



State of Maine

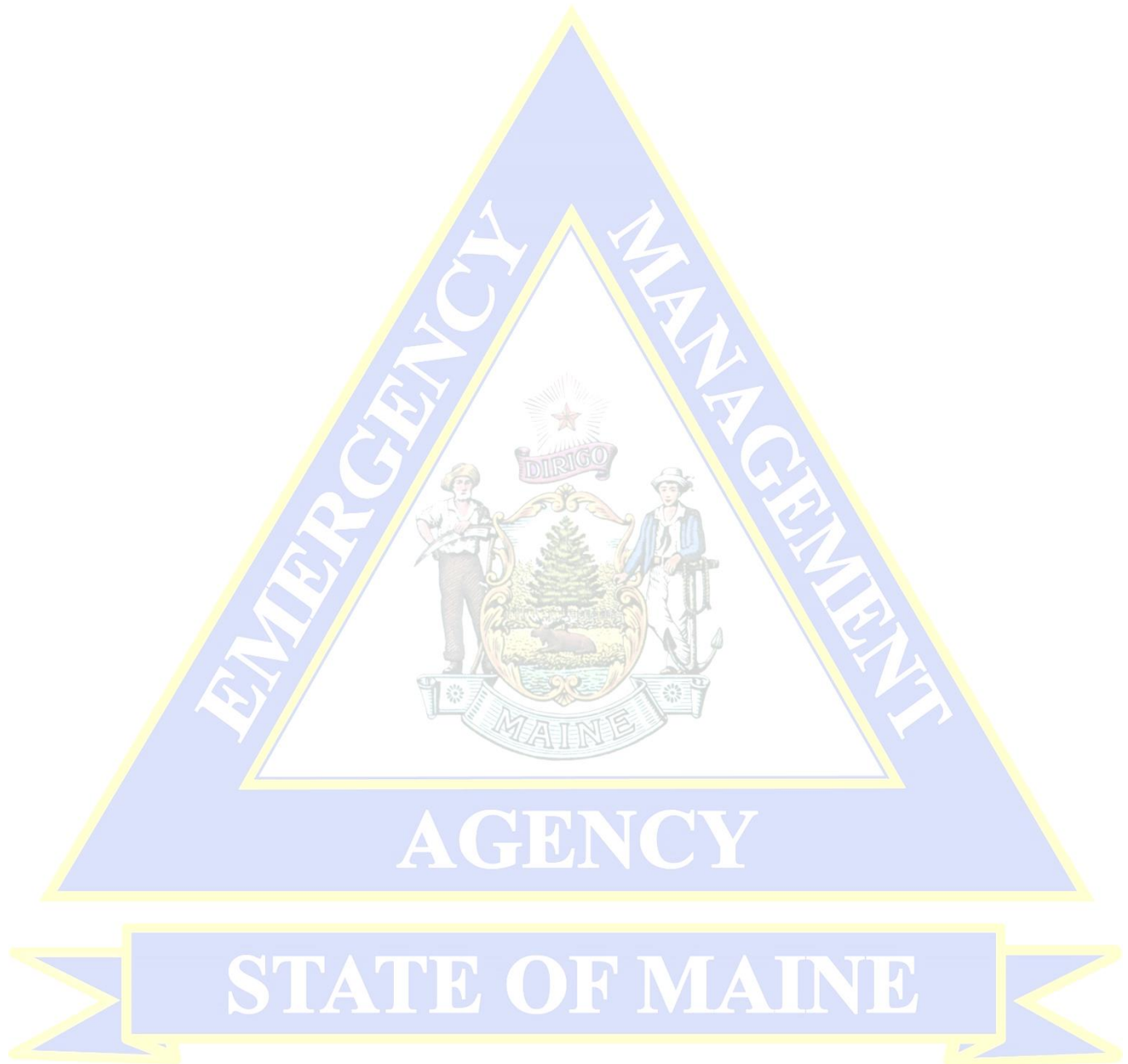
Acronyms, Abbreviations, and Definitions List

January 2017



Disclaimer

The state of Maine's Acronyms, Abbreviations, and Definitions List (SAAD List) is not designed to be an authoritative source, merely a reference and a living document subject to periodic updating. Inclusion recognizes terminology existence, not legitimacy.



Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAR	After-Action Report
AC	Area Coordinator
ACA	Maine Animal Control Association
ACS	Seventh Day Adventist Community Services
AG	Maine Office of the Attorney General
AGC	Associated General Contractors of Maine
ALS	Advanced Life Support
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
ARC	American Red Cross
ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms
BGS	Bureau of General Services
BHR	Bureau of Human Resources
BHS	Bureau of Highway Safety
BIA	Business Impact Analysis
BLS	Basic Life Support
BLS	Bureau of Labor Standards
BOI	Bureau of Insurance
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CAP	Corrective Action Program
CART	County Animal Response Team
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CGC	Continuity Guidance Circular
CIKR	Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources
CIPO	Critical Infrastructure Program Officer
CIPP	Critical Infrastructure Protection Program
COAD	Community Organizations Active in Disasters
COG	Continuity of Government
CONOPS	Concept of Operations
COOP	Continuity of Operations
CPG	Comprehensive Preparedness Guide
C-POD	Commodity Point of Distribution
CR	Cultural Resources
CST	Civil Support Team
CTN	Critical Transportation Need
CVE	Countering Violent Extremism
DACF	Department of Agriculture, Conservation, and Forestry
DAFS	Department of Administrative and Financial Services
DAP	Disaster Assistance Policy
DBH	Disaster Behavioral Health

DC	Donations Coordinator (MEMA IA Officer)
DCT	Donations Coordination Team
DIB	Defense Industrial Base
DRT	Disaster Response Team
DECD	Department of Economic and Community Development
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team
DMR	Department of Marine Resources
DOC	Department of Corrections
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Education
DOI	United States Department of the Interior
DOJ	United States Department of Justice
DOL	Department of Labor
DOT	Department of Transportation
DPS	Maine Department of Public Safety
DR	Disaster Reports
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DRF	Disaster Recovery Fund
DSCA	Defense Support of Civil Authorities
DST	Decontamination Strike Team
DVEM	Department of Defense, Veterans, and Emergency Management
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECO	Emergency Coordinating Officers
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMD	Emergency Management Director
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
ENS	Emergency Notification System
EO	Executive Order
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ERG	Emergency Relocation Group
ERT	Emergency Response Team
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FDRC	Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator

FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FISMA	Federal Information Security Management Act
FMO	Fire Marshall's Office
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service
FOG	Field Operations Guide
FRC	Federal Resource Coordinator
GIS	Geographic Information System
GSA	General Services Administration
GSFB	Good Shepard Food Bank
HAN	Health Alert Network
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material(s)
HAZUS-MH	Hazards U.S. Multi-Hazard
HF	High Frequency
HIPAA	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
HSIN	Homeland Security Information Network
HSOC	Homeland Security Operation Center
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
HVE	Homegrown Violent Extremism
IA	Individual Assistance
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IAT	Impact Assessment Team
IC	Incident Commander
IC-IRC	Intelligence Community – Incident Response Center
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IEMAC	International Emergency Management Assistance Compact
IF&W	Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife
IIMG	Interagency Incident Management Group
IMAT	Incident Management Assistance Team
IMT	Incident Management Team
IPAWS	Integrated Public Alert and Warning System
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
JIS	Joint Information System
JOC	Joint Operations Center
JTTF	Joint Terrorism Task Force
JUC	Joint Unified Command
LDC	Local Distribution Center
LDRM	Local Disaster Recovery Manager
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LTRC	Long-Term Recovery Committee
MAA	Mutual Aid Agreement
MC	Media Center
MCCS	Maine Commission for Community Service

