

A. GLOSSARY

- Branch** – ICS organizational level based on functional or geographic responsibility. A Branch is below a Section and above a Division or Group in an ICS organization chart.
- Broken Ice** – An operating environment where a body of water has incomplete coverage of ice. Broken ice varies from less than 10% coverage to greater than 90% coverage. Oil spill response operations in broken-ice is generally limited to less than 70% coverage.
- Buddy System** – An arrangement in which persons are paired for mutual safety or assistance.
- Calm Water** – An operating environment where the sea state is usually less than 1 foot and currents are less than 0.8 knots. Waters that are very sheltered from wind and waves or very small bodies of water. This is the least demanding operating environment for water borne oil spills.
- Cold Zone** – A zone in the site layout of a spill response. The Cold Zone is also called the Support Zone and is free of oil contamination. Support facilities, staging areas, warm-up trailers, and command posts are located in the Cold Zone.
- Competent Person** – An individual with the skill, knowledge, practical experience and training to enable him/her to assess the risks arising from work activities involving substances hazardous to health.
- Decant** – To remove free-water from an oil/water mixture by drawing the water off the bottom of the oil/water interface.
- Decontamination Plan** – A plan approved by the Unified Command for the removal of oil contamination from personnel and equipment.
- Demobilization Plan** – A plan approved by the Unified Command for the orderly and timely demobilization of resources no longer needed in the oil spill response.
- Division** – ICS organizational level based responsibility for a defined geographic area or function. A Division is usually assigned to a specific area, such as the Gulf of Alaska Division or the Yukon River Division. A Division is below a Branch and above a Task Force or Strike Team.
- Fast Water** – An operating environment where the sea state is usually less than 1 foot but the current exceeds 0.8 knots. Fast Water included rivers, streams and marine waters with moderate to strong tidal currents.
- Geo-textile** – A manufactured fabric material, usually woven from Polyester or Polypropylene, used in earth construction projects. Geo-textile is oleophilic and will act as a passive recovery material, while allowing water to pass through the fabric. Geo-textile can be used to protect a beach or soil from oil contamination at oil recovery locations.
- Group** – ICS organizational level based responsibility for a particular function, such as Non-mechanical Operations Group, Wildlife Recovery Group, or Shoreline Protection Group. A Group is below a Branch and above a Task Force or Strike Team.
- Hot Zone** – A zone in the site layout of a spill response. The Hot Zone is also called the Exclusion Zone and is where oil contamination is found. The Hot Zone perimeter is established by the Safety Officer. Site safety assessment and site entry criteria are applied to Hot Zone to prevent the spread of contamination and to ensure the health and safety of responders and the public.
- Incident Commander** – The individual responsible for the management of all incident operations.
- Marsh** – An wetland operating environment that is consider sensitive to disturbance from oil spill response activities. Marshes are low-lying waterlogged land that are poorly drained and difficult to cross on foot or vehicle. Care must be take in oil spill operations to minimize the disturbance of marshes and prevent introducing oil below the surface.
- Open Water** – An operating environment where the sea state can reach 6 feet and moderate waves and white caps may occur. Open Waters that are not sheltered from wind and waves. This is the most demanding operating environment for water borne oil spills.

