long before an emergency occurs and includes any activities aimed at eliminating or reducing the probability of occurrence of an emergency.

Preparedness is an 'insurance policy' against disasters. It is undertaken because mitigation activities cannot eliminate the occurrence of all events. Preparedness activities include planning to ensure the most effective, efficient response, efforts to minimize damages, such as forecasting and warning systems, and laying the groundwork for response operations, such as stockpiling supplies.

Response is the first phase that occurs after the onset of an emergency. It is intended to provide emergency assistance for disaster casualties, including search and rescue, shelter, and medical care, to reduce the probability or extent of secondary damage.

Recovery activities continue beyond the emergency period immediately following a disaster. Their purpose is to return all systems, both formal and informal, to normal.

They can be broken down into short-term and long-term activities. Short term activities attempt to return vital human systems to minimum operating standards and usually encompass approximately a two-week period. Long-term activities stabilize all systems.

Emergency resource supplies purchased under the Emergency Declaration may not be completely utilized during the disaster and/or repair stages. Unused resources are not eligible for reimbursement through disaster declaration funds. It is important for the procurement officer of each mutual aid unit to inventory all unused items purchased through their agency and return them to the original vendor when possible.

Once the disaster is over and necessary repairs (temporary or permanent) are completed mutual aid and the entire ICS structure will stand down and return to normal duties. At this point preparations need to be made for financial settlement through each agencies administration section as well as support acknowledgement for everyone involved in the disaster response and recovery effort. It should also be noted for all mutual aid companies as well as the IC that volunteers and good Samaritans may be entitled to compensation for accidents and/or injuries sustained during volunteer duties. Agencies may want to require liability waivers for voluntary assistance.

14.5 Plan Development and Maintenance

As stated in Section 2.6 Development and Maintenance.

14.6 Authorities and References

See Authorities and References in Section 2.2 and Section 30.0.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 14- 4

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 8-1-23

15.0 Airport Operations and Maintenance

15.1 Purpose

This section will describe how the airport's maintenance personnel will respond to an emergency during published duty hours and/or published Permitted Part 139 operations. Notifications are through the FSS/AFSS or Fire Department. They will follow the responsibilities described in this section as well as those outlined within the Airport Certification and Security Manuals. Coordination will be through the Airport Manager or IC to ensure procedures are followed.

15.2 Personnel and Equipment

The maintenance department is capable of standard airport maintenance, and is available to assist in other emergencies, as capable. Airport maintenance equipment is listed in Section 27.0. This equipment is located on the Airport at the DOT&PF ARFF/Maintenance Facility.

15.3 Situation and Assumptions

All responding maintenance personnel will be familiar with their responsibilities. They will respond to hazards as per the IC's instructions or the procedures outlined in each hazard section within their training capabilities.

Airport maintenance personnel may be the first to respond to an emergency and may have to represent airport management during the initial stages of some emergencies.

Airport maintenance is responsible to respond to an emergency during scheduled and permitted Part 139 operations.

In some emergencies, airport maintenance personnel may have to make initial determination if airport structures are safe for use.

Off Airport response is based on the needs of the airport and will be authorized by the Airport Manager.

15.4 Operations

Airport maintenance personnel typically fill the role of ARFF and may not be available for other Airport duties during Air Carrier operations.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 15- 1

The Airport Manager or designee will respond to the emergency, evaluate the situation and its impact on overall airport functions and relay all pertinent information to the IC and airport maintenance as appropriate. Airport operations and/or the Airport Manager will ensure airport personnel/organizations are notified of the emergency. Training to reduce vehicle pedestrian deviations and runway incursions will be provided to those requiring Ramp or entire AOA access to perform the critical functions of their positions. Escorts must be provided for any non emergency personnel who do not possess and display a current Dillingham Airport badge for the area they are accessing.

Airport Manager or designee will make the initial determination regarding the requirement to issue NOTAMs-including closing the Airport.

Airport maintenance will inspect the AOA for any hazardous conditions that might affect the operation of the Airport. Any condition not meeting the requirements outlined within the Airports Certification Manual, will be immediately reported through the airport self inspection program. Any condition that may create a hazard for aircraft operating within these areas must be NOTAMed until the condition has been corrected, as outlined in the Airport Certification Manual.

Airport grid maps will be provided for mutual aid command vehicles as well as all ARFF and emergency airport equipment.

15.5 Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

The IC will delegate duties to Airport Maintenance as needed and available for each emergency, and as described in each hazard section.

15.6 Administration and Logistics

Resources available for use by the Airport Operations and Maintenance department are available in Appendix Sections 27.0 and 28.0. See Section 2.7 for policies on Administration and Logistics.

15.7 Plan Development and Maintenance

As stated in Section 2.6 Development and Maintenance.

15.8 Authorities and References

See Authorities and References in Section 2.2 and 30.0.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 15- 2

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 8-1-23

16.0 Aircraft Incidents and Accidents

16.1 Purpose

This section describes the actions and protocols for aircraft incidents and accidents which may occur at the Airport. The IC responsibility to initiate the response to aircraft incidents is outlined in the ICS system and as described in this hazard section.

16.2 Situation and Assumptions

For the purpose of emergency response, each aircraft incident/accident shall be considered to be a potential hazardous materials incident until deemed otherwise.

The Dillingham Airport maintains Airport Index "B" personnel and vehicles in a continuous ready state for all scheduled/ permitted air carrier operations with assistance from the local Fire and Police Departments as needed. Airport and FSS/AFSS hours of operation may change and are identified in the Alaska Supplement. ARFF personnel are capable of responding to any incident, aircraft or non-aircraft related, during this time.

During periods of low visibility, the ARFF vehicle will operate with all warning lights activated. The responders will proceed to the accident site at a speed reflective of current conditions.

The IC will establish an Emergency Operations Center if necessary.

The procedure for the activation of the EOC is described in the Command and Control section.

16.3 Operations

A trained DOT&PF employee is on ARFF standby for all large air carrier operations at the Dillingham Airport. In the event an accident occurs during periods of standby, the employee will respond with the ARFF vehicle, and initiate emergency notification with the Flight Service Station by radio. The Flight Service Station will immediately begin emergency telephone notification. All available ARFF qualified personnel on duty will respond to the accident site.

When other than large air carrier aircraft are involved in an accident at the airport notification will normally come from a witness calling 911 and alerting the Dillingham

FAA Approved

Date

Page 16- 1

FAA AIRPORT APPROVAL
RK AAL-605 DATE 9-28-21

notification will normally come from a witness calling 911 and alerting the Dillingham Emergency Services Dispatcher. Response to accidents involving other than scheduled air carrier operations may be somewhat delayed if trained ARFF personnel are not at the airport during the time of the accident. When an aircraft en-route to the airport has an in-flight emergency, the Flight Service Station will advise airport management of the emergency by radio, pager, or telephone then begin emergency telephone notification. All available certified ARFF personnel on duty will respond to the accident site.

EMERGENCY CLOSURE OF AIRPORT RUNWAYS

The IC will terminate all aircraft operations and notify the FSS/AFSS of airport closure if:

1. Hazards exist on the runways (smoke, debris, wreckage, etc.)
2. There is uncontrolled movement of people and vehicles upon the airport operations areas without proper coordination or authorization.
3. Other federal and state agencies have assumed control over movement of people and vehicles without proper coordination or authorization from the IC.
4. It is deemed necessary for reasons of safety.

Emergency off Runway

In the event of an aircraft accident off the runway but still on State property, and not accessible by the ARFF vehicle, the following transportation sources should be utilized to get personnel to the accident site. The Dillingham Fire Department may request assistance from volunteers for needed vehicles.

1. All terrain vehicles and private vehicles (summer or winter)
2. Snow machines with trailers, private (winter)
3. Boats from the community (summer)

Equipment transported to Remote Scene

1. Rescue Equipment (Rescue Kit - State trucks)
2. Portable Fire Extinguishers (State trucks)
3. Rescue Medical Equipment

16.4 Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT CHECKLIST		
	RESPONSE ACTIONS	
Warning Phase:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure the <u>Airport Emergency Plan</u> is current. Distribute any changes to all required personnel and discuss changes with all parties affected. 2. Ensure, through well-planned tabletop exercises and simulated disaster drills, that all airport employees, designated agencies, and airport tenants are thoroughly familiar with the contents of the <u>Airport Emergency Plan</u>. 3. Establish contact with emergency service agencies. The emergency aid responders (i.e. State Troopers, City Police, City Fire Department) should participate in all tabletop discussions and disaster drills, to insure a state of understanding and readiness exists. 4. Maintain a high level of training for all airport employees in emergency procedures, rescue and disaster preparedness. 	IC
Response Phase:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish an emergency command post. 2. Direct all ARFF activities at the airport during an emergency. 3. Issue appropriate Notices to Airmen (NOTAM's). 4. Designate a central control point at the ARFF station, where investigative agencies, news media, and other parties may secure information for which they are authorized. 5. Ensure the accident scene remains secure until arrival of the NTSB crash scene supervisor. 6. Authorize and direct the removal of wreckage from the crash scene, after coordination with FAA, NTSB, insurance officials, Alaska State Troopers, and owner of aircraft as applicable. 	IC
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Respond to scene and prepare for the emergency. 2. Provide assistance to the IC as directed. 	ARFF

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT CHECKLIST		
	RESPONSE ACTIONS	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Respond to the emergency. 2. Provide overall airport security by establishing initial scene perimeter and traffic control as directed by the IC, airport security and operation manuals. 3. Control the access of unauthorized spectators during periods of emergency. 4. Restrict media access to the accident scene until the IC authorizes it. Assist IC in providing press information. 5. Provide assistance to the IC as directed. 6. Provide assistance to the Alaska State Troopers when needed. 	Security Officer
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traffic control within the city limits on routes used by emergency vehicles. 2. Setting up perimeter security around the airport. Initial scene security. 3. Assist the State Troopers in the performance of their duties as needed and directed by the IC. 4. The City Police will be notified in case of a crash on or in the vicinity of the airport in support of the Mutual Aid Program. 5. The City Police will issue or assist with any public radio disaster announcement. 	City Police

