

GLOSSARY

Access Control Point	Designated sites identifying critical locations that can be used to control egress and ingress into a certain area.
Acutely Toxic Chemicals	Chemicals which can cause both severe short and long-term health effects after a single, brief exposure (short duration). These chemicals can cause damage to living tissue, impairment of the central nervous system, severe illness or, in extreme cases, death when ingested, inhaled or absorbed through the skin.
Advanced Life Support (ALS)	Emergency medical care beyond basic life support including one or more of the following: administration of drugs, defibrillation, insertion of special airways, or heart monitoring. Specially trained personnel who staff the department's medic units provide this level of care.
Agency	A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In ICS, agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance).
Agency Representative	A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating Federal, State, local, or tribal government agency or private entity that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.
Alert	Informs people of impending danger.
American National Red Cross	The national organization of the Red Cross organized to undertake activities for the relief of person suffering from disaster.
Apparatus	A vehicle used for fire fighting, such as a pumper or ladder truck.
Area Command (Unified Area Command)	An organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization or (2) to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an emergency operations center facility or at some

	location other than an incident command post.
ARES (Amateur Radio Emergency Services)	Radio communications services conducted by volunteer licensed amateur radio operators providing emergency radio communications to local, regional, or state emergency management organizations.
Automatic Move-up	A procedure, under which fire crews, during an emergency, relocate to fire stations vacated by crews who have responded to the incident. This is done under prearranged plans, making the move-up “automatic.”
Basic Life Support (BLS)	Emergency medical care limited to establishing and maintaining an open airway, providing respiratory assistance and performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Fire crews provide this level of care.
Capability Assessment (CA)	Formal measurement of current capabilities against standards and criteria that have been established as necessary to perform basic emergency management functions.
Catastrophic Incident	Any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions. A catastrophic event could result in sustained national impacts over a prolonged period of time; almost immediately exceeds resources normally available to State, local, tribal, and private-sector authorities in the impacted area; and significantly interrupts governmental operations and emergency services to such an extent that national security could be threatened. All catastrophic events are Incidents of National Significance.
Category (CAT)	When related to fallout shelter spaces, indicates a range of protection factors (PF). This is used to more easily define the capability of a shelter since there will be a wide range of protection factors throughout the facility. Categories normally used are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAT 0 - PF 10 – 19 • CAT 1 - PF 20 – 39 • CAT 2 - PF 40 – 69 usually combined with CAT 3 extends the range to PF 99 CAT 4 - PF 100 – up
Chemtree: Chemical Transportation Emergency Center	Located in Washington, D.C., this facility, sponsored by the chemical industry, provides 24-hour assistance in dealing with chemical transportation emergencies.
Command Staff	In an incident management organization, the Command Staff consists of the Incident Command and the special staff positions of Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer,

	and other positions as required, who report directly to the Incident Commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.
Company	Basic unit of a fire department, a company consists of a piece of fire apparatus and the crew assigned to it. Personnel are selected, trained, and assigned to the various types of fire apparatus, resulting in engine companies (pumpers) and truck companies (ladder and snorkel trucks).
Contingency Plan	Document developed to identify and catalog all the elements required to respond to an emergency, defining responsibilities and specific tasks and serving as a response guide.
Continuity of Government (COG)	Provisions for ensuring the survival and operational capacity of government structure. Lines of succession in the lead and supporting agencies should be identified.
Damage Assessment	Appraisal or determination of actual effects resulting from an emergency or disaster. An estimate of the damages to a geographic area is made after a disaster has occurred, and serves as the basis for the Governor's request for a Presidential Disaster Declaration.
Decontamination	Reduction or removal of contaminating radioactive or chemical material from a structure, area, object, or person.
Deputy	A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, can be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a deputy can act as relief for a superior and, therefore, must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies can be assigned to the Incident Commander, General Staff, and Branch Directors.
Direction and Control	Direction and Control rests with the Executive Group (City Manager, Departmental Executive Managers, City Attorney), the Command Group (Command Section staff: Primary Public Information Officer, Liaison Officer, etc.), and the EMO Incident Commander. The Executive Group provides policy direction, and the Command Group determines Response activities and use of resources.
Disaster Recovery Center (DRC)	A facility established in a centralized location, within or near the disaster area, at which disaster victims (individuals, families, or businesses) apply for disaster aid.
Drill	Supervised instruction period aimed at testing, developing, and maintaining skills in a particular operation. A drill is often a component of an exercise.
Early Warning System	Automatic system of inter-connected smoke and/or heat detection devices within a building, monitored on a 24-hour basis by someone on the premises or connection to an alarm monitoring service.
Emergency	Absent a Presidentially declared emergency, any incident(s),