MCV	Mobile Command Vehicle
MDRF	Maine Disaster Relief Fund
MEF	Mission Essential Function
MEMA	Maine Emergency Management Agency
MENG	Maine National Guard
METF1	Maine Task Force One
MFDA	Maine Funeral Directors Association
MIAC	Maine Information and Analysis Center
MICC	Maine Interoperability Communications Committee
MLTRB	Maine Long-Term Recovery Board
MMA	Maine Municipal Association
MOA/U	Memorandum of Agreement/Understanding
MOBOPS	Mobile Operations Center
MSCommNet	Maine State Communications Network
MSHA	Maine State Housing Authority
MOU	Memoranda of Understanding
MRC	Medical Reserve Corps
MSHA	Maine State Housing Authority
MSP	Maine State Police
MTA	Maine Turnpike Authority
MVMA	Maine Veterinarians Medical Association
MWS	Maine Warden Service
NAWAS	National Alert Warning System
NDRF	National Disaster Recovery Framework
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NHC	National Hurricane Center
NIAT	Nuclear Incident Advisory Team
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIPP	National Infrastructure Protection Plan
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPP	Nuclear Power Plant
NR	Natural Resources
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRC	National Reporting Center
NRCC	National Response Coordination Center
NRF	National Response Framework
NWS	National Weather Service
OCME	Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
OG	Office of the Governor
OIT	Office of information Technology
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Agency
P.L.	Public Law
PA	Public Assistance
PCII	Protected Critical Infrastructure Information

PDA	FEMA’s Preliminary Damage Assessment
PFO	Principal Federal Official
PIO	Public Information Officer
PSA	Protective Security Advisor
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point
PUC	Maine Public Utilities Commission
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
RCC	Regional Communications Center
RCP	Regional Contingency Plan
RCT	Regional Coordination Team
RERP	Radiological Emergency Response Plan
RISC	Regional Interagency Steering Committee
RMS	Resource Management System
RRC	Regional Resource Center
RRCC	Regional Response Coordination Center
RRP	Regional Response Plan
RRT	Regional Response Team
RSF	Recovery Support Function
RSS	Recovery Support Strategy
SA	Staging Area
SAMHS	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services
SAR	Search and Rescue
SBA	U.S. Small Business Administration
SBK	Seabrook Station
SCIP	State Communications Interoperability Plan
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SDRC	State Disaster Recovery Coordinator
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SERT	State Emergency Response Team
SFO	Senior Federal Official
SHMO	State Hazard Mitigation Officer
SHMP	State Hazard Mitigation Plan
SHPO	State Historical Preservation Officer
SHSS	State Homeland Security Strategy
SITREPS	Situation Reports
SLO	State Liaison Officer
SLTT	State, Local, Territorial, and Tribal
SMAC	Statewide Mutual Aid Compact
SMART	State of Maine Animal Resource Team
SOG	Standard Operating Guideline
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOS	Office of the Secretary of State
SRNB	State Radio Network Board
SSA	Social Security Administration
SWIC	Statewide Interoperability Coordinator
TCP	Traffic Control Point

TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol over Internet Protocol
TDRC	Tribal Disaster Recovery Coordinator
TICP	Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan
U.S.C.	United States Code
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UC	Unified Command
UCC	Unified Command Center
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
US-CERT	United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDHHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
USDHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
USDOD	U.S. Department of Defense
USDOJ	U.S. Department of Justice
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
USSS	United States Secret Service
UWKV	United Way Kennebec Valley
VAL	Volunteer Agency Liaison
VMAT	Veterinary Medical Assistance Team
VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters
VRC	Volunteer Reception Center
WAN	Wide Area Network
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

Definitions

Access and Functional Needs: Persons who may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to: maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities; live in institutionalized settings; are seniors; are children; are from diverse cultures; have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking; or are transportation disadvantaged.

Access Control and Identity Verification (FEMA Core Capability): Apply a broad range of physical, technological, and cyber measures to control admittance to critical locations and systems, limiting access to authorized individuals to carry out

Access/Accessible: The suitability or adaptability of programs, services, activities, goods, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations provided by a public or private (for-profit or not-for-profit) entity, or by any entity to which it contracts for all members of the population, including individuals with disabilities.

Accountable Property: Property that: 1) has an acquisition cost that is \$15,000 or more; 2) has a unique, identifiable serial number (e.g., computer or telecommunications equipment); and 3) is considered “sensitive” (i.e., easily stolen), such as cellular phones, pagers, and laptop computers.

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.

American Red Cross: A nongovernmental humanitarian organization led by volunteers that provides relief to victims of disasters and helps people prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies. The American Red Cross accomplishes this through services that are consistent with its Congressional Charter and the Principles of the International Red Cross Movement.

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 EOC facility or at some location other than an ICP.

Attack: A hostile action taken against the United States by foreign forces or terrorists, resulting in the destruction of or damage to military targets, injury or death to the civilian population, or damage to or destruction of

public and private property.

Available Resources: Resources assigned to an incident, checked in, and available for use, normally located in a Staging Area.

Avalanche: Mass of sliding snow occurs in mountainous terrain where snow is deposited on slopes of 20 degrees or more.

Awareness: The continual process of collecting, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence, information, and knowledge to allow organizations and individuals to anticipate requirements and to react effectively.

Blight/ Infestation: Any injury to plants resulting in withering, cessation of growth and death of the above ground part of plants including flowers and stems caused by: disease organisms (fungi, bacteria, or virus), insects, or unfavorable environmental conditions.

Building/ Bridge Collapse: Loss of structural integrity of buildings and bridges resulting in significant personal injury or economic loss.

Capabilities-based Planning: Planning, under uncertainty, to provide capabilities suitable for a wide range of threats and hazards while working within an economic framework that necessitates prioritization and choice. Capabilities-based planning addresses uncertainty by analyzing a wide range of scenarios to identify required capabilities.

Capability Targets: The performance threshold(s) for each core capability.

Capacity: A combination of all the strengths and resources available within a community, society, or organization that can reduce the level of risk or the effects of a disaster (from the *United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction*).

Capacity Building: Efforts aimed to develop human skills or societal infrastructure within a community or organization needed to reduce the level of risk, or the effects of a disaster (from the *United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction*).

Casualty: Any person who is declared dead or is missing, ill, or injured.

Catastrophic Incident: Any natural or man-made incident, including terrorism, which 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.

Catastrophic Incident: Any natural or man-made incident, including terrorism, which results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption that severely affects 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 local, State, 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.

Chain of Command: A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.

Charitable Organization: A type of non-profit organization that centers on philanthropic goals as well as social well-being (e.g. charitable, educational, religious or other activities serving the public interest or common good).

Checklist: Written (or computerized) enumeration of actions to be taken by an individual or organization meant to aid memory rather than provide detailed instruction.

Citizen Corps: A community-based program, administered by FEMA, which includes Citizen Corps councils and other programs that bring government and nongovernmental entities together to conduct all-hazards emergency preparedness and operations. Through its network of state, territorial, tribal and local councils, Citizen Corps increases community preparedness and response capabilities through collaborative planning, public education, outreach, training, and volunteer service. Additionally, programs like the Community Emergency Response Team Program train members of the public in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations.