- Operations Section – ICS organizational category responsible for all operations directly applicable to the primary mission of the incident.
- Operations Section Chief – The individual responsible for executing all field operations approved by the Unified Command. The Operation Section Chief report direct to the Incident Commander.
- Protected Water – An operating environment where the sea state can reach 3 feet and small waves and white caps may occur. Protected Waters have limited sheltered from wind and waves. Protect Water falls between Open Water and Calm Water in the classification scheme.
- Safety Officer – A member of the Command Staff responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards or unsafe situations, and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety.
- Site Safety Plan – A plan prepared by the Safety Office and approved by the Unified Command that establishes safety procedures and practices for the incident.
- Solid Ice – An operating environment where a body of water has complete coverage of ice. Spill response activities may occur on Solid Ice only after it is determined that the ice is of sufficient thickness to safely support response personnel and equipment.
- Staging Area – Location where incident personnel and equipment are available for tactical deployment. Can serve as a check-in location for equipment and personnel reporting to the incident.
- Staging Area Manager – The individual responsible for overseeing and managing the Staging Area. The Staging Area Manager reports to the Operations Section Chief.
- Strike Team – A ICS operations team that consists of the same kind and type of resources with common communication and leader.
- Supervisor – The individual responsible for the command of a Division or Group.
- Task Force – A group of resources with common communications and a leader assembled for a specific mission.
- Tundra – An operating environment that is consider sensitive to disturbance from oil spill response activities. Tundra has permanently frozen subsoil. Tundra is often waterlogged land that is poorly drained and difficult to cross on foot or vehicle. Care must be take in oil spill operations to minimize the disturbance of tundra that can cause melting of the subsurface ice and permanent damage to the ecosystem.
- Unified Command – A command team that allows all parties responsible for the incident to manage the incident by establishing a common set of objectives and strategies. This is accomplished with our losing agency responsibility, authority, or accountability. The Unified Command is comprised of the Responsible Party, Federal On-Scene Coordinator, and State On-Scene Coordinator and may also include a Local On-Scene Coordinator.
- Unified Plan – The State/Federal contingency plan for Alaska, officially titled Alaska Federal/State Preparedness Plan for Response to Oil & Hazardous Substance Discharges/Releases (Unified Plan, Volume I).
- Warm Zone – A zone in the site layout of a spill response. The Warm Zone is also called the Contamination Reduction Zone and is where decontamination activates occur. The Warm Zone allows for a orderly transition from the Hot Zone to the Cold Zone. Workers shed contaminated clothing and equipment and personnel are decontaminated in the Warm Zone.
- Waste Management Plan – A plan approved by the Unified Command that establishes waste management practices and procedures for the incident.
- Waste Management Specialist – An individual with the skill, knowledge, practical experience and training to enable him/her to assess the character of a waste or hazardous material and determine the proper handling and disposal methods.

B. ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

ACS – Alaska Clean Seas	NMFS – National Marine Fisheries Service, US Department of Commerce
ADEC – Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation	OSRO – Oil Spill Response Organization
ADFG – Alaska Department of Fish and Game	PFD – Personal Flotation Device
ADNR – Alaska Department of Natural Resources	PPE – Personal Protection Equipment
ATV – All Terrain Vehicle	PRAC – Primary Response Action Contractor
CISPRI – Cook Inlet Spill Prevention and Response Inc.	RP – Responsible Party
CPC – Chemical Protective Clothing	RPS – Response Planning Standard
C-Plan – Contingency Plan	SAM – Staging Area Manager
EPA – US Environmental Protection Agency	SAR – Search and Rescue
FOSC – Federal On-scene Coordinator	SEAPRO – Southeast Alaska Petroleum Response Organization
FRP – Facility Response Plan	SOSC – State On-scene Coordinator
GIS – Geographic Information System	SPCC Plan – Spill Prevention Containment and Control Plan
GRS – Geographic Response Strategy	SSC – Scientific Support Coordinator
H ₂ S – Hydrogen Sulfide Gas	STAR – Spill Tactics for Alaska Responders
IAP – Incident Action Plan	UC – Unified Command
IC – Incident Commander	USCG – US Coast Guard
ICS – Incident Command System	USFWS – US Fish and Wildlife Service, US Department of the Interior
IMT – Incident Management Team	VRP – Vessel Response Plan
LEL – Lower Explosive Limit	
LOSC – Local On-scene Coordinator	
MSDS – Material Safety Data Sheet	
NCP – National Contingency Plan	

C. ESTIMATING AMOUNT OF SPILLED OIL

to be included in Phase III

D.
APPEN

D. LEGEND OF ICONS USED ON MOST ALASKA GRS MAPS

STRATEGY ICONS

The following symbols are used in Geographic Response Strategies in Alaska.

	Paved Road		Cabin		Snare Boom
	Improved Gravel Road		Camping		Sorbent Boom
	Un-improved Gravel Road		Water Depths, fathoms & tenths		Tidal-seal Boom
	ATV Trail	 or 	Rocks Awash at Low Tide		Calm-water Boom
	Hiking Trail		Eddy		Protected-water Boom
	Bridge		Eagles Nest		Protected-water Boom/Flood Tide
	Landing Strip		Seal Haulout		Open-water Boom
	Small Gravel Strip		Reef		Open-water Boom/Flood Tide
	Helicopter Landing Zone		Mariculture Pens		Fast-water Boom
	Staging Area		Marsh		Dam
	Dock		Sand Bar		Gate
	Boat Ramp		Salmon Spawning Stream		Anchor
	USGS Navigation Light Marker		Nesting		Skimmer
	Direction True North		Keeper Beach		Equipment
	Restricted Access, contact United Command before entering		Seabird Colony		Mooring
	Buildings		Exclusion Zone		Bears in Area, guards needed