	human-caused or natural, that requires responsive action to protect life or property. Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, an emergency means any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.
Emergency Command Center (ECC)	Public Works, Roosevelt Yard. All public works activities are coordinated during large-scale emergency or disaster events.
Emergency Alert System (EAS)	Consists of a network broadcasting station and interconnecting facilities, which have been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to operate in a controlled manner during emergencies.
Emergency Management	Refers to programs and capabilities designed to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of all hazards.
Emergency Management Organization (EMO)	Overall organization of emergency service and emergency management personnel who are responsible for carrying out emergency functions/activities in the event of an emergency situation.
Emergency Manager	Individual who has the primary, day-to-day responsibilities for emergency management programs and activities; coordinates a jurisdiction's mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities.
Emergency Medical Dispatching (EMD)	System under which communications personnel are trained to not only receive and dispatch emergency medical calls, but also provide instructions over the phone on how to handle such emergencies.
Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)	Individual who has received formal training in pre-hospital and emergency care and is state certified to attend to an ill, injured, or disabled individual. The state recognizes three levels of EMT certification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic; • Intermediate; Paramedic
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines, e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services; by jurisdiction, e.g., Federal, State, regional, county, city, tribal; or some combination thereof.

Emergency Operations Plan	The “steady-state” plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards.
Emergency Public Information (EPI)	Information that is disseminated primarily in anticipation of an emergency or during an emergency. In addition to providing situational information to the public, it also frequently provides direction actions required to be taken by the general public.
Emergency Support Function (ESF)	A grouping of government and certain private-sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide the support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely to be needed to save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims and communities return to normal, when feasible, following domestic incidents. The ESFs serve as the primary operational-level mechanism to provide assistance to State, local, and tribal governments or to Federal departments and agencies conducting missions or primary Federal responsibility.
Engine	Fire department pumper, operated with a complement of three fire fighters.
Enhanced Life Support	Level of emergency medical care in which fire companies are staffed and equipped to provide some advanced life support techniques, such as cardiac monitoring and the use of defibrillation for certain heart problems.
Evacuees, Spontaneous	Persons who might leave an area in periods of intense crisis in response to a real or feared threat whether or not they are advised to.
Evacuation Recommendation	Recommendation made by a presiding official to all or part of the population to evacuate from a stricken or threatened area, considered necessary for the preservation of life or other disaster mitigation response or recovery.
Exclusion Zone	Area where contamination does or could occur.
Exercise	<p>Activity designed to promote emergency preparedness; test or evaluate emergency operation’s plans, procedures, or facilities; train personnel in emergency response duties; and demonstrate operational capability. There are three specific types of exercises:</p> <p>Tabletop Exercise: Activity in which elected and appointed officials and key agency staff are presented with simulated emergency situations without time constraints. Usually informal, in a conference room environment; designed to elicit constructive discussion by the participants as they attempt to examine and then resolve problems based on existing emergency operating plans. Purpose is for participants to evaluate plans and procedures and resolve questions of coordination and assignment</p>