Civil Disturbances: When large groups of people protest an issue or an incident in such a way as to interrupt normal activities. Interruption can occur as a result of impromptu public gatherings and speeches projecting negative sentiment, physical blockades of an area, vandalism, or violent clashes with persons or authorities. Disturbances are caused by failures in human rights, civil rights, justice, politics, and can happen due to passionate views of sporting or other major events. Most large disturbances have a small number of aggressive leaders or instigators, with the rest of the people involved taking advantage of escalating hysteria to vent frustration.

Civil Transportation Capacity: The total

quantity of privately owned transportation services, equipment, facilities, and systems from all transportation modes nationally or in a prescribed area or region.

Coastal Zone: As defined by the NCP means all U.S. waters subject to tide, U.S. waters of the Great Lakes, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, waters of the contiguous zone, other water of the high seas subject to the NCP, and the land surface or land substrata, ground waters, and ambient air proximal to those waters. The term “coastal zone” delineates an area of federal responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by EPA/USCG agreements and identified in RCPs.

Commodity Point of Distribution (C-POD): Specified regional sites where county agencies working in the recovery effort can receive and distribute non-donated goods from a Receiving Center. They are activated through county plans. See also Local Distribution Center. Note: a C-POD is distinct from Points of Disbursement (POD) as used by DHHS and other organizations to indicate the disbursement of medicines and related items.

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.

Community: Community has more than one definition. Each use depends on the context: A political or geographical entity that has the authority to adopt and enforce laws and ordinances for the area under its jurisdiction. In most cases, the community is an incorporated town, city, township, village, or unincorporated area of a county. However, each state defines its

own political subdivisions and forms of government. A group of individuals (community of interest) who have a religion, a lifestyle, activity interests, an interest in volunteer organizations, or other characteristics in common. These communities may belong to more than one geographic community.

Examples include: faith-based and social organizations; nongovernmental and volunteer organizations; private service providers; critical infrastructure operators; and local and regional corporations.

Community Development Block Grant: The CDBG program is a flexible U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development program that provides communities with resources to address a wide range of unique community development needs.

Community Recovery: In the context of the NRF and its annexes, the process of assessing the effects of an Incident of National Significance, defining resources, and developing and implementing a course of action to restore and revitalize the socioeconomic and physical structure of a community.

Community Resilience (FEMA Core capability): Lead the integrated effort to recognize, understand, communicate, plan, and address risks so that the community can develop a set of actions to accomplish Mitigation and improve resilience.

Consequence: An effect of an incident or occurrence.

Consequence Management: Predominantly an emergency management function and included measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. The requirements of consequence management and crisis

management are combined in the NRF. See also Crisis Management.

Contamination (of food, drinking water, air, or soil): The accidental or deliberate introduction of dangerous substances into food, beverages, medications, water, and other ingested products.

Core Capabilities: Distinct critical elements necessary to achieve the State and National Preparedness Goals.

Credible Threat: A potential terrorist threat that, based on a threat assessment, is credible and likely to involve WMD.

Crisis Management: Predominantly a law enforcement function and included measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism. The requirements of consequence management and crisis management are combined in the NRF. See also Consequence Management.

Critical Infrastructure: Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital that the incapacity or destruction of such may have a debilitating impact on the security, economy, public health or safety, environment, or any combination of these matters, across any local, State, Tribal, and Federal jurisdiction.

Critical Transport (FEMA Core Capability): Provide transportation (including infrastructure access and accessible transportation services for response priority objectives, including the evacuation of people and animals, and the delivery of vital response personnel, equipment, and services into the affected areas

Cultural Resources: Aspects of a cultural system that are valued by or significantly representative of a culture or that contain significant information about a culture. Cultural resources may be tangible entities or cultural

practices. Tangible cultural resources are categorized as districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects for the National Register of Historic Places and as archeological resources, cultural landscapes, structures, museum objects and archives, and ethnographic resources for Federal management purposes. Also includes cultural items as that term is defined in section 2(3) of the *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act* [25 USC 3001(3)]; and archeological resources, as that term is defined in section 3(1) of the *Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979* [16 USC 470bb(1)].

Cyber: Pertaining to computers and their support systems, such as servers, routers, and switches, which support critical infrastructure.

Cyber Incident: An occurrence that actually or potentially results in adverse consequences to, has adverse effects on, or poses a threat to an information system or the information that the system processes, stores, or transmits and that may require a response action to mitigate the consequences.

Cyber Security (FEMA Core Capability): Protect against damage to, the unauthorized use of, and/or the exploitation of (and, if needed, the restoration of) electronic communications systems and services (and the information contained therein).

Dam: A barrier built across a watercourse for the purpose of impounding, controlling, or diverting the flow of water.

Dam/Levee Failure: Spontaneous release of water resulting from improper operation or structural collapse of the structure, etc.

Damage Assessment: The process used to appraise or determine the number of injuries and deaths, damage to public and private property, and status of key facilities and services (e.g.,

hospitals and other health care facilities, fire and police stations, communications networks, water and sanitation systems, utilities, transportation networks) resulting from a human-caused or natural disaster.

Defense Support of Civil Authorities: Refers to DOD support, including federal military forces, DOD civilians and DOD contractor personnel, and DOD agencies and components, for domestic emergencies and for designated law enforcement and other activities.

Deputy: A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, could be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a deputy could 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.

Disability: According to the Americans with Disabilities Act, the term “individual with a disability” refers to “a person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, a person who has a history or record of such impairment, or a person who is regarded by others as having such impairment.” The term “disability” has the same meaning as that used in the Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act of 2008, P.L. 110-325, as incorporated into the Americans with Disabilities Act. State laws and local ordinances may also include individuals outside the Federal definition.

Disaster: An occurrence of a natural catastrophe, technological accident, or human-caused incident that has resulted in severe property damage, deaths, and/or multiple injuries. As used in this Guide, a “large-scale disaster” is one that exceeds the response capability of the local jurisdiction and requires state, and potentially Federal, involvement. As used in the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief

and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), a “major disaster” is “any natural catastrophe [...] or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under [the] Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby” (Stafford Act, Sec. 102(2), 42 U.S.C. 5122(2)).

Disaster Recovery Fund: The DRF is established pursuant to Title 37-B M.R.S. §745 and will be activated by the Governor.

Disaster Recovery Center: A facility established in a centralized location within or near the disaster area at which disaster victims (individuals, families, or businesses) applies for disaster aid.

Disease: A condition of the body that presents a group of symptoms. A disease may affect humans only, humans and animals, or animals only.

District Response Group: Established in each DHS/USCG District, the District Response Group is primarily responsible for providing the OSC technical assistance, personnel, and equipment during responses typically involving marine zones.

Drought: Drought is a period of below-average precipitation in a given region, resulting in prolonged shortages in its water supply, whether it be atmospheric, surface water, or groundwater.

Earthquake: The sudden motion or trembling of the ground produced by abrupt displacement of rock masses, usually within the upper 10 to 20 miles of the earth’s surface. Also defines as the sudden motion of the ground which may

result in surface faulting (ground rupture), ground shaking, and ground failure.

Economic Recovery (FEMA Core Capability): Return economic and business activities (including food and agriculture) to a healthy state and develop new business and employment opportunities that result in a sustainable and economically viable community.

