

ANNEX Z: ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

TAB A: ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAC	Alaska Administrative Code
ACA	Area Command Authority
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ACMP	Alaska Coastal Management Program
ACP	Area Contingency Plan
ACS	Alaska Clean Seas
ADAPTS	Air Deliverable Anti-Pollution Transfer System
ADCCED	Alaska Dept of Commerce, Community and Economic Development
ADEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
ADHSS	Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
ADLaw	Alaska Department of Law
ADMVA	Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs
ADNR	Alaska Department of Natural Resources
ADOA	Alaska Department of Administration
ADOL	Alaska Department of Labor
ADOT/PF	Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
ADPS	Alaska Department of Public Safety
AIMS	Alaska Incident Management System Guide
AITC	Alaska Inter-Tribal Council
AJE	Inter-Departmental Accounting Journal Entry
AKNG	Alaska National Guard (part of the ADMVA)
AKSAS	Alaska State Accounting System
ALCOM	Alaska Command (U.S. Department of Defense)
ALMR	Alaska Land Mobile Radio
AMHS	Alaska Marine Highway System (part of ADOTPF)
AMS	Aerial Measuring System
AMSC	American Mobile Satellite Corporation
AO	Authorized Officer
AOO	Alaska Operations Office (EPA)
AOSPP	Alaska Oil Spill Permits Project

AP	Associated Press
APO	Alaska Pipeline Office
APRN	Alaska Public Radio Network
APSC	Alyeska Pipeline Service Company
ARAC	Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability
ARRT	Alaska Regional Response Team
AS	Alaska Statute
ASA	American Salvage Association
ASDF	Alaska State Defense Force
AST	Alaska State Troopers
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
ATON	Aids to Navigation
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry (U.S. DHHS)
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
AVSUPFAC Cordova	Aviation Support Facility Cordova (U.S. Coast Guard)
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BOA	Basic Order Agreement
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
BOM	Bureau of Mines
BTEX	Benzene Toluene Ethylbenzene Xylene
CAC	Crisis Action Center
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CART	Central Alaska Response Team (ADEC)
CCGD17	Commander, Coast Guard District Seventeen
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CEC	Community Emergency Coordinator
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
CFM	Cubic Feet per Minute
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGC	Coast Guard Cutter
CGSB	Canadian General Standards Board
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CHLOREP	Mutual Aid group of shippers and carriers of Chlorine

CHRIS	Chemical Hazard Response Information System
CISPRI	Cook Inlet Spill Prevention and Response Inc.
CMT	Crisis Management Team
COC	Command Operations Center (Fort Richardson)
COMDTINST	Commandant Instruction (USCG)
COMMSta	Communications Station (USCG)
COMPACAREA	Commander, Coast Guard Pacific Area
COTP	Captain of the Port US Coast Guard
CPCS	Common Program Control Station
CRC	Coastal Resource Coordinator
CST	Civil Support Team (AKNG)
CWA	Clean Water Act
DAF	Dissolved Air Flotation
DASMASS	Deputy Assistant Secretary for Military Application & Stockpile Support
DAU	Damage Assessment Unit
DCST	Designated Contract Support Team
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DHHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DHSEM	Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (ADMVA)
DOC	U.S. Department of Commerce
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOG	Deployable Operations Group (Coast Guard)
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
DOJ	U.S. Department of Justice
DOL	U.S. Department of Labor
DOL	Directorate of Logistics (DOD ALCOM)
DOS	U.S. Department of State
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
DPA	District Public Affairs
DRAT	District Response Advisory Team
DRG	District Response Group
DRO	Diesel Range Organics
DSF	[insert]