	<p>of responsibilities in a non-threatening format and under minimum stress.</p> <p>Functional Exercise: Activity designed to test or evaluate the capability of an individual function or complex activity within a function. Applicable where the activity is capable of being effectively evaluated in isolation from other emergency management activity.</p> <p>(Example) A Direction and Control functional exercise: Activity designed to test and evaluate the centralized emergency operations capability and timely response of one or more units of government under a stress environment. Centered in an EOC or interim EOC; simulates the use of outside activity and resources.</p> <p>Full-Scale Exercise: Intended to evaluate the operational capability of emergency management systems in an interactive manner over a substantial period of time. Involves testing of a major portion of the basic elements existing within emergency operations plan and organizations in a stress environment. This type of exercise includes mobilization of personnel and resources and actual movement of emergency workers, equipment, and resources required to demonstrate coordination and response capability.</p>
<p>Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)</p>	<p>The Federal officer who is appointed to manage Federal resource support activities related to Stafford Act disasters and emergencies. The FCO is responsible for coordinating the timely delivery of Federal disaster assistance resources and programs to the affected State and local governments, individual victims, and the private sector.</p>
<p>Federal Emergency Communications Coordinator (FECC)</p>	<p>That person, assigned by GSA, who functions as the principal Federal manager for emergency telecommunications requirements in major disasters, emergencies, and extraordinary situations, when requested by the FCO or FRC.</p>
<p>Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)</p>	<p>FEMA prepares the nation for all hazards and manages federal response and recovery efforts following any national incident. FEMA also initiates mitigation activities, trains first responders, works with state and local emergency managers, and manages the National Flood Insurance Program and the U.S. Fire Administration. FEMA became part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security on March 1, 2003.</p>
<p>Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) or (OSC)</p>	<p>The Federal official pre-designated by the EPA or the USCG to coordinate responses under subpart D or the NCP, or the government official designated to coordinate and direct removal actions under subpart E of the NCP.</p>

Federal Resource Coordinator (FRC)	The Federal official appointed to manage Federal resource support activities related to non-Stafford Act incidents. The FRC is responsible for coordinating support from other Federal departments and agencies using interagency agreements and MOUS.
Finance/Risk Management	Finance/Risk Management Section is established on incidents when agencies involved have a specific need for financial and risk management services. In the ICS, not all agencies will require the establishment of a separate Finance/Risk Management Section. In some cases where only one specific function is required, that position could be established as a Technical Specialist in the Planning Section.
First Responder	Local and non-governmental police, fire, and emergency personnel who in the early stages of an incident are responsible for the protection and preservation of life, property, evidence, and the environment, including emergency response providers as defined in section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101), as well as emergency management, public health, clinical care, public works, and other skilled support personnel (such as equipment operators) who provide immediate support services during prevention, response, and recovery operations. First responders may include personnel from Federal, State, local, tribal, or nongovernmental organizations.
Fixed Facility	Plant site where handling/transfer, processing, and/or storage of chemicals is performed.
Flood Hazard	Natural hazard defined in terms of the one hundred-year flood. This type of flood has a one- percent chance of occurring in any given year. People or structures located in the one hundred-year flood zone are vulnerable to injury and damages. A flood disaster is one that injures a number of people, causes significant property damage, or both.
Governor’s Authorized Representative	Person named by the Governor in the Federal-State Agreement to execute, on behalf of the state, all necessary documents for disaster assistance following declaration of an emergency or major disaster, including certification of application for public assistance.
Governor’s Proclamation-State of Disaster	The Governor, by executive order or by proclamation, declares a state of disaster if the Governor finds a disaster has occurred, or the occurrence or threat of disaster is imminent.
Groups, Institutionalized	Persons who reside in public and private group quarters of a varied nature rather than households. This includes hospital, nursing homes, orphanages, colleges, universities, and correctional facilities. Residents generally lack household possessions and/or transportation, and may require special care and/or custody.