Emergency: Any incident, whether natural or human-caused, that requires responsive action to protect life or property. Under the Stafford 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” (Stafford Act, Sec. 102(1), 42 U.S.C. 5122(1)). As defined by the Stafford Act, an emergency is “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 Assistance: According to the National Response Framework, emergency assistance is “assistance required by individuals, families, and their communities to ensure that immediate needs beyond the scope of the traditional ‘mass care’ services provided at the local level are addressed. These services include: support to evacuations (including registration and tracking of evacuees); reunification of families; provision of aid and services to special needs populations; evacuation, sheltering, and other emergency services for household pets and services animals; support to specialized shelters; support to medical shelters; nonconventional shelter management; coordination of donated goods

and services; and coordination of voluntary agency assistance.”

Emergency Medical Services: Services, including personnel, facilities, and equipment, required to ensure proper medical care for the sick and injured from the time of injury to the time of final disposition (which includes medical disposition within a hospital, temporary medical facility, or special care facility; release from the site; or being declared dead). Further, emergency medical services specifically include those services immediately required to ensure proper medical care and specialized treatment for patients in a hospital and coordination of related hospital services.

Emergency Operations Center: 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 by some combination thereof.

Emergency Operations Plan: The ongoing plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards. It describes how people and property will be protected; details who is responsible for carrying out specific actions; identifies the personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available; and outlines how all actions will be coordinated.

Emergency Operations Plan: The “steady-state” plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for managing a wide variety of potential hazards.

Emergency Public Information: 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 directive actions required to be taken by the general public.

Emergency Response Provider: Includes federal, state, local, and tribal emergency public safety, law enforcement, emergency response, emergency medical (including hospital emergency facilities), and related personnel, agencies, and authorities (see section 2(6), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002). Also known as “emergency responder.”

Emergency Support Function: Used by the Federal Government and many state governments as the primary mechanism at the operational level to organize and provide assistance. Emergency Support Functions align categories of resources and provide strategic objectives for their use. Emergency Support Functions use standardized resource management concepts such as typing, inventorying, and tracking to facilitate the dispatch, deployment, and recovery of resources before, during, and after an incident.

Environment: Natural and cultural resources and historic properties as those terms are defined in this glossary and in relevant laws.

Environmental Response/Health and Safety (FEMA Core Capability): Ensure the availability guidance and resources to address all hazards including hazardous materials, acts of terrorism, and natural disasters in support of the responder operations and the affected communities.

Environmental Response Team: Established by EPA, the Environmental Response Team includes expertise in biology, chemistry,

hydrology, geology, and engineering. The Environmental Response Team provides technical advice and assistance to the OSC for both planning and response to discharges and releases of oil and hazardous substances into the environment.

Epidemic: A disease which attacks an unusual number of individuals (or animals) at the same time or in rapid progression. The number varying accordingly to the type and severity of the disease (e.g.: one case of polio is an epidemic, twenty colds are not an epidemic.)

Erosion/Coastal Erosion: The wearing away and removal of soil particles by running water, waves, currents, moving ice, or wind resulting in severe land destruction and property damage.

Evacuation: Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

Evacuation: The organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas. A *spontaneous evacuation* occurs when residents or citizens in the threatened areas observe an incident or receive unofficial word of an actual or perceived threat and, without receiving instructions to do so, elect to evacuate the area. Their movement, means, and direction of travel are unorganized and unsupervised. A *voluntary evacuation* is a warning to persons within a designated area that a threat to life and property exists or is likely to exist in the immediate future. Individuals issued this type of warning or orders are *not required* to evacuate; however, it would be to their advantage to do so. A *mandatory or directed evacuation* is a warning to persons within the designated area that an imminent threat to life and property exists and individuals *must* evacuate in accordance with the instructions of

local officials.

Evacuees: All persons removed or moving from areas threatened or struck by a disaster.

Facility Management: Facility selection and acquisition, building services, information systems, communications, safety and health, and physical security.

Fatality Management Services (FEMA Core Capability): Provide fatality management services, including body recovery and victim identification, working with state and local authorities to provide temporary mortuary solutions, sharing information with mass care services for the purpose of reunifying family members and caregivers with missing persons/remains, and providing counseling to the bereaved.

Federal: Of or pertaining to the Federal Government of the United States of America.

Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator: The FDRC is responsible for facilitating disaster recovery coordination and collaboration between the Federal, Tribal, State, and local governments, the private sector and voluntary, faith-based and community organizations. The FDRC partners with and supports the LDRM and the SDRC/TDRC to facilitate disaster recovery in the impacted State or Tribal area.

Federal Coordinating Officer: The official appointed by the President to execute Stafford Act authorities, including the commitment of FEMA resources and mission assignments of other Federal departments or agencies. In all cases, the Federal Coordinating Officer represents the FEMA Administrator in the field to discharge all FEMA responsibilities for the response and recovery efforts underway. For Stafford Act incidents, the Federal Coordinating Officer is the primary Federal representative with whom the State Coordinating Officer and

other response officials interface to determine the most urgent needs and to set objectives for an effective response in collaboration with the Unified Coordination Group.

Federal On-Scene Coordinator: The federal official pre-designated by the EPA or the USCG to coordinate responses under subpart D of the NCP, or the government official designated to coordinate and direct removal actions under subpart E of the NCP.

First Responder: Local and nongovernmental 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.

Flood: A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from overflow of inland or tidal waters, unusual or rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters, or mudslides/mudflows caused by accumulation of water. **Also defined as -** A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of two or more acres of normally dry land area or two or more properties (at least one of which is the policyholder's property) from: (1) Overflow of inland waters; or (2) Unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source; or (3) Mudflow; OR Collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or similar body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of

water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels that result in a flood as defined in (1) through (3) above.

Forensics and Attribution (FEMA Core Capability): Conduct forensic analysis and attribute terrorist acts (including the means and methods of terrorism) to their source, to include forensic analysis as well as attribution for an attack and for the preparation for an attack in an effort to prevent initial or follow-on acts and/or swiftly develop counter-options

Functional Needs: The needs of an individual who under usual circumstances is able to function on their own or with support systems. However, during an emergency, their level of independence is challenged.

Geographical Information System: A system designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage, and present all types of spatial or geographical data

Governor's Authorized Representative: An individual empowered by a Governor to: (1) execute all necessary documents for disaster assistance on behalf of the state, including certification of applications for public assistance; (2) represent the Governor of the impacted state in the Unified Coordination Group, when required; (3) coordinate and supervise the state disaster assistance program to include serving as its grant administrator; and (4) identify, in coordination with the State Coordinating Officer, the state's critical information needs for incorporation into a list of Essential Elements of Information.

Hazard: A natural, technological, or human-caused source or cause of harm or difficulty. Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.

Hazard Mitigation: Any cost-effective

measure, which will reduce the potential for damage to a facility from a disaster event.

Hazardous Material: Any substance or material that, when involved in an accident and released in sufficient quantities, poses a risk to people’s health, safety, and/or property. These substances and materials include explosives, radioactive materials, flammable liquids or solids, combustible liquids or solids, poisons, oxidizers, toxins, and corrosive materials.

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.).

Health and Social Services (FEMA Core Capability): Restore and improve health and social services networks to promote the resilience, independence, health (including behavioral health), and well-being of the whole community.

Heat Wave: A spell of three or more consecutive days on each of which the maximum temperature reaches or exceeds 90 degrees Fahrenheit.

Historic Property: Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, including artifacts, records, and remains which are related to such district, site, building, structure, or object [16 U.S.C. § 470(w)(5)].