DSPAR	Division of Spill Prevention and Response (ADEC)
DWT	Dead weight tonnage
EAS	State Emergency Alert System
EENET	Emergency Education Network (FEMA)
EERU	Environmental Emergency Response Unit
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EMT	Emergency Medical Team
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERAMS	Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System
ERCS	Emergency Response Cleanup Services Contracts
ERRS	Emergency and Rapid Response Services (EPA)
ERT	Emergency Response Team
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area
ESD	Environmental Services Division (EPA)
ESF	Emergency Support Functions
ESSM	Emergency Ship Salvage Material
ETS	Emergency Towing System
ETS	Enterprise Technology Services (State of Alaska)
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FDA	U.S. Food and Drug Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FLSA	Fair Labor Standards Act
FNSB	Fairbanks North Star Borough
FOG	Field Operations Guide
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
FPN	Federal Pollution Number
FRERP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FRMAC	Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center
FRP	Federal Response Plan (for catastrophic events)
FRP	Facility Response Plan

FRT	Field Response Team
FTS	Federal Telecommunications Service
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act of 1977)
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
GPH	Gallons per hour
GRO	Gasoline Range Organics
GRS	Geographic Response Strategy
GSA	U.S. General Services Administration
HACS	Hazardous Assessment Computer System
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HB	House Bill (State of Alaska)
HHS	Department of Health and Human Service
HIPPA	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996
HS	Hazardous Substance
HP	Horsepower
HPS	Historic Properties Specialist
HSSTRC	Hazardous Substance Spill Technology Review Council
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
ID	Identification
IMH	Incident Management Handbook (Coast Guard and EPA)
IMT	Incident Management Team
INMARSAT	International Maritime Satellite Organization
ISA	Interagency Support Agreement
ISB	<i>In Situ</i> Burning
JIC	Joint Information Center
JRT	Joint Response Team
LCP	Local Contingency Plan
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LEPD	Local Emergency Planning District
LERP	Local Emergency Response Plan
LOSC	Local On-Scene Coordinator

MAC	Multiagency Coordination Committee
MEOC	Mobile Emergency Operations Center (DMVA/DHSEM)
MEP	Marine Environmental Protection Branch, CCGD17
MLC PAC	Maintenance and Logistical Command, Pacific U.S.C.G.
MMS	Minerals Management Service
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOA	Municipality of Anchorage
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSD	Marine Safety Detachment
MSD	Marine Sanitation Device
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MSU	Marine Safety Unit
M/V	Motor Vessel
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standard
NART	Northern Alaska Response Team (ADEC)
NAVSEA	Navy Sea Systems Command
NAVSUPSALV	U.S. Navy Supervisor of Salvage
NAWAS	National Warning System
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substance Contingency Plan
NDS	National Distress System
NDT	National Decontamination Team
NESDIS	National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service
NETAC	National Environmental Technology Applications Corporation
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NFS	National Forest Service
NIC	National Incident Commander
NIIMS	National Interagency Incident Management System
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPFC	National Pollution Fund Center
NPS	National Park Service

NRC	National Response Center
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRDA	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NRF	National Response Framework
NRS	National Response System
NRT	National Response Team
NSF	National Strike Force
NSFCC	National Strike Force Coordination Center
NWS	National Weather Service
OCMI	Officer in Charge Marine Inspections
OCS	Outer Continental Shelf
OEPC	Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (DOI)
OHMTADS	Oil and Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data System
OHSRPRF	Oil & Hazardous Substance Release Prevention & Response Fund
ONI	Office of Naval Intelligence
OPA	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
OPCEN	Coast Guard District Operations Center
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSLTF	Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund
OSRO	Oil Spill Response Organization
OWOCRS	Open Water Oil Containment and Recovery System
PAAT	Public Affairs Assist Team
PAG	Protective Action Guidelines
PAH	Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PAO	Public Affairs Officer
PCN	Position Control Number
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
PERP	Prevention and Emergency Response Program (DEC-SPAR)
PFO	Principal Federal Official
PIAT	Public Information Assist Team
PIC	Pressurized Ion Chamber
PIERS	Public Information Emergency Response System
PIO	Public Information Officer
PM_{2.5}	Particulate Matter 2.5 microns in size