Hazard	Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.
Hazard Analysis	In the context of HAZMAT planning, use of a simplified vapor dispersion model, which looks at the movement of toxic or explosive vapors over distance at a concentration level of concern to determine whether the amount of chemical at a facility or in a transport container poses a threat to the surrounding community and requires more detailed analysis and planning.
Hazard Mitigation	Any cost-effective measure which will reduce the potential for damage to a facility from a disaster event.
Hazard Mitigation Plan	Written plan describing coordinated hazard mitigation planning and implementation measures to accomplish the prevention or reduction of the adverse impact of natural and man-made hazards.
Hazardous Material (HAZMAT)	For the purposes of ESF #1, hazardous material is a substance or material, including a hazardous substance, that has been determined by the Secretary of Transportation to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce, and which has been so designated (see 49 CFR 171.8). For the purposes of ESF #10 and the Oil and Hazardous Materials Incident Annex, the term is intended to mean hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants as defined by the NCP.
Hazardous Materials Incidents	Situation involving a spill or uncontrolled escape of a hazardous material from a fixed facility or mobile container.
Hazardous Substance	As defined by the NCP, any substance designated pursuant to section 311 (b)(2)(A) of the Clean Water Act; any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated pursuant to section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); any hazardous waste having the characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to section 3001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (but not including any waste the regulation of which under the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. ' 6901 et seq.) has been suspended by act of Congress); any toxic pollutant listed under section 307 (a) of the Clean Water Act; any hazardous air pollutant listed under section 112 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. ' 7521 et seq.); and any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the EPA Administrator has taken action pursuant to section 7 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. ' 2601 et seq.).
High Risk Area	Areas designated by the federal government, or locally through a Hazard Vulnerability analysis, as relatively more likely to experience the direct effects of certain natural disaster or nuclear

	attack.
Incident	An occurrence or event, natural or human-caused, that requires an emergency response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, wild land and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.
Incident Action Plan	An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.
Incident Command Post (ICP)	The field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed. The ICP may be collocated with the incident base or other incident facilities and is normally identified by a green rotating or flashing light.
Incident Command System (ICS)	A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.
Incident Commander	The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.
Incident of National Significance	Based on criteria established in HSPD-5 (paragraph 4), an actual or potential high-impact event that requires a coordinated and effective response by and appropriate combination of Federal, State, local, tribal, nongovernmental, and/or private-sector entities in order to save lives and minimize damage, and provide the basis for long-term community recovery and mitigation activities.

Intelligence Officer	The intelligence officer is responsible for managing internal information, intelligence, and operational security requirements supporting incident management activities. These may include information security and operational security activities, as well as the complex task of ensuring that sensitive information of all types (e.g., classified information, law enforcement sensitive information, proprietary information, or export-controlled information) is handled in a way that not only safeguards the information, but also ensures that it gets to those who need access to it to perform their missions effectively and safely.
Joint Information Center (JIC)	A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should collocate at the JIC.
Joint Information System (JIS)	Integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during crisis or incident operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the IC; advising the IC concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.
Level of Concern	Concentration of an extremely hazardous substance in the air, above which may be serious immediate health effects to anyone exposed to it for short periods of time.
Liaison Officer	A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.
Local Emergency	Duly proclaimed existence of conditions of a disaster or of extreme peril to the safety or health of persons and property within local jurisdictional boundaries.
Local Government	A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of government (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or, in Alaska, a native village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity. See Section 2 (10), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

Logistics	The Logistics Section is responsible for providing all support needs to the incident. The Logistics Section would order all resources from off-incident locations, in addition to providing facilities, transportation, supplies, equipment maintenance and fueling, feeding, communications, and medical services.
Maintenance Facility	Location where preventive maintenance and minor repairs can be made, both to Fire Department vehicles and specialized equipment, such a breathing apparatus’.
Major Disaster	As defined under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122), a major disaster is any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the Untied States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, tribes, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.
Media Staging Area	Central location from which the media can operate. Media badges will be issued as news crews arrive and will be retrieved as they leave the scene.
Mitigation	The activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often informed by lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards. Measures may include zoning and building codes, floodplain buyouts, and analysis of hazard-related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities. Mitigation can include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury.
Multi-jurisdictional Incident	An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of an incident. In ICS, these incidents will be managed under Unified Command.
Mutual Aid Agreement	Written agreement between agencies, organizations, and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another on request by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.
National Coordinating Center for Telecommunications	A joint telecommunications industry--Federal Government operation established to assist in the initiation, coordination, restoration, and reconstitution of NS/EP telecommunications