Household Pet: According to FEMA Disaster Assistance Policy 9253.19, “[a] domesticated animal, such as a dog, cat, bird, rabbit, rodent, or turtle, that is traditionally kept in the home for pleasure rather than for commercial purposes, can travel in commercial carriers, and be housed in temporary facilities. Household pets do not include reptiles (except turtles), amphibians, fish, insects/arachnids, farm animals (including horses), and animals kept for racing purposes.” This definition is used by FEMA to determine assistance that FEMA will reimburse and is the definition used in the production of this Guide. Individual jurisdictions may have different definitions based on other criteria.

Housing (FEMA Core Capability): Implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resilience.

Hurricane: A tropical cyclone, formed in the atmosphere over warm ocean areas, in which wind speeds reach 74 miles per hour or more and blow in a large spiral around a relatively calm center or eye. Circulation is counter-clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere. **Also defined as** - A tropical storm in which winds reach speeds of seventy-four miles per hour or more and blow in a large spiral around a relatively calm center. It produces measurable damage and destruction from heavy rainfalls, winds, and flooding.

Ice Storm: Severe winter storm consisting of

heavy freezing rain and below zero temperatures
- Note section on Severe Winter Storm

Incident: An occurrence or event, natural or human caused, which 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. An occurrence or event—natural, technological, or human-caused—that requires a response to protect life, property, or the environment (e.g., major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, civil unrest, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, 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: 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: A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide an integrated organizational structure that reflects the

complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. The Incident Command System is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure and 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. The Incident Command System 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 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 Management Assistance Team: Are full-time, rapid-response teams with dedicated staff able to deploy within two hours and arrive at an incident within 12 hours to support the local incident commander. The teams support the initial establishment of a unified command and provide situational awareness for federal and state decision-makers crucial to determining the level and type of immediate federal support that may be required.

Individual with Disability: The term refers to a person (child or adult) who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities; a person who has a history or record of such impairment; or a person who is perceived by others as having such impairment. The term “disability” has the same meaning as that used in the *Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Amendments Act of 2008, P.L. 110 – 325*, as incorporated into the

ADA. See <http://www.ada.gov/pubs/ada.htm> for the definition and specific changes to the text of the ADA. State laws and local ordinances may also include individuals outside the Federal definition. Children and adults may have physical, sensory, mental health, cognitive and/or intellectual disabilities resulting in access and functional needs and may require assistance to maintain independence.

Individual with Limited English Proficiency:

The term refers to an individual who does not speak English as his/her primary language and who has a limited ability to read, write, speak, or understand English.

Information: Data and records. Various state laws defines public records as all documents, papers, letters, maps, books, photographs, films, sound recordings, magnetic or other tapes, electronic data-processing records, artifacts, or other documentary material, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received pursuant to law or ordinance in connection with the transaction of public business by any agency of state government or its subdivisions.

Information System: An information system is composed of a collection of hardware, software, information and the interconnections, including wireless technology, between these components.

Information Technology: The electronic data processing of goods and services as well as telecommunications goods and services, microprocessors, software, information processing, office systems, any services related to the foregoing, and consulting or other services for the design or redesign of information technology supporting business processes.

Infrastructure: The man-made physical systems, assets, projects, and structures, publicly and/or privately owned, that are used

by or provide benefit to the public. Examples of infrastructure include utilities, bridges, levees, drinking water systems, electrical systems, communications systems, dams, sewage systems, and roads.

Infrastructure Liaison: Assigned by DHS, the Infrastructure Liaison serves as the principal advisor to the JFO Coordination Group regarding all national- and regional-level critical infrastructure and key resources incident-related issues.

Infrastructure Systems (FEMA Core Capability): Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.

Initial Actions: The actions taken by those responders first to arrive at an incident site. Initial Response - Resources initially committed to an incident.

In-kind donation: A donation for disaster survivors other than a cash donation; either a material donation or professional service that is donated.

Intelligence and Information Sharing (FEMA Core Capability): Provide timely, accurate, and actionable information resulting from the planning, direction, collection, exploitation, processing, analysis, production, dissemination, evaluation, and feedback of available information concerning threats to the United States, its people, property, or interests; the development, proliferation, or use of WMDs; or any other matter bearing on U.S. national or homeland security by Federal, state, local, and other stakeholders. Information sharing is the ability to exchange intelligence, information, data, or knowledge among Federal, state, local, or private sector entities, as appropriate.

Interdiction and Disruption (FEMA Core

Capability): Delay, divert, intercept, halt, apprehend, or secure threats and/or hazards.

Intermediate Recovery: Phase of recovery which involves returning individuals, families, critical infrastructure and essential government or commercial services to a functional, if not pre-disaster, state. Such activities are often characterized by temporary actions that provide a bridge to permanent measures.

Joint Field Office: The primary Federal incident management field structure. The Joint Field Office is a temporary Federal facility that provides a central location for the coordination of Federal, state, territorial, tribal, and local governments and private sector and nongovernmental organizations with primary responsibility for response and recovery. The Joint Field Office structure is organized, staffed, and managed in a manner consistent with National Incident Management System principles and is led by the Unified Coordination Group. Although the Joint Field Office uses an Incident Command System structure, the Joint Field Office does not manage on-scene operations. Instead, the Joint Field Office focuses on providing support to on-scene efforts and conducting broader support operations that may extend beyond the incident site.

Joint Information Center: 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: Integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during a 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.

Joint Operations Center: The JOC is the focal point for all federal investigative law enforcement activities during a terrorist or potential terrorist incident or any other significant criminal incident, and is managed by the SFLEO. The JOC becomes a component of the JFO when the NRF is activated.

Jurisdiction: Each use depends on the context: A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., city, county, tribal, state, or Federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health). A political subdivision (e.g., Federal, state, county, parish, municipality) with the responsibility for ensuring public safety, health, and welfare within its legal authorities and geographic boundaries.

Landslide: A mass of sliding earth, mud, or rock.

Liaison Officer: A member of the command staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.

Likelihood: Estimate of the potential for an incident's occurrence.

Limited English Proficiency: Persons who do not speak English as their primary language and who have a limited ability to read, speak, write,

or understand English.

Local Disaster Recovery Manager: The LDRM leads the creation and coordination of activities of recovery-dedicated organizations and initiatives, organizes an inclusive recovery planning process, communicates recovery priorities, and leads the development of the community's recovery plans.

Local Distribution Center (LDC): A local site, church, community based organization facility or site, voluntary agency facility, local government, where donated goods are dispersed directly to disaster victims. The State recommends LDCs be co-located within C-PODs for efficiency. Managed locally and resupplied by donated goods from a Multi-Agency Warehouse, community organization, and local unsolicited donors.

Local Government: A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (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; or a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity. (As defined in section 2(10) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135, et seq. (2002).)

Long-Range Management Plan: Used by the FCO and management team to address internal staffing, organization, and team requirements.

Long-Term Recovery: Phase of recovery that may continue for months or years and addresses complete redevelopment and revitalization of the impacted area, rebuilding or relocating damaged or destroyed social, economic, natural and built environments and a move to self-

sufficiency, sustainability and resilience.

Long Term Recovery Committee (LTRC): A group of individuals, voluntary agencies, and local advocates that come together to address the unmet needs of individuals and families who were not eligible for other local, state or federal assistance, or were eligible but whose needs were beyond the scope of services available. Also called **Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD)**, these organizations may continue to meet regularly well after they have served the survivors of a particular incident to plan and prepare for future disaster response and recovery activities.

Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction (FEMA Core Capability): Build and sustain resilient systems, communities, and critical infrastructure and key resources lifelines so as to reduce their vulnerability to natural, technological, and human-caused incidents by lessening the likelihood, severity, and duration of the adverse consequences related to these incidents.