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT CHECKLIST		
	RESPONSE ACTIONS	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Dillingham Volunteer Fire Department (DVFD) will respond to air carrier fire and rescue emergencies and render necessary assistance as needed under the direction of the IC. 2. For non-air carrier accidents, at which the DVFD is first on the scene (when airport personnel are not on duty at the airport), the Incident Commander will be provided by the DVFD. When and if airport personnel arrive on the scene, an airport employee will assume the responsibilities of the IC. 3. The DVFD will continue to maintain supervision over actual fire control and rescue efforts. The IC will direct all other aspects of the emergency, i.e.: runway closures, NTSB coordination, etc. If in the IC's opinion, or the DVFD on-site commander believes the DVFD should yield total command of the emergency to the IC, the DVFD supervisor will comply. The DVFD will set up a command post at or near the scene until relieved by a person of higher authority. 4. The DVFD shall be in charge of all structure fires on the airport, if ARFF personnel are already on the scene when the DVFD arrives, airport ARFF will remain and assist. 	<p>Volunteer Fire Dept</p>

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT CHECKLIST		
	RESPONSE ACTIONS	
	<p>1. The Alaska State Troopers, in coordination with the Police, will assume duties of traffic and crowd control at the scene of the crash, and assist in providing crash evidence security as directed by the IC. They shall be responsible for setting up detours at strategic points along routes to be used by emergency vehicles, allowing only authorized vehicles and individuals to proceed to the scene of the crash. The State Troopers will coordinate and receive the approval of the IC when establishing perimeters.</p> <p>2. Provide public information officer at the command center. Restrict media access to the accident scene until the IC authorizes it. Assist IC in providing press information.</p> <p>3. The Alaska State Troopers will contact the State Medical Examiner (ME). The ME will direct all efforts in recovery of bodies at the accident scene. All body recovery efforts performed on the airport by the Troopers will be in accord with the ME's instructions and coordinated with the IC.</p> <p>4. The following recommended procedures should be followed as close as possible both by the Alaska State Troopers and volunteers assisting in the disaster response.</p> <p><u>Securing the Scene</u></p> <p>1. The State Trooper and IC will immediately survey the area and establish a perimeter within which all wreckage is contained and within which no unauthorized person may enter; except those persons authorized at the scene by the IC or the NTSB supervisor. Note: Upon arrival, the NTSB Supervisor may re-designate the perimeter boundaries of the disaster scene.</p> <p>2. Every effort should be made to establish a checkpoint through which all persons seeking to enter the scene must pass. The checkpoint should be set up as soon as all rescue operations have been completed.</p> <p>3. In the event a large area is involved, attempt to use available personnel such as Military Police, Airport Security FAA, National Guard, City Police, etc., to establish the perimeter.</p>	State Troopers

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT CHECKLIST		
	RESPONSE ACTIONS	
	<p>4. Members or persons assisting in the guarding of the scene should be instructed not to handle or move or allow to be handled or moved, any part of the wreckage by unauthorized personnel. The distribution of wreckage plays an important part in determining the cause.</p> <p><u>Injured</u> Injured persons inside the aircraft must be extracted immediately. Damage to the wreckage caused by extracting injured persons should be pointed out to NTSB by the IC and documented with photos, if possible.</p> <p><u>Fatalities</u> The State Medical Examiner (ME) is responsible for all fatalities. Prior to the arrival of the ME, a body will only be moved to preserve it. The following procedures should be followed if a body must be moved to preserve it:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Photo or sketch the site. 2. Suitable stakes or markings will be placed at the location of each body, and a number will be assigned to each body or collection of body parts as directed by the ME or his/her or her designated appointee. 3. Remains or remain parts, will be tagged and records kept as to the location and/or surroundings in which the remains were found. 4. Unattached personal effects found on or near the body will be placed in a container, tagged with corresponding numbers and date reflecting the location and/or surroundings, and secured. 5. When practical, remains and/or remain parts will be containerized, most probably in a body pouch and tagged with a corresponding number on each pouch. 6. Valuables, such as wallets or jewelry that are attached to the body shall not be removed. Such valuables found on or near the body that has potential identification value should be placed in a container and charted as to the exact location where they were recovered. 	State Troopers

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT CHECKLIST		
	RESPONSE ACTIONS	
	<p>7. Remains may then be removed, as authorized, from their initial discovery site to a staging area.</p> <p><u>Initial Identification</u></p> <p>There may be some discrepancy in the initial passenger list, so be sure the most current list is available.</p>	State Troopers
	<p>1. The IC will insure that the accident scene remains secured until arrival of the National Transportation Safety Board Investigator in Charge.</p> <p>2. The NTSB Investigator in Charge will coordinate all movement upon the airport operational areas with the IC and no authorization for such movements or activities will be given by the NTSB supervisor to other persons, Federal or State agencies, without first coordinating such action with the IC/Airport Manager.</p>	NTSB and FAA
	<p>The U. S. Post Office should be notified in the event of a crash involving an aircraft carrying mail. A Post Office representative will assume custody of mail when authorized to do so by NTSB.</p>	Post Office
	<p>1. Media personnel must check in at the Command Post located in the ARFF station. Press representatives may be admitted to the scene of a civil aircraft accident at the discretion of the IC/Airport Manager. Photographs of civil aircraft may be permitted by the IC with the restriction that none of the wreckage or bodies shall be altered or otherwise disturbed for this purpose.</p> <p>2. Airport management will attempt to provide a vehicle with two-way radio to transport authorized reporters, photographers, and camera crew to the scene of the emergency. This shuttle system will be on a continuing basis during the emergency. No other access to the scene will be available. All entrances to the airport will be closed and press directed to the Airport ARFF Station.</p> <p>3. In the case of a military aircraft accident, media shall not be permitted at the scene but should be referred to the military authorities.</p>	Press

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT CHECKLIST		
	RESPONSE ACTIONS	
	<p>In the event that a disaster occurs in Dillingham, the public radio or TV could assist with emergency public announcements.</p> <p>Upon notification from the police dispatcher or Airport Manager, the station should immediately broadcast a disaster announcement.</p>	Public Radio
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The aircraft operator (person who causes or authorized the operation of an aircraft, such as the owner, lessee, or bailee of an aircraft) is responsible for preserving, to the extent possible, any aircraft wreckage, cargo, and mail aboard the aircraft, and all aircraft records. Prior to the time NTSB, FAA, or its qualified representative, or military authorities in the event of a military crash, take custody of aircraft wreckage, mail or cargo, may be moved or disturbed only to the extent necessary to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Remove persons injured or trapped b. Protect the wreckage from further damage c. Protect the public from injury 2. When it is necessary to disturb or move aircraft wreckage or mail and cargo, sketches, descriptive notes, and photographs shall be taken of the accident locale, including original position and condition of the wreckage and any significant impact marks. 3. Only emergency vehicles under direction and control of the IC are allowed at an accident scene. <u>No</u> private or company vehicles should be at the accident scene or on runways and taxiways unless under escort by the IC or assigned personnel. 	Air Carrier or Aircraft Operator

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT CHECKLIST		
	RESPONSE ACTIONS	
Recovery Phase:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repair damaged airport components and surfaces, including removal of all foreign contaminants from airport surfaces. 2. Restore airport to normal operations. 3. Document all recovery phase costs. 4. Costs for repairing airport surfaces and components will be borne by the air carrier. 	Airport Manager
	Remove Aircraft and Debris	Air Carrier or Aircraft Operator

Removal of Disabled Aircraft

RESPONSIBILITY OF AIRPORT OWNER:

The Airport Manager or designee will coordinate airport operations, regarding an immobilized aircraft, with the NTSB and FAA. Airport Management will assure that appropriate Notices to Airmen (NOTAMs) are issued regarding any obstructions on an airport that may affect safe operations.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE AIRCRAFT OWNER

The responsibility for removing disabled aircraft as well as providing or arranging for equipment and crews necessary for its removal, and the determination of the extent of damage prior to removal, rests with the aircraft owner or operator. If the registered owner or operator cannot remove the aircraft, the Airport Management has the authority to act for them with minimum delay following release of the aircraft by the NTSB or the FAA. A release form for removal of damaged aircraft is found in this manual.

Reference and Authority:
17 AAC 45.030

16.5 Administration and Logistics

As stated in the Administration and Logistics Section 2.7.

16.6 Plan Development and Maintenance

As stated in Section 2.6 Development and Maintenance.

16.7 Authorities and References

17 AAC 40.115 applies specifically to removal of disabled aircraft.

See Authorities and References in Section 2.2 and Section 30.0.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 16- 11

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 8-1-23

Aircraft Release Form

The Airport, per request by undersigned aircraft owner and/or operator and/or agent, will assist in removing the following damaged aircraft:

_____, owned and/or operated as noted below,
(Type and number of Aircraft)

From _____
(Accident Site)

To _____
(Where Aircraft will be Taken)

and in so doing the Department of Transportation & Public Facilities assumes no liability for any damage or any further damage to the above mentioned aircraft, nor liability for injury to employees other than those employed by the Department of Transportation & Public Facilities.

Name of Aircraft Owner _____

Name of Aircraft Operator _____

Accepted by: _____

Company Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

I agree to and accept the terms as written above and am authorized to sign for the removal of the above mentioned aircraft:

Signature of Owner, Operator,
Authorized Representative or Agent

Title

Date

FAA AIRPORTS DIVISION

FAA Approved

Date

JUN 21 2011

Page 16- 12

DGW AAL-605 APPROVED

17.0 Terrorism and Criminal Acts

Specific information on terrorism and criminal acts (sabotage, hijack, and the unlawful interference with operations) is contained in the appropriate sections in the Airport Security Program. The Airport Security Program is located in a secure location within the Airport Manager's office.