	services and facilities.
National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC)	The NCTC serves as the primary Federal organization for analyzing and integrating all intelligence possessed or acquired by the U.S. Government pertaining to terrorism and counterterrorism, excepting purely domestic counterterrorism information. The NCTC may, consistent with applicable law, receive, retain, and disseminate information from any Federal, State, or local government or other source necessary to fulfill its responsibilities.
National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)	A coordinated partnership between DHS, HHS, DOD, and the Department of Veterans Affairs established for the purpose of responding to the needs of victims of a public health emergency. NDMS provides medical response assets and the movement of patients to health care facilities here definitive medical care is received when required.
National Incident Management System (NIMS)	A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal government; the private sector; and NGOs to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; multi-agency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.
National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC)	Managed by the DHS Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate, the NICC monitors the Nation's critical infrastructure and key resources on an ongoing basis. In the event of an incident, the NICC provides a coordinating vehicle to share information with critical infrastructure and key resources information sharing entities.
National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC)	.A facility located in Boise, ID, that is jointly operated by several Federal agencies and is dedicated to coordination, logistical support, and improved weather services in support of fire management operations throughout the United States
National Response Center (NRC)	A national communications center for activities related to oil and hazardous substance response actions. The National Response Center, located at DHS/USCG Headquarters in Washing, DC, receives and relays notices of oil and hazardous substances releases to the appropriate Federal OSC.

National Response Plan	A plan mandated by HSPD-5 that integrates Federal domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into one all-discipline, all-hazards plan.
National Response System	Pursuant to the NCP, the mechanism for coordinating response actions by all levels of government (40 CFR ' 300.21) for oil and hazardous substances spills and releases.
National Response Team (NRT)	The NRT, comprised of the 16 Federal agencies with major environmental and public health responsibilities, is the primary vehicle for coordinating Federal agency activities under the NCP. The NRT carries out national planning and response coordination and is the head of a highly organized Federal oil and hazardous substance emergency response network. EPA serves as the NRT Chair, and DHS/USCG serves as Vice Chair.
National Strike Force	The National Strike Force consists of three strike teams established by DHS/USCG on the Pacific, Atlantic, and Gulf coasts. The strike teams can provide advice and technical assistance for oil and hazardous substances removal, communications support, special equipment, and services.
Nongovernmental Organization	An entity with an association that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and that is not created by a government, but may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.
Nuclear Incident Response Team (NIRT)	Created by the Homeland Security Act to provide DHS with a nuclear/radiological response capability. When activated, the NIRT consists of specialized Federal response teams drawn from DOE and/or EPA. These teams may become DHS operational assets providing technical expertise and equipment when activated during a crisis or in response to a nuclear/radiological incident as part of the DHS Federal response.
On-Scene Command Post	Facility at a safe distance from an accident site, from which the incident commander, responders, and technical representatives can make response decisions, deploy manpower and equipment, maintain liaison with media, and handle communications.
Operations	Tactical operations at an incident include all activities that are directed toward reduction of the immediate hazard, establishing situation control, and restoration of normal operations.
Operational Period	Time scheduled for executing a given set of operation actions, as specified in the Incident Action Plan. Operational periods can be of various lengths, although usually not over 24 hours.
Operations Planning	Process of determining need for application of resources and determining methods of obtaining and committing resources to fill operational needs.

Oregon Law Enforcement Telecommunication Systems	Electronic message switching system network providing landline, teletype communication to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies within Oregon.
Overpressure	Transient pressure (usually expressed in pounds per square inch) exceeding ambient pressure, manifested in the shock (or blast) wave from an explosion. Variation of overpressure with time depends on energy yield of explosion, distance from the point of burst, and medium value of overpressure at a given location and is generally experience at the instant the shock (or blast) wave reaches the location.
Perimeter	<p>Hazardous materials incidents may require the establishment of inside and outside perimeters</p> <p>Inside Perimeter: Only those directly involved in the response (Hazardous Materials team, necessary fire personnel, clean-up teams, etc.) shall be allowed into this area. Security of inside perimeter is the responsibility of the Fire Department.</p> <p>Outside Perimeter: Area to which other emergency responders (ambulance, emergency management, police, public works, and additional fire personnel) and the media will be allowed access. Security of the outside perimeter is the responsibility of the Police Department.</p>
Placard	<p>10 ¾" x 10 ¾" diamond shaped, color-coded sign affixed to the front, rear, and both sides of a transport vehicle identifying a specific hazard regarding the material being transported.</p> <p>704 Placard: Diamond-shaped, color-coded sign affixed to a stationary site designating the multiple hazards associated with chemical storage at that site.</p>
Planning	The Planning Section Chief is responsible for gathering and analyzing all data regarding incident operations and assigned resources, developing alternatives for tactical operations, conducting planning meetings, and preparing an Incident Action Plan for each operational period.
Plume	A vapor cloud formation associated with HAZMAT, which has shape and buoyancy.
Preparedness	The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness involves efforts at all levels of government and between government and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources. Within the NIMS, preparedness is