Maine Disaster Relief Fund: An account managed by the Maine Long Term Recovery Group, through the fiduciary agent United Way of Kennebec Valley, established to receive cash donations to support unmet recovery needs disaster survivors in Maine.

Maine Long-Term Recovery Board: The MLTRB is a nonprofit corporation the purposes of which is to (i) raise funds and oversee allocations of the Maine Disaster Relief Fund for the purpose of meeting the unmet long-term recovery needs of Maine residents impacted by disaster; (ii) to provide a network of long-term disaster recovery resources throughout the State of Maine; (iii) to establish an ongoing and proactive planning process involving federal, state and local government, private sector businesses, and volunteer, nonprofit and faith-based organizations, to jointly prepare to meet current and future disaster-related needs of individuals and families located in Maine; (iv)

to reduce the duplication of efforts by different organizations through coordinated management of long-term recovery efforts addressing basic unmet disaster needs of Maine residents; and (v) to engage in any and all lawful activities deemed by the board of directors to be necessary or desirable in connection with any of the Corporation's charitable and educational purposes.

Major Disaster: As defined by the Stafford Act, 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 United 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, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Mass Care: The actions that are taken to protect evacuees and other disaster victims from the effects of the disaster. Activities include mass evacuation, mass sheltering, mass feeding, access and functional needs support, and household pet and service animal coordination.

Mass Care Services (FEMA Core Capability): Provide life-sustaining services to the affected population with a focus on hydration, feeding, and sheltering to those who have the most need, as well as support for reunifying families.

Mass Search and Rescue Operations (FEMA Core Capability): Deliver traditional and atypical search and rescue capabilities, including personnel, services, animals, and assets to survivors in need, with the goal of saving the greatest number of endangered lives in the shortest time possible.

Mission Areas: Groups of core capabilities, including Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery.

Mitigation: Capabilities necessary to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. Mitigation capabilities include, but are not limited to, community-wide risk reduction projects; efforts to improve the resilience of critical infrastructure and key resource life lines; risk reduction for specific vulnerabilities from natural hazards or acts of terrorism; and initiatives to reduce future risks after a disaster has occurred.

Mobilization: The process and procedures used by all organizations—federal, state, local, and tribal—for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

Mobilization Center: An off-site temporary facility at which response personnel and equipment are received from the point of arrival and are pre-positioned for deployment to an incident logistics base, to a local staging area, or directly to an incident site, as required. A mobilization center also provides temporary support services, such as food and billeting, for response personnel prior to their assignment, release, or reassignment and serves as a place to out-process following demobilization while awaiting transportation.

Multi-agency Command Center: An interagency coordination center established by DHS/USSS during NSSEs as a component of the JFO. The MACC serves as the focal point for interagency security planning and coordination, including the coordination of all NSSE-related information from other intra-agency centers (e.g., police command posts, Secret Service security rooms) and other interagency centers (e.g., intelligence operations centers, joint information centers).

Multi-agency Coordination Entity: Functions within a broader multi-agency coordination system. It may establish priorities among incidents and associated resource allocations, deconflict agency policies, and provide strategic guidance and direction to support incident management activities.

Multi-agency Coordination System: Provides the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination. The components of multi-agency coordination systems include facilities, equipment, EOCs, specific multi-agency coordination entities, personnel, procedures, and communications. The systems assist agencies and organizations to fully integrate the subsystems of NIMS.

Multi-Agency Warehouse: A warehouse space established by MEMA to receive and process donated goods after an incident or disaster. From here, goods are distributed to the LDC in the affected area. MEMA has an MOU with Adventist Community Services to manage the multi-agency warehouse on behalf of the State.

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: Of a nationwide character, including the federal, state, local, and tribal aspects of governance and policy.

National Disaster Medical System: 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 where definitive medical care is received when required.

National Incident Management System: A set of principles that provides a systematic, proactive approach guiding government agencies at all levels, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life or property and harm to the environment.

National Flood Insurance Program: The NFIP aims to reduce the impact of flooding on private and public structures. It does so by providing affordable insurance to property owners and by encouraging communities to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations. These efforts help mitigate the effects of flooding on new and improved structures. Overall, the program reduces the socio-economic impact of disasters by promoting the purchase and retention of general risk insurance, but also of flood insurance, specifically.

National Incident Management System: A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; 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 Interagency Coordination Center:

The organization responsible for coordinating allocation of resources to one or more coordination centers or major fires within the Nation; located in Boise, ID.

National Response Center: A national communications center for activities related to oil and hazardous substance response actions. The National Response Center, located at DHS/USCG Headquarters in Washington, DC, receives and relays notices of oil and hazardous substances releases to the appropriate Federal OSC.

National Disaster Recovery Framework: The NDRF is a guide that enables effective recovery support to disaster-impacted States, Tribes, Territorial and local jurisdictions. It provides a flexible structure that enables disaster recovery managers to operate in a unified and collaborative manner. It also focuses on how best to restore, redevelop and revitalize the health, social, economic, natural and environmental fabric of the community, and build a more resilient Nation.

National Response Framework: This document establishes a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident response. It serves as a guide to enable responders at all levels of government and beyond to provide a unified national response to a disaster. It defines the key principles, roles, and structures that organize the way U.S. jurisdictions plan and respond.

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: 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 Special Security Event: A designated event that, by virtue of its political, economic, social, or religious significance, may be the target of terrorism or other criminal activity.

Natural and Cultural Resources (FEMA Core Capability): Protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate planning, mitigation, response, and recovery actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and restore them consistent with post-disaster community priorities and best practices and in compliance with appropriate environmental and historical preservation laws and executive orders.

Natural Resources: Land, fish, wildlife, biota, and water. Water means salt and fresh water, surface and ground water used for drinking, irrigation, aquaculture, and recreational purposes, as well as in its capacity as fish and wildlife habitat.

Natural resources include land, fish, wildlife, domesticated animals, plants, biota, and water. Water means salt and fresh water, surface and ground water, including water used for drinking, irrigation, aquaculture, and recreational purposes, as well as in its capacity as fish and wildlife habitat, including coral reef ecosystems

as defined in 16 U.S.C. 64501. Land means soil, surface and subsurface minerals, and other terrestrial features.

Nongovernmental Organization: A nonprofit entity 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.

On-Scene Security and Protection (FEMA Core Capability): Ensure a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for people and communities located within affected areas and also for all traditional and atypical response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.

Operational Communication (FEMA Core Capability): Ensure the capacity for timely communications in support of security, situational awareness, and operations by any and all means available, among and between affected communities in the impact area and all response forces.

Operational Coordination (FEMA Core Capability): Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.

Partner: A person or group of people (e.g., an organization) who takes part in an undertaking with another or others, especially in a business or company with shared risks and profits.

Physical Protective Measures (FEMA Core Capability): Reduce or Mitigate Risks, including actions targeted at threats, vulnerabilities, and/or consequences, by

controlling movement and protecting borders, critical infrastructure, and the homeland.

Planning (FEMA Core Capability): Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or community-based approaches to meet defined objectives.

Planning Assumptions: Parameters that are expected and used as a context, basis, or requirement for the development of response and recovery plans, processes, and procedures. If a planning assumption is not valid for a specific incident's circumstances, the plan may not be adequate to ensure response success. Alternative methods may be needed. For example, if a decontamination capability is based on the planning assumption that the facility is not within the zone of release, this assumption must be verified at the beginning of the response.