FAA AIRPORTS DIVISION

JUN 21 2011

DGW AAL-605 APPROVED

FAA Approved

Date

Page 17- 1

18.0 Fires – Structural, Fuel Farms, & Fuel Storage Areas

18.1 Purpose

Airport ARFF shall respond to actual or reported fires involving structures and fuel storage areas on the Airport when available. ARFF trucks have limited structural firefighting capabilities, and ARFF crews have limited training in the principles of structural firefighting.

Primary Responding Fire Departments:

On-Airport ARFF

Response Time: as soon as possible

Off-Airport Mutual aid

Dillingham Volunteer Fire Department; Response Time: as soon as possible

Both agencies are dispatched by the Dillingham Emergency Services Dispatch.

18.2 Situation and Assumptions

Structure and Fuel Storage Fires have a moderate risk of occurring on the Dillingham Airport. All Airport owned facilities are listed in Section 4.0.

The local Fire Department personnel are trained, capable and are equipped to respond to structural and fuel farm fires. Note ARFF crews typically receive minimal structural training and may not be trained and/or staffed adequately to enter structure fires.

There are no hydrants located on the Airport capable of re-supplying ARFF as well as local fire department apparatus.

Dillingham Airport Emergency Plan
Hazard-Specific: Fires - Structural, Fuel Farms, & Fuel Storage

Fuel Storage on Airport		
Company	Amount	Fuel Type
Alaska Airlines	1000 gal	Heating Oil
Alaska Cargo Services	2000 gal	Avgas 100LL double wall
	5000 gal	Jet-A Mobile
	500 gal	Heating Oil
	3000 gal	Jet-A Mobile
	4000 gal	Jet-A Mobile
Alaska Island Air	240 gal	Avgas 100LL Mobile
	55 gal	Heating Oil
Alaska Pride Air	2000 gal	Heating Oil
	5000 gal	Avgas 100LL Fireguard
	100 gal	Unleaded Fuel
	200 gal	Heating Oil
Antler Aviation and Wildlife Services	500 gal	Avgas 100LL Mobile
Bay Air	500 gal	Heating Oil
Bristol Bay Air	500 gal	Avgas 100LL Mobile
	55 gal	Heating Oil
Department of Transportation	4000 gal	Diesel Fuel Fireguard
	2000 gal	Diesel Fuel Fireguard
	2000 gal	Heating Fuel Fireguard
	1000 gal	Heating Oil Double Wall
	3000 gal	Heating Oil Double Wall
Federal Aviation Administration	2000 Gal	Heating Oil
Freshwater Adventures	2000 gal	Avgas 100LL Fireguard
	1100 gal	Heating Fuel
	300 gal	Heating Oil
Grant Aviation Hanger	1000 gal	Heating Oil
	2800 gal	Jet-A Mobile
Mulchatna Air	2000 gal	Avgas 100LL Fireguard
	1000 gal	Heating Oil
Seventh Day Adventists	220 gal	Heating Oil
Shannons Air Taxi	500 gal	Avgas 100LL Mobile
	300 gal	Heating Oil
Starflite Air	1500 gal	Heating Oil
	2000 gal	Jet A Mobile
Togiak Nat. Wildlife Refuge	1000 gal	Avgas 100LL
	550 gal	Heating Fuel
Tucker Aviation	1000 gal	Avgas 100LL Mobile
	500 gal	Heating Oil
	500 gal	Unleaded Fuel
Van Air	500 gal	Avgas 100LL

FAA Approved

Date

Page 18- 2

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
 MS AAL-604 DATE 9-28-20

18.3 Operations

The ARFF responder is responsible for primary fire response during scheduled/permitted Air Carrier Operations, and may not be available during times outside the Air Carrier Operations. The mutual aid Fire Department may be the initial responder to structural and fuel farm fires at the Airport. The FSS/AFSS as well as other Airport vendors and/or tenants are capable of calling local fire fighting resources for assistance as needed. Emergency contact information is included in Section 3.0. Structural and Fuel fires will follow the same ICS procedures as outlined within this AEP for all other types of emergency responses.

The IC is in charge of directing operations during the emergency and will activate the EOC when needed.

The IC is responsible for the overall response including, coordination with mutual aid, ARFF training, designating a presence in the ICP and EOC, availability of equipment, and multi-jurisdictional issues. Command and interaction with other agencies will follow the ICS (Section 5.0).

The IC is responsible for coordination of all Airport fire and rescue operations until specific tasks are delegated to other agency leads. The mutual aid fire and rescue services are provided by the Fire Department which is responsible for directing structural, fuel farm fire, and rescue operations at the Airport.

Interaction with other mutual aid response organizations and mobilization of mutual aid fire and rescue services are coordinated through the IC or designee as per the ICS.

It is critical that all mutual aid and others assisting with a disaster on the Air Operations Area (AOA) be fully trained and authorized to operate within these specific areas. Due to the large amount of resources that would be required to support a disaster at this Airport, it is unlikely that many of the responders will have this level of training. The IC and his/her designated security officer will be responsible for escorting mutual aid within these areas.

The NIMS and ICS are generally followed for fire and rescue incidents at the Airport (Section 5.0-6.0).

The Airport and the mutual response agencies maintain the emergency equipment listed in Section 26.0. Phases of emergency response follow their SOPs.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 18- 3

There will be airport maps in each airport emergency vehicle and mutual aid agency command vehicle. The Airport Manager is responsible to ensure training to reduce airport incursions and provide Airport familiarization during mutual aid training and as time allows. All non emergency mutual aid responders who do not possess a current airport badge with appropriate access authority must be escorted as outlined in Section 11.0.

Coordination with the IC and procedures for mobilization will be practiced during mutual aid emergency drills and during Airport recurrent training.

FAA Approved

Date

FAA AIRPORTS DIVISION

JUN 21 2011

DGW AAL-605 APPROVED

Page 18- 4

18.4 Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

AIRPORT FIRE CHECKLIST		
	RESPONSE ACTIONS	
Warning Phase:	Maintain training and equipment in preparation for possible fire.	ARFF
Response Phase:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DOT&PF employees will respond to actual and reported fires involving structures on the airport. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. The first airport employee to respond will coordinate and direct all movements of personnel and equipment relating to the emergency. B. Other DOT&PF employees (if available) will assist with fire fighting until emergency services personnel arrive. The IC will relinquish fire control to the Dillingham Volunteer Fire Department upon his/her arrival. 2. Responding to aircraft emergencies shall have priority over structure fires. 3. When DOT&PF employees respond, with ARFF equipment, to fires in the community in accordance with mutual aid agreements, or to structural fires on the airport, a NOTAM will be issued advising airport ARFF equipment is not available. 4. The Airport Manager will document and maintain a record of structural fire responses. 	DOT&PF Personnel
Recovery Phase:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordinate recovery activities with state and federal relief agencies. 2. Identify safety hazards and undertake corrective action. 3. Arrange for debris clearance, especially in culverts/drainage areas. 	IC

18.5 Administration and Logistics

See Section 2.7 for policies on Administration and Logistics.

18.6 Plan Development and Maintenance

As stated in Section 2.6 Development and Maintenance.

18.7 Authorities and References

See Authorities and References in Section 2.2 and Section 30.0.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 18- 6

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 8-1-23

19.0 Natural Disasters

19.1 Introduction

The following procedures apply to natural disasters directly affecting the Airport and its operations.

A natural disaster may affect a geographical area greater than the Airport and may result in limited or unavailable mutual aid assistance. The airport is a critical community infrastructure and will be needed to bring in resources and relief supplies, thus stabilization and recovery of operations will be a top priority.

19.2 Earthquake

19.2.1 Purpose

In general, earthquakes do not give any warning and action is limited to fire suppression, rescue, and recovery operations. There is no positive action that can be taken during the earthquake to minimize damage except removal of personnel from the vicinity of buildings that may collapse and preparation for firefighting operations. The IC is responsible to ensure that adequate procedures are taken after an earthquake as described in this section.

19.2.2 Situation and Assumptions

Earthquakes have a moderate risk of occurring on the Dillingham Airport.

Earthquakes are common in the region, though the timing and severity of earthquakes are unpredictable. Earthquakes may severely impact Airport operations, and may disable communication capabilities at the Airport. Large earthquakes may have significant impact on the community and off Airport support units. All of the access roads in the immediate area are vulnerable to earthquakes, and no actions can be taken to prevent damage to them. Some disasters may result in damage to supply routes. The IC in cooperation with local jurisdictions will utilize all available resources including those listed in Section 28.0 to provide for a means to transport resources around damaged infrastructure.

Infrastructure supporting communication procedures outlined in this AEP may be impacted by an earthquake and rendered inoperable. The worst case scenario is an

FAA Approved

Date

Page 19- 1

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 8-1-23

earthquake that eliminates all facilities and infrastructure at the Airport and community. Airport utilities that provide alternative power can be found in Section 21.0.

19.2.3 Operations

Operations will proceed as per the established ICS system and at the direction of the IC. The IC or Airport Manager is responsible for ensuring training airport personnel in airport assessment and corrective actions to repair damage to airport operating surfaces, and is responsible for activating the EOC when needed.