PM₁₀	Particulate Matter 10 microns in size
POLREP	Pollution Report (in message format)
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPM	Parts per million
PPOR	Potential Places of Refuge
PRD	Personal Radiation Detector
PREP	National Preparedness for Exercise Program
PRFA	Pollution Removal Funding Authorization
PSI	Pollution Standard Index (also, pounds per square inch)
PST	Pacific Strike Team
PST	Personal Satellite Terminals
PWS	Prince William Sound
QRC	Quick Response Card
RAC	Response Action Contractor
RAP	Radiological Assistance Program (also Response Action Plan)
RAP	Response Action Plan (ADEC)
RATNET	Rural Alaska Television Network
RCAC	Regional Citizens' Advisory Council
RCC	Rescue Coordination Center
RCP	Regional Contingency Plan
RCRA	Resources Conservation and Recovery Act
REAA	Regional Educational Attendance Area
REAC/TS	Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site
REO	Regional Environmental Officer (DOI)
RERT	Radiological Emergency Response Team (EPA)
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
RIID	Radioactive Isotope Identifier
RP	Responsible Party
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
RPOSC	Responsible Party On-Scene Coordinator
RRC	Regional Response Center
RRO	Residual Range Organics
RRT	Federal Regional Response Team
RSA	Reimbursable Service Agreement

RSC	Regional Stakeholder Committee
RSPA	Research and Special Programs Administration (Office of Pipeline Safety)
R/V	Research Vessel
RV	Recreational vehicle
SAR	Search and Rescue
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SART	Southeast Alaska Response Team (ADEC)
SCIP	Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SCOC	State Citizen's Oversight Council on Oil and other Hazardous Substances
SCP	Subarea Contingency Plan
SEAPRO	Southeast Alaska Petroleum Resource Organization Inc.
SECC	State Emergency Coordination Center
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SERT	Salvage Emergency Response Team
SERVS	Ship Escort Response Vessel System (Alyeska Pipeline Service Co.)
SHPO	State Historical Preservation Officer
SITREP	Situation Report (State)
SKIM	Spill Cleanup Equipment Inventory System
SLA	State legislative act
SMART	Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies
SONS	Spill of National Significance
SOPEP	Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Response Plan
SORS	Spilled Oil Recovery System
SOSC	State On-Scene Coordinator
SPAR	Spill Prevention and Response Division (ADEC)
SPCC	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan
SPCO	State Pipeline Coordinator's Office
SSC	Scientific Support Coordinator
SSHO	Site Safety and Health Officer
SSHP	Site Safety and Health Supervisor
STAR	Spill Tactics for Alaska Responders (Manual)
START	Superfund Technical Assistance and Removal Team (EPA)
STORMS	Standard Oil Spill Response Management System (California)

SUSV	Small Unit Support Vehicle
TAD	Temporary Active Duty
TAPS	Trans Alaska Pipeline System
TAT	Technical Assistance Team (EPA)
TOPs	Technical Operating Procedures
T/V	Tank Vessel
UAF	University of Alaska Fairbanks
UCS	Unified Command System
UPI	United Press International
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USAFAK	US Air Force Alaska
USARAK	US Army Alaska
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
USN	U.S. Navy
VOIP	Voice Over Internet Protocol
VOSS	Vessel of Opportunity Skimming System
VRP	Vessel Response Plan
WHEC	Coast Guard High Endurance Cutter
WLI	Coast Guard Inland Buoy Tender
WLB	Coast Guard Seagoing Buoy Tender
WMEC	Coast Guard Medium Endurance Cutter
WPB	Coast Guard Patrol Boat

TAB B: DEFINITIONS

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

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

Clean Water Act: the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-500), as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-217), as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 - 1376).

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

Command post: a site located at a safe distance from the spill site where response decisions are made, equipment and manpower deployed, and communications handled. State incident command personnel are located at the command post.