	operationally focused on establishing guidelines, protocols, and standards for planning, training and exercises, personnel qualification and certification, equipment certification, and publication management.
Prevention	Actions taken to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions taken to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such counter measures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.
Principal Federal Official (PFO)	The Federal official designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security to act as his/her representative locally to oversee, coordinate, and execute the Secretary's incident management responsibilities under HSPD-5 for Incidents of National Significance.
Promulgation Document	Letter of approval or resolution of the Plan by the jurisdiction's chief executive.
Protected Groups	Groups, including women, minorities, and handicapped citizens identified for consideration under affirmative action guidelines.
Public Information Officer (PIO)	The PIO is the primary source for public information in the event of an emergency. The PIO is responsible for organizing and managing the emergency public information system and for establishing guidelines for the release of public information.
Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)	Radio communications services conducted by volunteer licensed amateur radio operators providing emergency radio communications to local, regional, or state emergency management organizations.
Radiological Emergency Response Teams (RERTs)	Teams provided by EPA's Office of Radiation and Indoor Air to support and respond to incidents or sites containing radiological hazards. These teams provide expertise in radiation monitoring, radionuclide analyses, radiation health physics, and risk assessment. RERTs can provide both mobile and fixed laboratory support during a response.
Rapid Response Center	Serves as central location for media and public to receive information about an emergency. Information is disseminated primarily through use of a "hotline" phone number publicized in the media. The Rapid Response Center is also used to conduct news conference, when necessary.

Reception Area	This refers to a location separate from staging areas, where resources report in for processing and out-processing. Reception Areas provide accountability, security, situational awareness briefings, safety awareness, distribution of IAPs, supplies and equipment, feeding, and bed down.
Recovery	The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public-assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected person; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post-incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.
Regional Response Teams (RRTs)	Regional counterparts to the National Response Team, the RRTs comprise regional representatives of the Federal agencies on the NRT and representatives of each State within the region. The RRTs serve as planning and preparedness bodies before a response, and provide coordination and advice to the Federal OSC during response actions.
Resource Guide	Current list of all resources (equipment, personnel, and supplies) which can be used by emergency services in response to local disaster or emergency.
Resource Management	Efficient incident management requires a system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident. Resource management under the NIMS includes mutual-aid agreements; the use of special Federal, State, local, and tribal teams; and resource mobilization protocols.
Response	Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at

	preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice.
Response Time	The time necessary for an emergency vehicle, operating with warning lights and siren, to travel from its location to the scene of an emergency.
Risk	Probability that a hazard will occur during a particular time period.
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.
Section	The organizational level having responsibility for a major functional area of incident management, e.g., Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Risk Management, and Intelligence (if established). The section is organizationally situated between the branch and the Incident Command.
Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)	Air tanks and mask worn by fire fighters at fires and hazardous materials incidents.
Shelter Manager	A pre-trained individual, selected by the local coordinator, who provides for internal organization, administration, and operation of a shelter facility.
Shipping Papers	Documentation carried by the driver of a truck, or other mode of transportation, which states what the hazardous material is, the amount, and how it is package, i.e., boxes, drums, and tanks.
Span of Control	The number of individuals a supervisor is responsible for, usually expressed as the ratio of supervisors to individuals. (Under the NIMS, an appropriate span of control is between 1:3 and 1:7.)
Staging Area (SA)	Location established where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment. The Operations Section manages Staging Areas.
Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)	Steady and continuous reference to those procedures unique to a situation and used for accomplishing specialized functions.
State Coordinating Officer (SCO)	Person appointed by the Governor to serve as the on-scene representative for the Division of Emergency Management and to work in concert with the Federal Coordinating Officer in administering state and federal assistance to disaster victims.
State Emergency Management Plan	State Plan designated specifically for state-level response to emergencies or major disasters, which sets forth implementing federal disaster assistance.
State Radiation Team/ Radiological Monitoring Team	Response team dispatched to the site of a radiological incident by the Bureau of Radiation Control, Oregon Department of Health. Emergency management radiological monitoring resources, including aerial monitoring may augment the team(s), if requested, by the Department of Health. At the incident scene, all radiation control capabilities are coordinated by the