FAA Approved

Date

FAA AIRPORTS DIVISION

JUN 21 2011

DGW AAL-605 APPROVED

Page 19- 2

19.2.4 Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

EARTHQUAKE CHECKLIST		
	RESPONSE ACTIONS	
Warning Phase:	1. Ensure airport emergency power systems are operational. 2. Coordinate the earthquake plan with Mutual Aid and Airport tenants during disaster drill exercise.	Airport Manager
Response Phase:	Activate 911 System.	
	1. Becomes IC when he/she arrives on the scene. 2. Establish an ICP.	Airport Manager
Recovery Phase:	1. Check conditions of runways, taxiways and ramp areas. 2. Issue appropriate NOTAMs. 3. Take charge of recovery and clean-up operations and restore services as soon as possible. 4. Be prepared to fight structural fires. The possibility of fire is high due to broken power lines, oil line leaks, ruptured tanks, etc. 5. Establish Command Post at the ARFF station, if needed.	Airport Management Staff
	Respond and assist as necessary.	ARFF personnel / equipment
	1. Have a maintenance personnel standby to assist as necessary. 2. Initiate any repairs required to return the airfield to an Operational status. Assess damage and take action to protect persons and property.	Airport Maintenance & Operations
	Assist with site security, crowd and traffic control.	Dillingham Police and Troopers

19.2.5 Administration and Logistics

As stated in the Administration and Logistics Section 2.7.

FAA Approved

Date

FAA AIRPORTS DIVISION

Page 19- 3

JUN 21 2011

DGW AAL-605 APPROVED

19.2.6 Plan Development and Maintenance

As stated in Section 2.6 Development and Maintenance.

19.2.7 Authorities and References

See Authorities and References in Section 2.2 and Section 30.0.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 19- 4

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 8-1-23

19.3 Flood

19.3.1 Purpose

This section describes the Airport's response to flood events that affect the Airport. The IC is responsible to ensure the actions described in this section are taken in the event of a flood at the Airport and training personal to be prepared for such an event.

19.3.2 Situation and Assumptions

Floods have no risk of occurring on the Dillingham Airport according to FEMA and the local emergency hazard analysis.

19.3.3 Administration and Logistics

As stated in the Administration and Logistics Section 2.7.

19.3.4 Plan Development and Maintenance

As stated in Section 2.6 Development and Maintenance.

19.3.5 Authorities and References

See Authorities and References in Section 2.2 and Section 30.0.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 19- 5

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 8-1-23

19.4 Volcano

19.4.1 Purpose

This section describes the Airport's response to volcanic events that affect the Airport.

19.4.2 Situation and Assumptions

Volcanoes pose a moderate risk of impacting the Dillingham Airport.

The Airport is subject to possible volcanic eruptions. Such an event may have a large effect on the surrounding community and reduce the amount of supporting aid available to the Airport. Heavy ash fall would most likely restrict aircraft flights, hamper emergency response, and may render vehicles unusable. All of the Airport structures are subject to volcanic ash fallout.

19.4.3 Operations

Operations will proceed as per the established ICS system and at the direction of the IC. The IC or Airport Manager is responsible for ensuring training Airport personnel in airport assessment and corrective actions to repair damage to airport operating surfaces in response to damage, and is responsible for activating the EOC when needed.

FAA AIRPORTS DIVISION

JUN 21 2011

DGW AAL-605 APPROVED

FAA Approved

Date

Page 19- 6

19.4.4 Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

VOLCANO CHECKLIST		
	RESPONSE ACTIONS	
Warning Phase:	1. Evaluate forecasts & predictions. Confirm risks with AK Volcano Observatory.	Airport Management
	2. Prepare emergency services for possible need for operations in heavy ash and dust environments.	
	Inventory heavy equipment for use in response, recovery, and cleanup activities.	Maintenance and Operations
Response Phase:	Emergency personnel should use PPE during volcanic events.	
	Secure evacuated areas.	LEO
	Account for all transient persons from the Airport.	Air carrier
	1. Establish facility/safe location for emergency medical care. 2. Establish emergency medical care facilities and arrange for medical evacuations, as necessary. 3. Inform EMS of injuries.	Medical Control Officer
Recovery Phase:	1. Coordinate recovery activities with state and federal relief agencies. 2. Arrange for debris clearance, especially in culverts/drainage areas prior to opening. 3. Work on monetary damage estimates for disaster declaration. 4. Complete and submit necessary reports and paperwork to appropriate agencies.	Airport Management

19.4.5 Administration and Logistics

As stated in the Administration and Logistics Section 2.7.

19.4.6 Plan Development and Maintenance

As stated in Section 2.6 Development and Maintenance.

19.4.7 Authorities and References

See Authorities and References in Section 2.2 and Section 30.0.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 19- 8

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 8-1-23

19.5 Storm

19.5.1 Purpose

The IC is responsible to ensure that adequate procedures are taken after a storm as described in this section.

19.5.2 Situation and Assumptions

Storms have a moderate risk of impacting the Dillingham Airport.

19.5.3 Operations

Operations will proceed as per the established ICS system and at the direction of the IC. The IC or Airport Manager is responsible for ensuring training Airport personnel in airport assessment and corrective actions to repair damage to airport operating surfaces, and is responsible for activating the EOC when needed.

High winds and winter storms are frequent in the Dillingham area. Air operations continue until cancelled by air carrier personnel. The frequency of airport inspections is increased during and following storms. The procedures listed below are implemented, when severe storms are forecast and/or occur.

FAA AIRPORTS DIVISION

JUN 21 2011

FAA Approved

Date

DGW AAL-605 APPROVED

Page 19-9

19.5.4 Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

STORM CHECKLIST		
	RESPONSE ACTIONS	
Response Phase:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare to function as the Incident Command Staff. 2. Check stand-by generators to ensure they have an adequate fuel supply and are functional. 3. Establish an Incident Command Post, if required. 4. Check conditions of runway, taxiways, and ramp areas. 5. Close airport or portions of airport as required and issue NOTAMs. 6. Close Airport to non-essential vehicles and personnel, if required. 7. Set up control points to be determined by the IC. 8. Establish an EOC if needed. 9. Protect all Airport records. 10. Advise the following of a Weather Warning or Watch. 	Airport Management
	<p>After observing or receiving notification of severe weather or potential severe weather in the Airport area, issue a Weather Warning or Watch in accordance with National Weather Service procedures and immediately notify the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FSS - Airport Management Office 	National Weather Service

FAA AIRPORTS DIVISION

JUN 21 2011

STORM CHECKLIST		
	RESPONSE ACTIONS	
Recovery Phase:	1. Issue appropriate NOTAM's as conditions dictate. 2. Restore services when the storm has passed and take charge of recovery and clean-up operations as required. 3. Give preference to opening/maintaining aircraft operations when practical and safe. 4. Be prepared to fight structural fires. The possibility of fire is high due to broken power lines, oil line leaks, ruptured tanks, etc. 5. Issue appropriate NOTAM's as conditions dictate and update appropriate NOTAMs. 6. Restore services when the storm has passed and take charge of recovery and clean-up operations as required. 7. Prepare to function as the Incident Command Staff. 8. Inspect the runway after the storm for FOD.	Airport Management
	Check Airport grounds for loose debris and secure items that may become FOD.	Maintenance and Operations

19.5.5 Administration and Logistics

As stated in the Administration and Logistics Section 2.7.

19.5.6 Plan Development and Maintenance

As stated in Section 2.6 Development and Maintenance.

19.5.7 Authorities and References

See Authorities and References in Section 2.2 and Section 30.0.

FAA Approved

Date

19.6 Tsunami

19.6.1 Purpose

This section describes the Airport's response to tsunami events that affect the Airport.

19.6.2 Situation and Assumptions

The 2008 City of Dillingham Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan identified tsunamis as presenting a low risk of occurrence on the Dillingham Airport and was therefore not included in the Mitigation Plan or this plan.

19.6.3 Administration and Logistics

As stated in the Administration and Logistics Section 2.7.

19.6.4 Plan Development and Maintenance

As stated in Section 2.6 Development and Maintenance.

19.6.5 Authorities and References

See Authorities and References in Section 2.2 and Section 30.0.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 19- 12

20.0 Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS)/Drone Hazard or Disruption Incident

20.1 Purpose

This section describes the Airport's response to hazard created by an Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS), commonly known as a drone. An unauthorized drone in the airspace near an airport, particularly in approach or departure paths can create a substantial hazard.

20.2 Situation and Assumptions

While the airport has few direct tools to respond to a drone hazard this plan details coordination and local resources that might be engaged in such an event. The Dillingham Airport does not have any drone detection equipment or systems. As a result, any drone response would follow a direct eyewitness report of a drone sighting near the airport.

NOTE – the airport does not have the authority to interdict or “take down” a drone even if it is posing a threat to the airport or air traffic. Only the following Federal agencies have such authority: Department of Homeland Security, Department of Defense, and the Department of Justice.

A hazard from an unauthorized drone has a moderate risk of occurring at the Dillingham Airport because drones are inexpensive, easy to operate, and common in rural Alaska. Unauthorized drone activity could result in a collision and present a direct damage hazard to aircraft, infrastructure, or people. Drones could also be used to deliver a damaging payload. The disruption caused by an unauthorized drone as a result of airspace closures and diverted or canceled flights can be a hazard in itself.

Drone operations near an airport can fall into three general categories: authorized, careless/clueless, and nefarious (intending to cause harm). Drones are easy to operate, inexpensive, and readily available and are often operated by personnel without knowledge of FAA, airport, and airspace rules. Because of this, the most common type of unauthorized drone operation near an airport is the careless and clueless who do not have nefarious intent; they simply do not know that they are doing something unsafe.

The AEP UAS Response section is coordinated with the local mutual aid agencies during annual reviews and tabletop and full scale exercises.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 20- 1

20.3 Concept of Operations

Because there is no way to know who will observe and report a drone the initial notification and communication amongst key stakeholders is essential. The initial report could be from a pilot to the FSS, from a citizen off airport to the police department, from an airport employee to their supervisor, or any number of other scenarios. However the initial report gets to one of the key partners (Airport, FSS, police department) it is essential that quick communication between all three of those groups occur.

The three main safety stakeholders involved in a drone response include the Airport, the FSS (as the local air traffic authority of the FAA), and local law enforcement.