Community Right-To-Know: Federal legislation requiring disclosure of hazardous chemical information to local fire departments, the Local Emergency Planning Commission and the State Emergency Response Commission, and to local citizens upon request (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, SARA Title III).

Containment and cleanup: includes all direct and indirect efforts associated with the abatement, restriction of movement or removal of an oil or hazardous substance spill, and the restoration of the environment to its former state, including all incidental administrative costs.

Cultural resources: historic, prehistoric and archaeological resources, which include deposits, structures, ruins, sites, buildings, graves, artifacts, fossils, or other objects of antiquity, that provide information pertaining to the historical or prehistorical culture of people in the State, as well as to the natural history of the State.

Damage assessment: the process of determining and measuring damages and injury to the human environment and natural resources, including cultural resources. Damages include differences between the conditions and use of natural resources and the human environment that would have occurred without the incident, and the conditions and use that ensued following the incident. Damage assessment includes planning for restoration and determining the costs of restoration.

Disaster emergency: the condition declared by proclamation of the Governor or declared by the principal executive officer of a local government unit to designate the imminence or occurrence of a disaster in the state for the purpose of aiding the affected individuals and local government.

Discharge: spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping.

Catastrophic discharge: an oil discharge in excess of 100,000 barrels, or any other discharge of oil or hazardous substances which the Governor determines represents a grave and substantial threat to the economy or environment of the State.

Major discharge: a major oil discharge is a spill of over 10,000 gallons on inland waters and over 100,000 gallons on coastal waters or any other discharge of oil or a hazardous substance that results in a release that may require evacuation or sheltering of nearby residents or businesses or which causes a serious environmental threat.

Medium discharge: a medium oil discharge is a spill between 100 and 10,000 gallons on inland waters and 1000 to 100,000 gallons on coastal waters or any other discharge of oil or a hazardous substance which results in a localized release that may threaten the health and safety of people and emergency workers in the immediate area of the spill and/or present an environmental threat.

Minor discharge: a minor oil discharge is a spill of less than 100 gallons on inland waters and less than 1000 gallons on coastal waters or any other discharge of oil or a hazardous substance that does not threaten public health, safety or the environment.

Dispersant: a chemical agent used to enhance the breakup of concentrations of spilled oil into droplets, thereby promoting the mixing of oil into the water column with the intent to accelerate dilution and degradation rates.

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

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

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

Hazardous substance: an element or compound which, when it enters into the atmosphere or in or upon the water or surface land of the state, presents an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare, including but not limited to fish, animals, vegetation, or any part of the natural habitat in which they are found. (*Under State of Alaska law, oil is considered a hazardous substance.*)

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

Human environment: the social and economic systems, public health, and physical infrastructure of the state. Population, employment, income, subsistence use, government services, government revenues, and their cultural contexts are elements of social and economic systems. Public facilities, utilities, roads, airports, ports, buildings, and communication systems are elements of physical infrastructure. Private facilities are included when the facility services a public purpose.

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

Incident Command System (ICS): the management tool to coordinate the efficient use of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications. An incident command system is designed to begin developing from the time an incident occurs until the requirement for management and operations no longer exists.

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

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC): a group of local representatives appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission to prepare local oil and hazardous materials spill response plans as per the mandates of the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act and in coordination with local jurisdictional boundaries.

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

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

Local government: a borough or city incorporated under Alaska law.

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

Municipality: a borough or city incorporated under Alaska law.

Natural resources: land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, ground water, drinking water supplies, and other such resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to or otherwise controlled by the State, federal government, private parties or a municipality.

Oil: liquid hydrocarbon of any kind and in any form, whether crude, refined, or a petroleum by-product, including but not limited to petroleum, fuel oil, gasoline, lubricating oils, oily sludge, oil refuse, oil mixed with other wastes, crude oils, liquefied natural gas, propane, butane, or other liquid hydrocarbons regardless of specific gravity.