Pollutant or Contaminant : As defined in the NCP, includes, but is not limited to, any element, substance, 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 ingestion through food chains, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions, or physical deformations in such organisms or their offspring.

Power Failure : A significant shortage of any energy resource that results in a loss of fuel supplies for space heating, emergency and health care services; thereby endangering both life and property.

Preparedness: Actions that involve a combination of planning, resources, training,

exercising, and organizing to build, sustain, and improve operational capabilities. Preparedness is the process of identifying the personnel, training, and equipment needed for a wide range of potential incidents, and developing jurisdiction-specific plans for delivering capabilities when needed for an incident.

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 is a continuous process involving efforts at all levels of government and between government and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources.

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 countermeasures 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.

Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures 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: 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.

Private Sector: Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. Includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce and industry, private emergency response organizations, and private voluntary organizations.

Protected Group: A group of people qualified for special protection by a law, policy, or similar authority. For example, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 protects against discrimination on the grounds of race, color, or national origin.

Protection: Actions to reduce or eliminate a threat to people, property, and the environment. Primarily focused on adversarial incidents, the protection of critical infrastructure and key resources is vital to local jurisdictions, national security, public health and safety, and economic vitality. Protective actions may occur before, during, or after an incident and prevent, minimize, or contain the impact of an incident.

Public and Private Services and Resources (FEMA Core Capability): Provide essential public and private services and resources to the

affected population and surrounding communities, to include emergency power to critical facilities, fuel support for emergency responders, and access to community staples (e.g., grocery stores, pharmacies, and banks) and fire and other first response services.

Public Assistance Program: The program administered by FEMA that provides supplemental federal disaster grant assistance for debris removal and disposal, emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain private nonprofit organizations.

Public Health: Protection, safety, improvement, and interconnections of health and disease prevention among people, domestic animals and wildlife.

Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services (FEMA Core Capability): Provide lifesaving medical treatment via emergency medical services and related operations and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health and medical support and products to all people in need within the affected area.

Public Information and Warning (FEMA Core Capability): Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard and, as appropriate, the actions being taken and the assistance being made available.

Public Information Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies with incident related information requirements.

Public Network: A network established and

operated by a telecommunications administration, or a recognized private operating agency, for the specific purpose of providing data transmission services for the public. Public networks typically use Internet Protocol (IP) addresses that are globally routed throughout the Internet. In some states, public networks are deemed less secure than private networks and therefore require encryption for the transmission of confidential data.

Public Works: Work, construction, physical facilities, and services provided by governments for the benefit and use of the public.

Recovery: The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans for impacted communities and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs that: identify needs and define resources; provide housing and promote restoration; address long-term care and treatment of affected persons; implement additional measures for community restoration; incorporate mitigation measures and techniques, as feasible; evaluate the incident to identify lessons learned; and develop initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Recovery Support Strategy: The RSS outlines how the Recovery Support Functions (RSF) will support state, tribal, and local recovery. The RSS is not a recovery plan.

Redevelopment: Rebuilding degraded, damaged, or destroyed social, economic, and physical infrastructure in a community, State or Tribal government to create the foundation for long-term development.

Resilience: Ability to adapt to changing conditions and withstand and rapidly recover from disruption due to emergencies.

Resource Management: A system for

identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely, efficient, and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident. Resource management under the National Incident Management System includes mutual aid and assistance agreements; the use of special Federal, state, territorial, tribal, and local teams; and resource mobilization protocols.

Resources: Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC.

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 incident mitigation 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 the 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.

Restoration: Returning a physical structure, essential government or commercial services or a societal condition back to a former or normal state of use through repairs, rebuilding or reestablishment.

Risk: The potential for an unwanted outcome resulting from an incident or occurrence, as determined by its likelihood and the associated consequences.

Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment (FEMA Core Capability): Assess risk and disaster resilience so that decision makers, responders, and community members can take informed action to reduce their entity's risk and increase their resilience.

Risk Assessment: A product or process that collects information and assigns values to risks for the purpose of informing priorities, developing or comparing courses of action, and informing decision making.

Risk Management: The process of identifying, analyzing, assessing, and communicating risk and accepting, avoiding, transferring, or controlling it to an acceptable level at an acceptable cost.

Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities (FEMA Core Capability): Identify, assess, and prioritize risks to inform Protection activities and investments.

Sabotage: Sabotage is a willful act of disruption or destruction that damages equipment or undermines the effectiveness of equipment or processes. Sabotage usually interrupts operations or degrades the quality of goods or products. Sabotage can be caused by disgruntled workers or persons from competing companies. Sabotage can result in interrupted operations, damaged equipment, negative perception of the company by customers, and even death or injury where critical processes or equipment is damaged.

Scenario: Hypothetical situation composed of a hazard, an entity impacted by that hazard, and associated conditions including consequences when appropriate.

School Violence: School violence is a subset of youth violence, a broader public health problem. Violence is the intentional use of physical force or power, against another person, group, or community, with the behavior likely to cause physical or psychological harm. Youth Violence typically includes persons between the ages of 10 and 24, although pathways to youth violence can begin in early childhood. Examples of violent behavior include: bullying; fighting (punching, slapping, and kicking); weapon use; electronic aggression; and gang violence. This may occur on school property, on the way to or from school, during a school-sponsored event, or on the way to or from a school-sponsored event. In addition, the definition of "Terrorist Acts" could be a definition of school violence when those terrorist acts occur on school property, on the way to or from school, during a school-sponsored event, or the way to or from a school-sponsored event.

Screening, Search, and Detection (FEMA Core Capability): Identify, discover, or locate threats and/or hazards through active and passive surveillance and search procedures. This may include the use of systematic examinations and assessments, sensor technologies, or physical investigation and intelligence.

Senior Federal Official: An individual representing a federal department or agency with primary statutory responsibility for incident management. SFOs utilize existing authorities, expertise, and capabilities to aid in management of the incident working in coordination with other members of the JFO Coordination Group.

Senior Official: The elected or appointed official who, by statute, is charged with implementing and administering laws, ordinances, and regulations for a jurisdiction. He or she may be a mayor, city manager, etc.

Service Animal: Any guide dog, signal dog, or other animal individually trained to assist an individual with a disability. Service animals' jobs include, but are not limited to: Guiding individuals with impaired vision, individuals with impaired hearing (to intruders or sounds such as a baby's cry, the doorbell, and fire alarms), pulling a wheelchair, retrieving dropped items, alerting people of impending seizures, assisting people who have mobility disabilities with balance or stability.

Short-Term Recovery: Phase of recovery which addresses the health and safety needs beyond rescue, the assessment of the scope of damages and needs, the restoration of basic infrastructure and the mobilization of recovery organizations and resources including restarting and/or restoring essential services for recovery decision making.

Situation Assessment: The evaluation and interpretation of information gathered from a variety of sources (including weather information and forecasts, computerized models, GIS data mapping, remote sensing sources, ground surveys, etc.) that, when communicated to emergency managers and decision makers, can provide a basis for incident management decision-making.

Situational Assessment (FEMA Core Capability): Provide all decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects, and the status of the response.

Social Engineering: A non-technical kind of intrusion that relies heavily on human interaction and often involves tricking other people to break normal security procedures, e.g., theft, trickery, coercion, to steal passwords, keys, user ids, telephone numbers used for remote dial in, and tokens.

Social Networking: Uses web based

environments including sites such as Facebook, Twitter, Myspace and LinkedIn that enable users to post information, in order to develop and maintain online relationships. These sites allow a community of users with like interests to communicate.