- Airport – responsible for the safe operation of the airport. Primary role to coordinate the UAS response.
- FSS/FAA – responsible for airspace and aircraft operations in the airspace. Primary role is to communicate with air traffic.
- Law Enforcement – responsible for public safety in the local jurisdiction. Primary role is to contact the drone pilot and to capture investigative information for potential prosecution.

Other organizations beyond the local community that may be contacted for assistance include:

Dept of Homeland Security, Transportation Security Administration, Anchorage Coordination Center	1-907-771-2935
Dept of Military and Veterans Affairs, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Mgmt	1-907-428-7000
FAA's Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP) for LEO use only	1-844-FLY-MY-UA

Threat assessment is a critical step in determining the appropriate response to a drone sighting near the airport. Joint decision making regarding the level of threat should occur between the Airport and FSS. Factors influencing risk level include:

- Location
 - Distance from airport
 - Airport vicinity (airside/landside)
 - Land-use type (e.g., park where UAS are often seen)
- UAS size
- Number of UAS
- Time of day
- Length of detection

FAA Approved

Date

Page 20- 2

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 4-18-22

- Altitude
- Trajectory information
- Critical airspace intrusion
- Type of detection (credibility)

A description of low, medium, and high risk categories is shown in the columns below. This categorization is not rigid and some of the above factors may, for example, move an assessed risk from a lower category to a higher category.

Low	Medium	High
Report of unauthorized UAS near airport with no disruption to operations. Low impact UAS events could be categorized as those where UAS are no longer active or pose a nominal hazard to the airport, present no indication of intentional harm, and unlikely to cause disruption to airport operations.	Observation of unauthorized UAS operating on or near airport, with the potential to cause disruption to operations, for example by operating in an area of potential safety concern, such as a takeoff or landing path. Medium impact UAS events could be categorized as those that occur in visible proximity of the airport that pose a moderate safety risk to airport operations, present no indication of intentional harm, but has potential to disrupt operations due to proximity of activity.	Persistent unauthorized UAS operating on or near airport, with the intention to cause disruption to operations or intentional harm. High impact UAS events could be categorized as those that occur within the airport's airspace environment, pose a substantial safety risk to airport operations, and present indication of intentional harm.

There are several factors that airport, FSS, and law enforcement personnel should be aware of related to drone sightings.

- Not all drones are threats. Drones can be authorized by the FAA to operate near the airport. An initial report of a drone near the airport should quickly be conveyed to the FSS and a request made for the FSS to determine if there are any authorized drone flights in the area. If there were an authorized drone flight, then the FAA would have that pilot's contact information and rapid contact can likely be made to determine if they are operating the drone in question.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 20- 3

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 4-18-22

- Many consumer level drones can be operated remotely from miles away, far beyond line of sight. While an initial search for a drone pilot should focus on the areas nearby to the airport they should quickly expand to other areas further away from the airport. Often recreational drone pilots start off flying in open areas such as parks, ball fields, etc. and these may be good places to search when looking for the pilot of a drone.
- Battery life is typically 20-30 minutes, so a drone incident involving a single drone is likely to be short. However, a persistent event is still possible with a single drone if the pilot changes batteries and returns to the airport.

20.4 Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

UAS/DRONE RESPONSE CHECKLIST		
	RESPONSE ACTIONS	
Warning Phase:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure familiarity with AEP. 2. Ensure currency of AEP. 3. Invite AEP stakeholders and conduct a review of AEP procedures at least once every 12 calendar months 4. Share training and other resource information with key response stakeholders when available 5. Invite FAA LEAP to participate in drills and training 6. Consider planning and conducting drills (tabletop and live) to rehearse this response plan 	Airport Manager
Response Phase:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure rapid notification of all key safety partners including Airport Management, FAA Flight Service Station (FSS), Dillingham Police Department, and Alaska State Troopers. 2. Gather relevant details including type of drone, location of drone, direction of travel, altitude, distinguishing features (such as size, visible payload, color, etc.), and any information about the location of the drone pilot. 	Initial Report Taker (Airport, FSS, LEO)
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordinate with FSS to determine risk level and if there are any authorized drone flights in the area. 2. Visually monitor drone flight path, if not visible monitor close in airspace searching for the drone. 3. Request local law enforcement respond and search for the drone pilot. (Medium and High risk request immediate response) 4. If necessary to ensure safety, and in coordination with FSS, close the airport. 5. Assign additional airport resources as needed to visually monitor or watch for the drone. Airport resources should not leave the airport in search of the drone or pilot. 6. Notify the Airport Safety Security Officer. 	Airport Personnel

FAA Approved

Date

Page 20- 5

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 4-18-22

UAS/DRONE RESPONSE CHECKLIST		
	RESPONSE ACTIONS	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Respond and search for the drone pilot. 2. If the drone pilot is located, request that the pilot immediately land the aircraft, gather report details, and if pilot is not cooperative escalate appropriately to address public safety hazard (reckless endangerment, criminal mischief, etc.) 	Dillingham Police Department
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communicate the drone hazard and updates to air traffic. 2. Visually monitor drone flight path, if not visible then visually monitor close in airspace searching for the drone. 3. Coordinate with Anchorage Center to alert inbound IFR traffic to the situation. 4. Issue NOTAMs if requested by Airport Manager 	FSS
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notify TSA Coordination Center 2. Notify internal DOT&PF Management 3. Notify FAA ROC 4. Provide additional remote coordination assistance as needed 	Airport Safety Security Officer
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review Response checklist. 	All Personnel
Recovery Phase:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm safe operating environment and if closed, reopen the airport. 	Airport Personnel
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with FAA Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP) personnel to determine the drone pilot's authority and possible violations, if the flight was unauthorized. 	Dillingham Police Department
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Restore normal operations with air traffic and remove any closure NOTAMs. 	FSS

FAA Approved

Date

UAS/DRONE RESPONSE CHECKLIST		
	RESPONSE ACTIONS	
	Post incident debrief/critique. Follow up on lessons learned and update this response plan.	Airport Manager, with input from all involved

20.5 Administration and Logistics

As stated in the Administration and Logistics Section 2.7.

20.6 Plan Development and Maintenance

As stated in Section 2.6 Development and Maintenance.

20.7 Authorities and References

See Authorities and References in Section 2.2 and Section 30.0

FAA Approved

Date

Page 20- 7

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 8-1-23

21.0 Hazardous Materials Incident

21.1 Purpose

This section describes the Airport's response to possible Hazardous Materials Incidents. The IC is responsible for responding to and providing an initial assessment to a Hazardous Materials Incident and taking appropriate actions, as described in this section in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.

For the purpose of the term, hazardous material includes those substances defined as "dangerous goods".

21.2 Situation and Assumptions

A Hazardous Materials Incident has a moderate risk of occurring on the Dillingham Airport.

There are no regularly used locations of hazardous materials or corridors of transportation of hazardous materials in the vicinity of the Airport.

Each aircraft accident should be considered a potential hazardous material incident.

The AEP Hazardous Materials section is coordinated with the local mutual aid agencies during tabletop and full scale exercises, however most rural communities do not have Hazardous Materials teams and/or training.

21.3 Concept of Operations

The Airport ARFF personnel have limited training for hazardous material assessment. The IC will determine when the EOC needs to be activated for a Hazardous Material Incident. Other organizations beyond the local community that may be contacted for assistance include:

Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation	1-800-478-9300
Dept of Military and Veterans Affairs, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Mgmt	1-907-428-7000

FAA Approved

Date

Page 21- 1

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 4-18-22

21.4 Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

OIL SPILL/HAZMAT CHECKLIST		
	RESPONSE ACTIONS	
Warning Phase:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure each emergency vehicle has a current copy of the emergency response guide book. 2. Review emergency response and material safety data sheets for all known significant hazardous materials located on the airport. 	Airport Management
Response Phase:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report spill to appropriate agency or authority. 2. Identify safety hazards and undertake corrective action. 	Responsible party
	Ensure that other aircraft are not placed at the south taxiway.	FSS/AFSS
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acknowledge Alert, contact Airport Manager (staff). 2. Sets up ICP (if needed). 3. Coordinate with the IC to secure the scene. 	Maintenance and Operations
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordinate with the IC – Be prepared to establish UC. 2. Directs staff to contact the primary and secondary call outs. 	Airport Manager
	Assist with site security, crowd and traffic control.	Dillingham Police Department
	Clean-up incident at the discretion of the IC.	Primary Responsible Party
	Perform damage assessments if airport is impacted.	Maintenance and Operations
	Provide monetary figures necessary to support a request for disaster declaration if airport is impacted.	Airport Management and City Finance

FAA Approved

Date

Page 21- 2

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 4-18-22

21.5 Administration and Logistics

As stated in the Administration and Logistics Section 2.7.

21.6 Plan Development and Maintenance

As stated in Section 2.6 Development and Maintenance.

21.7 Authorities and References

See Authorities and References in Section 2.2 and Section 30.0.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 21- 3

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 8-1-23

22.0 Failure of Power for Movement Area Lighting

22.1 Purpose

This section describes the procedures that shall be implemented upon the failure of the movement area lighting system or any component thereof. The IC is responsible for ensuring the appropriate actions take place during a failure of power, as specified in this section.

22.2 Situation and Assumptions

The Nushagak Cooperative supplies primary electrical power for the airport. Underground conductors along the airport access road feed all airport power, which in turn are supplied by a high voltage line just off the south end of the runway and under mid-field to provide a loop.