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

Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC): the federal official predesignated by the US Coast Guard or USEPA to coordinate and direct federal responses under Subpart D of the NCP, or the official designated by the lead agency to coordinate and direct removal actions under Subpart E of the NCP. Generally, the EPA will provide the FOSC for discharges or releases into or threatening the inland zone, and the USCG shall provide the FOSC for discharges or releases into or threatening the coastal zone. However, if the release is from a facility or vessel under the jurisdiction, custody or control of DOD or DOE, then DOD or DOE will be the lead agency and designate the FOSC. For releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants from a vessel or facility under the jurisdiction, custody or control of a federal agency other than the USCG, EPA, DOD or DOE, then that federal agency will provide the FOSC for all removal actions that are not emergencies.

Local On-Scene Coordinator (LOSC): the designated Community Emergency Coordinator under the Local Emergency Response Plan. Where no LERP exists, the police or fire chief or other emergency services official will serve as the LOSC.

Responsible Party's On-Scene-Coordinator (RPOSC): the person designated as incident commander or chief command staff in the facility or vessel contingency plan.

State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC): the OSC designee of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. Three SOSCs have been pre-designated by the ADEC Commissioner.

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

Pollutant or Contaminant: defined by Section 104 (a)(2) of CERCLA, shall include, but not be limited to, any elements, substances, compound, or mixture, including disease-causing agents, which, after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingesting through the food chain, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction), or physical deformation in such organisms or their offspring. The term does not include petroleum, including crude oil and any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under Section 101(14)(A)-(F) of CERCLA, nor does it include natural gas, liquefied natural gas and synthetic gas of pipeline quality (or mixture of natural gas and synthetic gas). For purposes of the NCP, the term pollutant or contaminant means any pollutant or contaminant which may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare.

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

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

Remedial investigation: process undertaken by the lead agency (or responsible party if the responsible party will be developing a cleanup proposal) that emphasizes data collection and site characterization. A remedial investigation is undertaken to determine the nature and extent of the problem presented by the release. This includes sampling and monitoring, as necessary, and includes the gathering of sufficient information to determine the necessity for a proposed extent of remedial action. Part of the remedial investigation involves assessing the source of the contamination at or near the area where the hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants were originally located (source control remedial actions) or whether additional actions will be necessary because the hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants have migrated from the area of their original location (management of migration). The

remedial investigation is generally performed concurrently and in an interdependent fashion with the feasibility study. However, in certain situations, the lead agency may require potential responsible parties to conclude initial phases of the remedial investigation prior to initiation of the feasibility study.

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

Responsible party: any person, operator, or facility that has control over an oil or hazardous substance immediately before entry of the oil or hazardous substance into the atmosphere or in or upon the water, surface, or subsurface land of the State.

Restoration: after injury, the process of returning an ecosystem to its former condition; includes both replacement and acquisition of equivalent resources and services. Although the responsible party is responsible for paying damages for injured resources, federal and State trustee agencies (and not the OSCs) are responsible for evaluating the need for and implementing any necessary restoration programs.

State Emergency Response Commission (SERC): a group of officials appointed by the Governor to implement the provisions of Title III of the Federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). The SERC also reviews the State Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan and Local Emergency Response Plans.

Subsistence economy: an economy in which the customary and traditional uses of fish, wildlife, and plant resources contribute substantially to the social, cultural, and economic welfare of families in the form of food, clothing, transportation, and handicrafts. Sharing of resources, kinship-based production, small scale technology, and the dissemination of information about subsistence across generational lines are additional characteristics.

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

Waters of the State: includes lakes, bays, sounds, ponds, impoundment reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, passages, canals, the Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean, within the territorial limits of the State and all other bodies of surface or underground water, natural or artificial, public or private, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, which are wholly or partially in or bordering the State or under jurisdiction of the State.

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