	Department of Health, which also furnishes technical guidance and other services to local governments.
Strategic	Strategic elements of incident management are characterized by continuous, long-term, high-level planning by organizations headed by elected or other senior officials. These elements involve the adoption of long-range goals and objectives, the setting of priorities, the establishment of budgets and other fiscal decisions, policy development, and the application of measures of performance or effectiveness.
Strategic Plan	A plan that addresses long-term issues such as impact of weather forecasts, time phased resource requirements, and problems such as permanent housing for displaced disaster victims, environmental pollution, and infrastructure restoration.
Strike Team	A set number of resources of the same kind and type that have an established minimum number of personnel.
Subject-Matter Expert (SME)	.An individual who is a technical expert in a specific area or in performing a specialized job, task, or skill
Task Force	Any combination of resources assembled to support a specific mission or operational need. All resource elements within a Task Force must have common communications and a designated leader.
Terrorism	Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, terrorism is defined as activity that involves an act dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources and is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States in which it occurs and is intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population influence a government or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. See Section 1 (15), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).
Traffic Control Points	Placed along evacuation routes, staffed by law enforcement officials, to direct and control movement to and from the area being evacuated.
Training Facility (Fire and Rescue)	Site where fire and emergency training can be conducted on a regular basis. Such facilities normally include a tower for practice in repelling and raising ladders, structures in which test burns may be conducted props for exercises in flammable liquid and gas fire fighting, multiple fire hydrants, and areas into which large volumes of water may be discharged. In addition to physical props necessary for “hands-on” training, such facilities normally include classroom areas and office space for training staff.
Triage	System of assigning priorities of medical treatment to the injured/ill on the basis of urgency and chance of survival.

Truck	Fire department ladder truck. Vehicles are normally equipped with either a mechanically operated aerial ladder or a boom and bucket type of device. Additionally, trucks are equipped with a full complement of hand-raised ladders, as well as specialized equipment not carried other fire apparatus such as forcible entry and rescue tools.
Unified Command	An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated member of the UC, often the senior person from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the US, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single IAP.
Uniform Fire, Building and Mechanical Codes (UFC, UBS, UMC)	Standardized codes regulating construction, occupancy, access, and use of building, which have been adopted for use. The Planning and Development/Building and Permit Services Division and the Fire Prevention Bureau enforce codes.
Unit Log	Activity log describing chronology of events, incoming and outgoing messages, and other pertinent information for records relating to incident, as well as post-incident evaluation.
Urban Search and Rescue	Operational activities that include locating, extricating, and providing on-site medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures.
Utility	Structures or systems of electrical power, water storage, supply and distribution, sewage collection and treatment, telephone, transportation, or other similar public service.
Volunteer	For purposes of the NIMS, a volunteer is any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency, which has authority to accept volunteer services, when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed. See, e.g., 16 U.S.C. 742f(c) and 29 CFR 553.101.
Volunteer Organization	Any chartered or otherwise duly recognized tax-exempt local, state, or national organization, which has provided or may provide services to state or local governments or individuals in a disaster or emergency.
Vulnerability	Susceptibility to injury or damage from hazards.
Vulnerable Zone	Area over which the airborne concentration of a chemical involved in an accidental release could reach the level of concern.
Warning	Notification of the imminent impact of a specific hazard, and immediate actions that should be taken.
Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	As defined in Title 18, U.S.C. ' 2332a: (1) any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a

	propellant charge of more than 4 ounces, or missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, or mine or similar device; (2) any weapon that is designed or intended to cause death or serious bodily injury through the release.
Wireless Priority Service (WPS)	XE "WPS (Wireless Priority Service)" WPS allows authorized NS/EP personnel to gain priority access to the next available wireless radio channel to initiate calls during an emergency when carrier channels may be congested.