There is a standby-automated power 125KW, diesel generator located next to the ARFF Building, which will provide emergency power to the ARFF building, runway and taxiway lights. The generator shares a 3,000 gallon diesel tank with the ARFF building. The generator is maintained by state maintenance personnel to manufacturer recommended levels. Airport maintenance personnel manually start and test the generator monthly.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 22- 1

22.3 Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

FAILURE OF POWER CHECKLIST		
	RESPONSE ACTIONS	
Warning Phase:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify areas at risk. 2. Estimate possible consequences. 3. Inform incident management team as appropriate. 	Airport Manager
Response Phase:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure automatic airport generator systems are on line, providing power to Airport facilities. 2. Issue NOTAMs as required and close airfield as warranted or limit operational hours. 3. Prepare for problems such as blown airfield lighting bulbs. 	Airport Manager
Recovery Phase:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Perform damage assessments. 2. Complete and submit necessary reports and paperwork to appropriate agencies. 3. Update NOTAMs as required. 	Airport Manager

22.4 Administration, Finance, and Logistics

As stated in the Administration and Logistics Section 2.7.

22.5 Plan Development and Maintenance

As stated in Section 2.6 Development and Maintenance.

22.6 Authorities and References

See Authorities and References in Section 2.2 and Section 30.0.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 22- 2

23.0 Water Rescue Situations

23.1 Purpose

The purpose of the water rescue plan is to fulfill the requirements of 14 CFR Part 139.325 (f). The IC is responsible to define the responsibilities and actions that should take place during a water rescue situation. Standard response of ARFF and local mutual aid companies will follow standard procedures outlined in their respective sections in this AEP.

23.2 Situation and Assumptions

The Dillingham Airport is located within of the City of Dillingham, at the confluence of the Wood and Nushagak Rivers, in northern Bristol Bay. The Airport is bordered on the south end by the Nushagak River and Bay with tundra and marsh surrounding the rest of the Airport. The approach end of Runway 19 is also bordered by the Wood River with tundra and marsh surrounding it.

The approach path to Runway 1 is over the Nushagak River, which is braided type river drainage with maximum depths of approximately 16-50 feet. The Approach to Runway 19 is over the Wood River and tundra and marsh. The Nushagak River and the tundra marsh areas are the most significant areas located within two miles of the runway ends identified within this plan.

Climactic conditions at Dillingham include frozen conditions from mid to late October through mid to late May. Water temperatures will vary through the thaw and summer season peaking in the mid 50 degree range. Prevailing winds are normally from the Northeast and Southwest. All efforts to prevent and treat hypothermia will be considered during the rescue operation. Hazardous materials may potentially be present at an aircraft accident.

Each aircraft accident should be approached as a hazardous materials incident.

23.3 Operations

If airport operation are impacted, normal operations will commence as soon as possible and after the following occurs:

FAA Approved

Date

Page 23- 1

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 4-18-22

- 1) Emergency response equipment required for operations is placed back in service,
- 2) The airport movement areas are inspected and capable of normal operations,
- 3) Emergency response personnel are ready to return to duty, and
- 4) Airport maintenance and operations personnel are available and ready to return to duty.

The owner and or operator of the aircraft involved in the mishap will provide pertinent data to the IC regarding aircraft type, fuel on board, number of passengers and crew, freight and or dangerous cargo onboard the aircraft. Other information may be requested by the Incident Commander.

The air carrier involved will;

- 1) Provide necessary notifications to include FAA and the NTSB as per air carrier procedures.
- 2) Arrange and assist the IC with transportation of uninjured passengers and crew to the staging area.
- 3) Provide telephone access, food, water, and minor medical treatment to the uninjured passengers and crew.
- 4) Activate the Air Carrier's Aviation Disaster Family Assistance Plan.

Equipment

In the event of an aircraft accident in the water, mudflats or marsh areas, equipment will be mobilized from the community. Local water craft, skiffs, boats, etc., will be provided by volunteers responding to the 911 or the VHF channel 16 call by the Dillingham police and/or the Alaska State Troopers. The majority of the citizens have some type of all-terrain vehicles. Cold water survival equipment may be provided by the community families, and fishing vessels in the area. Some rescue equipment is available at the Dillingham Airport ARFF station.

Training

Personnel responding to a water rescue may be volunteers from the community. When tabletops and triennial exercises are held on water rescue procedures all attempts will be made to meld the strengths of volunteers together.

Scene Security

Accident scene security, including traffic and access control for all water rescue and site operations will be provided by the local City Police and or with the Alaska State Troopers as deemed necessary by the IC. Additional security and law enforcement may be requested by the IC or local police.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 23- 2

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 4-18-22

Recovery from Accident

After emergency rescue operations are complete and with concurrence of the NTSB and State Medical Examiner, removal of deceased persons may commence. A temporary morgue will be set up for the deceased at the DOT&PF Warm Storage building or other area as designated by the State Troopers.

23.4 Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

In the event of an aircraft accident requiring water rescue, notification would be made through the Dillingham Flight Service Station, Airport Manager on frequency 123.6 or 155.1, or by a witness calling 911. Emergency services will primarily be notified by 911. Dillingham is a fishing community and boat operators routinely monitor and respond to emergency calls during the summer season from May to October. Dillingham relies on the fishing fleet in case of water emergencies during this time frame.

Outside the Dillingham City limits the IC will be an Alaska State Trooper or designee. Additional response agencies for water rescue to be notified by the Incident Commander when available and deemed necessary are listed below.

- 1) Dillingham Search & Rescue
- 2) Any and all volunteers in the immediate area with access to boats, monitoring VHF 16.

Due to the lack of road access to most areas, initial emergency response and triage may be accomplished by local citizens or volunteers, working nearby. DOT&PF ARFF resources will respond to the aircraft incident/accident scene when notified or witness an aircraft accident. Due to limited road access, first responders may be from the local community, fishermen in small boats or volunteers seeing the accident occur. Once the IC has been alerted, ARFF response crews will be mobilized with all available equipment.

Transportation

Injured survivors will be transported for triage directly to the Kanakanak Hospital by the most expeditious means. Triage will be performed by the first qualified individuals who reach the scene or by the EMT at the scene. Triage will be coordinated by the Triage Officer or IC. Survivor pick-up areas for the Nushagak and Wood River can be at any of the following locations, depending on the location of the crash site: the Kanakanak Beach, City Boat Harbor, Wood River Boat Launch, Squaw Creek Boatyard and Scandinavian Beach. This provides an accessible area for boats to deliver crash survivors to awaiting medical treatment/ambulances as directed by the Incident Commander. Uninjured crash survivors may be transported by volunteer provided equipment or other means to IC designated staging areas. Injured survivors from the tundra/marsh areas will be taken by local volunteer provided equipment to IC designated staging areas. Ambulances and

FAA Approved

Date

Page 23- 3

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 4-18-22

other transport vehicles will be staged at the IC designated staging areas. Survivors located in the water will be rescued by any means possible. Survivors will be transported to warm shelters as quickly as possible and observed and or treated for hypothermia. Due to the critical time frame for treatment of hypothermia, busses and other large vehicles may be used as directed by the IC to provide initial treatment to survivors.

23.5 Administration and Logistics

As stated in Section 2.7 and within this section's water rescue plan.

Resources:

Resources in the community can be found at the Volunteer Fire Department, the Kanakanak Hospital, Dillingham Search & Rescue, State of Alaska, including the airport, and other state, city, federal agencies located in the immediate area. Resources will also be gleaned from private individuals who recognize the community's need during an emergency. Manpower and resources may be largely volunteers from the community and cannot accurately be identified. The IC will make every effort to coordinate and control volunteer activity and resources.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 23- 4

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 4-18-22

DILLINGHAM WATER RESCUE TRAILER CONTENTS

- 4 – 8 man rescue rafts
- 3 – 25 man rescue rafts
- 4 – 8 man rescue boat bags (black)
 - Each contains:
 - 5 wool blankets
 - 3 rescue sticks
 - 1 life sling
 - 1 PFD
 - 1 70' throw bag
 - 1 Headlamp
 - 2 Rubber Gloves
- 4 raft bags (red)
 - Each contains
 - 4– Space Blanket
 - 3 – Rescue Sticks
 - 2 – 70' Throw Bag
 - 1– Headlamp
 - 2 – Flashlight
 - 2 – Rubber Gloves
- 3 – 25 man rescue boat bags (black)
 - Each contains: 10 wool blankets
 - 3 rescue sticks
 - 1 life sling
 - 1 PFD
 - 1 70' throw bag
 - 1 Headlamp
 - 2 Rubber Gloves
- 3 raft bags (blue)
 - Each contains
 - 10 – Space Blanket
 - 3 – Rescue Sticks
 - 2 – 70' Throw Bag
 - 1 – Headlamp
 - 2 – Flashlight
 - 2 – Rubber Gloves

FAA Approved

Date

Page 23- 5

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 4-18-22

7 Immersion suits (in orange bags)

Each suit bag contains:

- 1 immersion suit
- 1 GPS radio
- 1 floating survival knife
- 1 whistle
- 1 strobe light.

7 50 Man Trauma Kits (in red bags)

Each suit bag contains: 6 Ice Packs

- 1 Cervical Collar
- 1 Splint Kit
- 15 Blood stoppers
- 1 Burn Unit
- 1 Doctors Penlight
- 2 Bandages Shears
- 10 Solar Blankets
- 2 Paramedic Blankets
- 4 ACE Bandages
- 100 1"x3" Bandages
- 100 3/4" x 3" Bandages
- 5 Adhesive Tapes
- 1 Eye Wash
- 12 2" Kling Rolls
- 1 Hydrogen Peroxide
- 1 Alcohol 8 oz.
- 100 Latex Gloves
- 1 Duffel Bag
- 100 2'x2' Gauze Pads
- 5 Triangular Bandages
- 10 Multi Trauma Dressings

Other items:

- 1 GPS radio for the IC
- 5 Battery powered lanterns
- 2 boxes medical exam gloves (1 Large, 1 extra-large)
- 30 pair work gloves (yellow)
- 10 reflective vests
- 1 pair binoculars
- 1 expandable standalone 110 light

FAA Approved

Date

Page 23- 6

3 black trauma bags
2 red first aid kits
25 backboards and straps
7 boxes body bags
1 box ground tarp (5 blue tarps)
2 yellow flashlights
Extra blankets
Megaphone
2 GPS radios in the box (FOR PRACTICE). Will have to set it up and charge it.