Software: Computer programs, systems, and the associated documentation that describes them.

Spam: Unsolicited bulk commercial electronic mail.

Spoof: An attempt by an unauthorized entity to gain access to a system by posing as an authorized user. This includes sending messages or e-mail under a false identity.

Spyware: Any technology that aids in gathering information about persons or organizations without their knowledge. On the Internet, where it is sometimes called a Spybot or tracking software, spyware is programming that is put in someone's computer to secretly gather information about the user and to relay it to advertisers or other interested parties. Spyware can get in a computer as a software virus or as the result of installing a new program.

Stabilization: The process by which the immediate impacts of an incident on community systems are managed and contained.

Stakeholder: A person or group of people (e.g., an organization) with an interest or concern in something, especially a business.

Standard Operating Procedure/Guideline: A reference document or operations manual that provides the purpose, authorities, duration, and details for the preferred method of performing a single function or a number of interrelated functions in a uniform manner.

State: Any state of the United States, the

District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States. (As defined in section 2(14) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135, et seq. (2002).)

State Coordinating Officer: The individual appointed by the Governor to coordinate state disaster assistance efforts with those of the Federal Government. The State Coordinating Officer plays a critical role in managing the state response and recovery operations following Stafford Act declarations. The Governor of the affected state appoints the State Coordinating Officer, and lines of authority flow from the Governor to the State Coordinating Officer, following the state's policies and laws.

Steady-State: A state where operations and procedures are normal and ongoing. A community is considered to be at a steady-state prior to disasters and after recovery is complete.

State Disaster Recovery Coordinator: The SDRC leads a state structure for managing recovery, provides support for local and/or tribal recovery organizations and initiatives, supports an inclusive recovery planning process, and facilitates communication of recovery priorities and coordinated funding streams.

Storm Surge: A dome of sea water created by strong winds and low barometric pressure in a hurricane that causes severe coastal flooding as the hurricane strikes land.

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.

Summer Storm: A violent weather phenomenon producing high winds, heavy rains, lightning, and/or hail that causes injuries to people, damages/destroys property, crops, and livestock (includes micro-bursts).

Supply Chain Integrity and Security (FEMA Core Capability): Strengthen the security and resilience of the supply chain.

Sustainability: Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Task Force: A temporary grouping under a leader for the purpose of accomplishing a definite objective. Task forces work in conjunction with the Emergency Response Team and/or Disaster Recovery Team (if activated).

Technical Security Architecture: A foundational blueprint document that describes and illustrates the technologies and technology implementation techniques used to obtain a specified level of assurance for the state's information and information resources.

Telecommunications: The transmission, emission, or reception of voice and/or data through any medium by wire, radio, other electrical, electromagnetic, or optical means. Telecommunications includes all aspects of transmitting information.

Terrorism: Activity that involves an act that is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state or other subdivision of the United States; and appears to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, or to affect the conduct of a government by mass

destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.

Threat: Intentional or accidental actions, activities or events that can adversely impact agency information assets, as well as the sources, such as the individuals, groups, or organizations, of these events and activities. A threat may be measured in terms of possibilities, such as "may occur one time in 10 years."

Threat and Hazard Identification (FEMA Core Capability): Identify the threats and hazards that occur in the geographic area; determine the frequency and magnitude; and incorporate this into analysis and planning processes so as to clearly understand the needs of a community or entity

Tornado: A local atmospheric storm, generally of short duration, formed by winds rotating at very high speeds, usually in a counter-clockwise direction. The vortex, up to several hundred yards wide, is visible to the observer as a whirlpool-like column of winds rotating about a hollow cavity or funnel. Winds can be as low as 65 miles per hour, but may reach 300 miles per hour or higher. **Also defined as** - A violently whirling column of air extending downward from a cumulonimbus cloud and seen as a rapidly rotating, slender, funnel shaped cloud that has a wind velocity of up to 300 miles per hour at the central core and destroys everything along its ground path.

Transportation Incident: An incident involving passenger air, rail, highway, or water modes of travel resulting in death or injury, to include school busses, cruise ships, and ferries. **Also defined as** - The systematic use of violence and guerilla warfare techniques against persons and property for the purpose of intimidation, coercion, ransom, extortion, and publicity for a cause. Terrorism uses a wide variety of weaponry such as conventional guns and bombs, chemical, biological, radiological, and cyber or computer systems attacks. Targets

for terrorism include all the strategic targets of war as well as public gatherings and corporate centers. Targeting is frequently focused on causing death and injury rather than destruction of assets or resources.

Tribal Disaster Recovery Coordinator: The TDRC leads a tribal structure for managing recovery, provides support for tribal recovery organizations and initiatives, supports an inclusive recovery planning process, and facilitates communication of recovery priorities and coordinated funding streams.

Tsunami: Sea waves produced by an undersea earthquake. Such sea waves can reach a significant height resulting in damage or devastation to coastal cities and low-lying coastal areas. **Also defined as** - Seismic sea wave usually generated by a submarine geophysical displacement.

Unaffiliated Volunteer: An individual who is not formally associated with a recognized voluntary disaster relief organization; also known as a “spontaneous” or “emergent” volunteer.

Uncertainty: The degree to which a calculated, estimated, or observed value may deviate from the true value.

Underserved Populations/Communities: Groups that have limited or no access to resources or that are otherwise disenfranchised. These groups may include people who are socioeconomically disadvantaged; people with limited English proficiency; geographically isolated or educationally disenfranchised people; people of color as well as those of ethnic and national origin minorities; women and children; individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs; and seniors.

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 members of the Unified Command to establish their designated Incident Commanders at a single ICP and to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan.

United States: The term “United States,” when used in a geographic sense, means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, any possession of the United States, and any waters within the jurisdiction of the United States. (As defined in section 2(16) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135, et seq. (2002).)

Unsolicited Goods: Donated items offered by and/or sent to the incident area by the public, the private sector, or other source, that have not been requested by government or nonprofit disaster relief coordinators.

Urban Fire: Uncontrolled burning in residential, commercial, industrial, or other properties in developed areas. An event of such magnitude as to cause serious injuries and deaths and impose severe economic losses to the community.

Urban Search and Rescue: Operational activities that include locating, extricating, and providing on-site medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures.

Virus: Computer viruses, Trojan Horses, worms or other destructive computer programs.

Volunteer: Any individual accepted to perform services by an agency that has authority to accept volunteer services when the individual performs services without promise, expectation,

or receipt of compensation for services performed. (See, for example, 16 U.S.C. § 742f(c) and 29 CFR § 553.101.)

Volunteer Reception Center: Receives, processes, develops and integrates volunteer teams to meet expected disaster needs as well as those requested by the ARC Governmental Liaison.

Vulnerability: A physical feature or operational attribute that renders an entity open to exploitation or susceptible to a given hazard.

Warning: The alerting of emergency response personnel and the public to the threat of extraordinary danger and the related effects that specific hazards may cause.

Weapon of Mass Destruction: 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, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals or their precursors; (3) any weapon involving a disease organism; or (4) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.

Whole Community: A focus on enabling the participation in national preparedness activities of a wider range of players from the private and nonprofit sectors, including nongovernmental organizations and the general public, in conjunction with the participation of Federal, State, and local governmental partners in order to foster better coordination and working relationships.

Wildfire: Any instance of uncontrolled burning in grasslands, brush, or woodlands.

Winter Storm: Includes blizzard, sleet and snow storms, with extreme cold.