Note: The community of Dillingham does not have a paid rescue, firefighting or ambulance organization. All responders to an accident within the community are volunteers, responding as they are available. The volunteer fire department and EMS personnel carry pagers, and/ or radios.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 23- 7

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 4-18-22

23.6 Plan Development and Maintenance

As stated in Section 2.6 Development and Maintenance.

23.7 Authorities and References

See Authorities and References in Section 2.2 and Section 30.0.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 23- 8

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 8-1-23

24.0 Crowd Control

24.1 Purpose

This section describes the Airport's protocol for crowd control during possible Airport incidents. The IC is responsible for ensuring the appropriate procedures take place, as described in this section.

24.2 Situation and Assumptions

Crowd Control may be of two different natures of assembly:

- Peaceful assembly at the Airport
- Disruption for hostile reasons

24.3 Operations

The local law enforcement is trained in crowd control, and will be called upon when the IC determines it is necessary.

24.4 Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

When events occur that attract a large number of persons, Alaska State Troopers, and other local law enforcement will be requested to control crowds and to limit access to controlled areas. The IC is responsible for activating the EOC when necessary.

The Airport has a limited number of barricades, traffic control cones, and barrier tape to mark a large restricted area boundary. Public address systems have been installed in patrol vehicles and fire apparatus and may be used to direct large numbers of persons.

Constitutionally protected activities, such as public displays, picketing and protests, are controlled on Airport property in accordance with the provisions of Title 17 Alaska Administrative Code Sections 40.500.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 24- 1

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 4-18-22

Crowd Control CHECKLIST		
	RESPONSE ACTIONS	
Warning Phase:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify facilities and or areas that may need to be evacuated or closed. 2. Coordinate with the law enforcement agency and place on Alert. 	Airport Management
Response Phase:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Respond to scene to evaluate situation. 2. Notify Airport Management. 3. Establish an ICP and request assistance, if needed. 	Airport Management
	Broadcast a CIVIL DISTURBANCE Alert on radio nets.	911 Dispatch
	Provide law enforcement support as requested.	Local, state, and federal agencies
	Close or limit access to area of disturbance if necessary.	Airport Management
	Assess damage and take action to protect persons and property.	Airport Maintenance & Operations
Recovery Phase:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access area and return to normal. 2. Provide for cleanup of the affected areas and re-open to normal operations as soon as possible. 	Airport Management

24.5 Administration and Logistics

As stated in the Administration and Logistics Section 2.7.

24.6 Plan Development and Maintenance

As stated in Section 2.6 Development and Maintenance.

24.7 Authorities and References

See Authorities and References in Section 2.2 and Section 30.0.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 24- 2

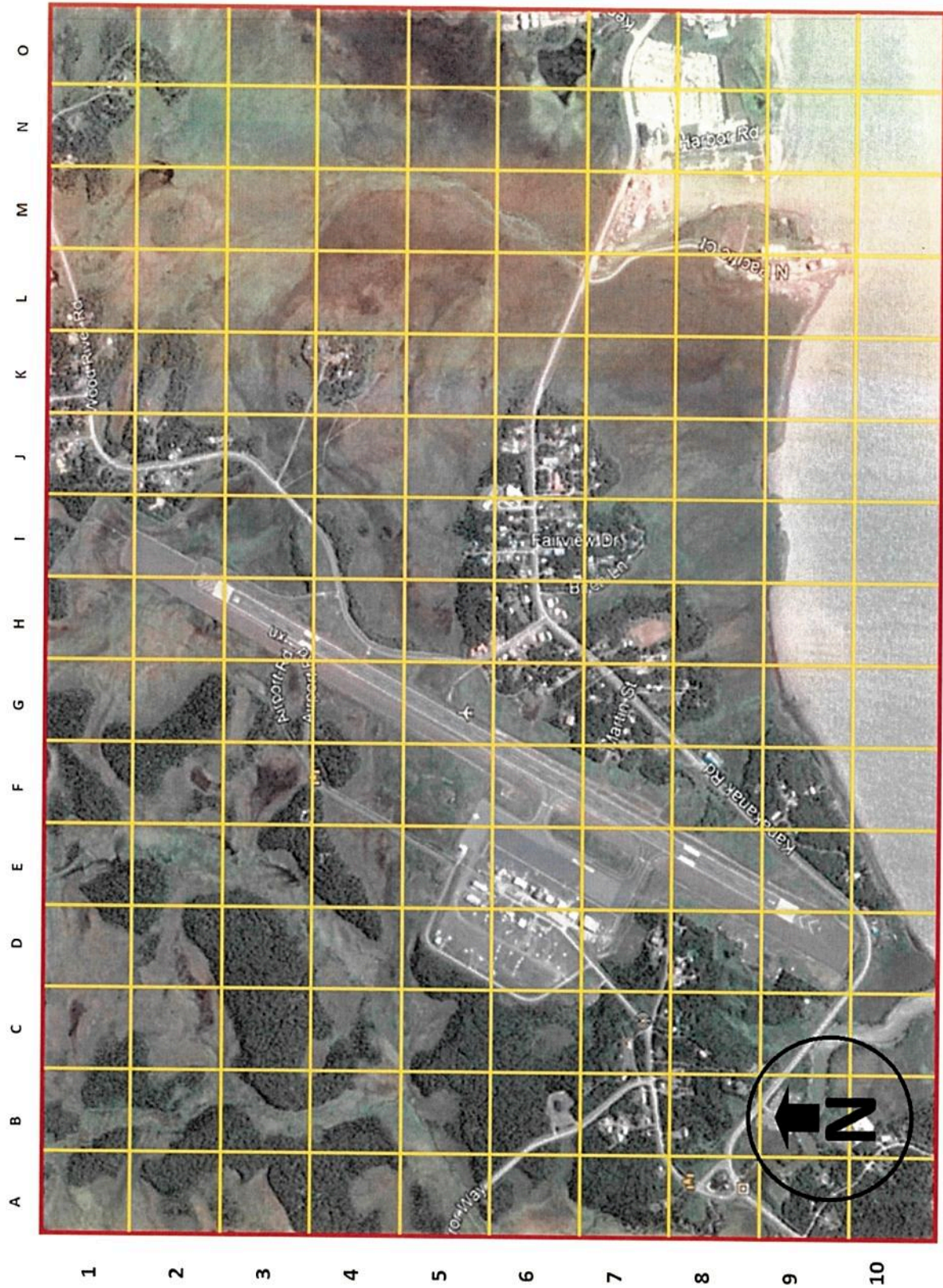
FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 8-1-23

25.0 Airport Maps

FAA Approved Date

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 4-18-22

Dillingham Airport Emergency Plan
Appendix Section 25.0: Airport Maps

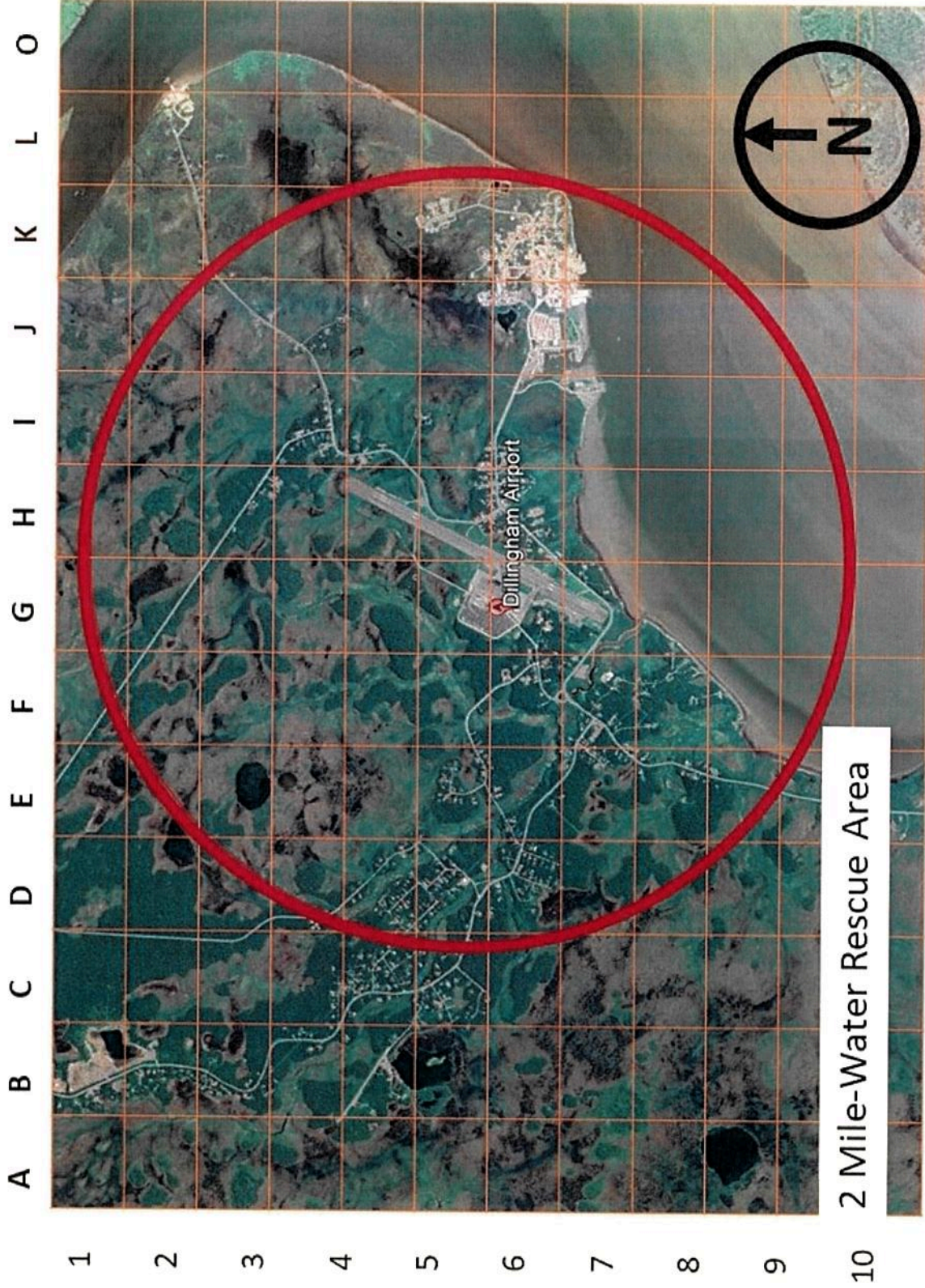


Date

FAA Approved

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 4-18-22





26.0 Emergency Response Equipment Inventory

26.1 FIRE EQUIPMENT STATE OF ALASKA

1 -The Dillingham Airport operates a 2014 Rosenbauer Panther ARFF Vehicle with the following capacities and capabilities: 3000 gal water; 400 gal AFFF concentrate, 500lb Purple-K dry chem. Roof turret 625/1250 GPM flow range, bumper turret 600/1200 GPM for water and foam and 19lb dry chem lbs/sec, 2 ea. 18lb Purple K B&C & 2 ea. 30lb Met-I-X Class D fire extinguishers

26.2 FIRE EQUIPMENT DILLINGHAM VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

Truck # 1: 2008 IHC Workstar 7400, Darley 1500 GPM pumper with 2000 gal. with foam

Truck # 2: 1971 Ford F-600, 750-GPM Darley pumper with 1,000 gallons

Truck # 3: 1982 Gruman 100 GPM 2,700 gallon Pumper-Tanker with foam

Truck # 4: 1984 CAN-AM Pumper 1,000 GPM 750 gallon with foam

Truck # 5: IHC Workstar 7400 1500 GPM Hale 3,000 gallon tanker

Truck # 9: Oshkosh T-3000 ARFF unit. The unit has a maximum capacity of 500 pounds of dry chemical, 400 gallons AFFF concentrate and 3000 gallons of water. The truck is equipped with a 1200/600 GPM roof turret and a 300 GPM bumper turret. There is a separate pump panel outside the cab for structural firefighting capabilities.

Command vehicle 2011 Ford F150XL pickup

DILLINGHAM VOLUNTEER RESCUE (EMT ' S)

2020 Braun NW Type 3 Ambulance

2016 Braun NW Type 3 Ambulance

2004 Wheeled Coach Type 3 Ambulance

OTHER EQUIPMENT (DILLINGHAM FIRE DEPARTMENT)

(16) Scott Air-packs

(16) Spare bottles

(6) Hand fire extinguishers

(2) Chainsaws

(2) Resuscitators

(1) 1 1/2" Foam Eductor

(25) Gallons Foam

(1) Hurst "Jaws of Life" rescue tool

FAA Approved

Date

Page 26- 1

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 4-18-22

27.0 Maintenance Equipment Inventory

Department of Transportation & Public Facilities Equipment:

1. 2 – Motor grader
2. 2 – Rotary snowplow, truck mounted
3. 2 – 8 yard trucks with snow plows
4. 1 – 1 ¼ ton Heavy Duty pickup flatbed
5. 1 – 1 ton flatbed truck
6. 1 – 4 yard loader, rubber tired with forklift attachment
7. 1 – 5 yard loader, rubber tired with forklift attachment
8. 1 – Case 450 CT Skid steer with bucket & broom & hydraulic hammer & forks
9. 1 – John Deer 550 track dozer
- 10.1 – Runway Broom Towed
- 11.1 – IHC Tractor 5th wheel with snow plow
- 12.1 – Chevy Trailblazer
- 13.1 – Lift a Loft (Handicap Passenger Loader)
- 14.1 – IHC flat bed with deicer or paint stripper
- 15.1 – Ford F250 Pickup
- 16.2 – 8 yard sander
- 17.1 – Passenger Ramp
- 18.1 – Large flatbed trailer trail king tilt deck trailer

FAA Approved

Date

Page 27- 1

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 4-26-22

28.0 Resource Management Equipment & Supplies

General types of supplies and equipment that may be available locally.

28.1 RESCUE MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

Resource/ Capability	Phone Number
Kanakanak Hospital	907-842-5201

28.2 FUEL SERVICES

Resource/ Capability	Phone Number
Alaska Cargo Services	907-842-2400
Bristol Bay Fuels	907-842-1234

FAA Approved

Date

Page 28- 1

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 4-18-22

29.0 City of Dillingham Evacuation Plans and Pre-scripted Announcements

Sample Alert and Warning Messages

The following are examples of wording for various types of emergency alert and warning messages.

General Information Message

"At **(time)** today, City of **Dillingham** public safety officials reported an **(describe the event, emergency, incident)**. The **(event)** occurred at **(location and time)** today. The Incident Commander, City Manager/Mayor, and the Chiefs of Police and Fire request that all persons in **the Dillingham area** should listen to the radio or television for further information."

Shelter in Place Message

"At **(time)** today, City of **Dillingham** public safety officials reported an industrial accident involving hazardous materials. The accident occurred at **(location and time)** today. The Incident Commander, City Manager/Mayor, and the Chiefs of Police and Fire request that all persons in **the Dillingham area** should remain inside their houses or other closed building until their radio, television, or public safety officials say they can leave safely. If you are in the affected area, go indoors and remain inside. Turn off heating, ventilation, and cooling systems and window or attic fans. Close all windows, doors and vents, and cover cracks with tape or wet rags. Keep pets and children inside. If you are inside and experience difficulty breathing, cover your mouth and nose with a damp cloth. If you are outside, cover your nose and mouth with a handkerchief or other cloth until you can reach a building. Failure to follow these instructions may result in exposure to the hazardous materials. Listen to the radio or television for further information."

Prepare to Evacuate Message

"At **(time)** today, City of **Dillingham** public safety officials reported a potentially serious condition involving **(description of situation)**. The incident is occurring at **(location)**. The Incident Commander, City Manager/Mayor, and the Chiefs of Police and Fire request all persons in **(affected area)** to stay indoors and prepare to evacuate. If you are in your home, gather all necessary medications and clothing. You do not need to evacuate at this time, but stay tuned to this station for further instructions. This message will be repeated at intervals until conditions change."

FAA Approved

Date

Page 29- 1

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 4-18-22

Evacuation Message

"At **(time)** today, City of **Dillingham** public safety officials reported an incident involving **(description of situation)**. The incident occurred at **(location and time)**. The Incident Commander, City Manager/Mayor, and the Chiefs of Police and Fire request all persons in **(names of area)** to evacuate the area in an orderly manner. Please take the following actions to secure your home before you leave **(instructions may include shutting off gas and water, etc.)**. Drive or walk toward **(evacuation route)**. Emergency personnel will be along this route to direct you out of the area. Please observe normal traffic laws. Failure to leave the area may result in severe injury or death. This message will be repeated until conditions change."

FAA Approved

Date

Page 29- 2

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 4-18-22

30.0 Authorities and References

Alaska Statutes

Section 02.10.010

Section 02.15.060

Section 02.15.020

Section 02.15.220

Sections 26.23.010 – 26.23.220

14 CFR 139 – Federal Aviation Regulations

1. 139.315 – Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting: Index Determination
2. 139.317 – Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting: Equipment Requirements
3. 139.325 – Airport Emergency Plan

Advisory Circulars

1. AC 150/5200-31 – Airport Emergency Plan
2. AC 150/5210-2 – Airport Emergency Medical Facilities and Services
3. AC 150/5210-22 – Airport Certification Manual

United States Code

Title 49: Transportation (NTSB)

49 CFR 830 – NTSB

The City of Dillingham Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, February 2008

All these references and authorities were used to construct the Airport Emergency Plan.

Time Zone used throughout the AEP is Alaska Standard Time (AST), unless otherwise specified.

FAA Approved

Date

Page 30- 1

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 4-18-22

31.0 Acronyms

AC	Advisory Circular
AEP	Airport Emergency Plan
AIP	Airport Improvement Program
AOA	Airport Operations Area
ARFF	Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting
AS	Alaska Statutes
AST/Troopers	Alaska State Troopers
ATC	Air Traffic Control
BBAHC	Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation
CDC	Center for Disease Control and Prevention
DF	Direction Finder
DLG	Dillingham Airport
DME	Distance Measuring Equipment
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Assistance Team (FEMA)
DOT&PF	Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
DVFD	Dillingham Volunteer Fire Department
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operation Plan
EPI	Emergency Public Information
ETA	Estimated Time of Arrival
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAR	Federal Aviation Regulations
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FBO	Fixed Base Operator
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FOD	Foreign Object Debris
FSS	Flight Service Station
GPM	Gallons per Minute
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HFG	Human Factors Group (NTSB)
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System

FAA Approved

Date

Page 31- 1

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 4-18-22

ILS	Instrument Landing System
LEO	Law Enforcement Officer
ME	Medical Examiner
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NAVAIDS	Navigational Aids System
NDB	Non-Directional Beacon
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOTAM	Notice to Airmen
NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board
ODLS	Omni-directional Lighting System
PAPI	Precision Approach Path Indicator
PPE	Personal Protection Equipment
PIO	Public Information Officer
RCC	Rescue Coordination Center
ROC	FAA Regional Operations Center
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TSA	Transportation Security Administration
UC	Unified Command
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
VASI	Visual Approach Slope Indicator
VHF	Very High Frequency
VOR	VHF Omni-directional Range

FAA Approved

Date

Page 31- 2

FAA AIRPORTS APPROVAL
MS AAL-604 DATE 4-18-22