

# All Hands Community

## Glossary Of Terms and Definitions Third Edition

Prepared  
By

Tom May, CEM  
Steve Davis  
Larrie Wright

All Hands Community  
January 22, 2005

## **Glossary Description**

The fields of Emergency Management, Business Continuity and related service areas are expansive and thus, terms and definitions are constantly changing and evolving. The result: a source of misunderstanding, as professionals communicate their ideas and criticisms. The uncertainty in nomenclature can also represent a barrier to those new to the field. This Glossary is an effort to help reduce those questions.

The set of words and definitions presented here was taken from the All Hands Community Glossary Project found at All-Hands.net on January 22, 2005. Because the entries in this edition are subject to change, the user may wish to consult the Glossary section at All-Hands.net for new terms and definitions, updates and modifications.

This Glossary will remain under review and change as it moves toward a compendium for readers at all levels of experience.

## **Participation**

For the most part, this glossary will represent the views of the All Hands Community as represented by the website <http://www.all-hands.net>. However, entries are edited and included at the discretion of the Glossary administrator, Tom May, CEM. Suggestions are welcome. Term definitions should be discussed within the Community Forum. Specific additions, modifications, corrections, or suggestions can be sent directly to the Glossary administrator. [\*\*glossary.admin@all-hands.net\*\*](mailto:glossary.admin@all-hands.net)

## **Contributors**

Tom May, CEM  
Steve Davis

Individual credits for contributions can be found in the term definitions.

Special Thanks go to Tom May for his very hard work in maintaining the glossary in such a professional manner, allowing it to grow into the great resource that it is today.

## **About the All Hands Community**

All-Hands.net is a non-profit, user-supported community of emergency and continuity professionals. The goal is to make it easy to post articles, share files, and communicate with others in our profession, in other words, "all hands" working together to share knowledge and resources.



- All-Hands Toolbox, Glossaries                      Refer to Toolbox at this website for other glossaries. [www.all-hands.net](http://www.all-hands.net)
  
- Communications Glossary      ComCare Glossary of Terms for communications. [www.comcare.org/research/glossary.html](http://www.comcare.org/research/glossary.html)
  
- Department of Defense Glossary (USA)                      DOD military and associated terms are defined in JP 1-02 (<http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict/index.html>). Army and joint definitions sometimes vary slightly. FM 101-5-1 defines Army operational terms.
  
- FEMA acronyms (USA)              List of acronymns/abbreviations published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Refer to [www.fema.gov/library/acronym.shtm](http://www.fema.gov/library/acronym.shtm)
  
- FEMA Glossary (USA)              [www.fema.gov/pdf/fima/426/fema426\\_appendixes.pdf](http://www.fema.gov/pdf/fima/426/fema426_appendixes.pdf)
  
- FEMA, FAAT List (USA)              FEMA Acronyms, Abbreviations and Terms. A list or glossary published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Refer to [www.fema.gov/doc/library/faatlist2002.doc](http://www.fema.gov/doc/library/faatlist2002.doc)
  
- FEMA, National Mutual Aid Glossary (USA)                      National Mutual Aid & Resource Management Initiative Glossary of Terms and Definitions. A glossary that lays out basic resources commonly used during a disaster. The terms provide a basis for the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) resource typing that defines resources for ease of ordering and mobilization during a disaster. Refer to [www.fema.gov/doc/preparedness/glossaryterms.doc](http://www.fema.gov/doc/preparedness/glossaryterms.doc)
  
- Media Glossary (UK)                      Joint Glossary of Official and Media Terms and Acronyms (UK), August 2004. [ukresilience.info/mef/mefreport3.htm](http://ukresilience.info/mef/mefreport3.htm)
  
- National Response Plan Glossary                      National Response Plan, Appendix 1, Glossary. December 2004. <http://www.dhs.gov/interweb/assetlibrary/NRPbaseplan.pdf>

- PPBI Glossary Private and Public Businesses, Inc. Glossary. A composite glossary from DRJ's Editorial Advisory Board (EAB), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), National Emergency Management Association (NEMA), and University of California at Berkeley Extension.  
[www.ppbi.org/glossary.htm](http://www.ppbi.org/glossary.htm)
- Ready America Glossary Ready America Glossary, U. S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS).  
<http://www.ready.gov/glossary.html>
- U.S. Army, TG204 Glossary A "Glossary of Terms for Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Agents and Defense Equipment". U.S. Army Technical Guide TG204, 145 pages. Refer to <http://chppm-www.apgea.army.mil/documents/TG/TECHGUID/TG204a.pdf>
- U.S. Marine Corps Glossary Appendix K Glossary and Acronyms MCRP 3-33B, Foreign Humanitarian Assistance and Consequence Management Operations.  
[www.tpub.com/content/USMC/mcrp333b/css/mcrp333b\\_152.htm](http://www.tpub.com/content/USMC/mcrp333b/css/mcrp333b_152.htm)
- 1-1-2 The telephonics call-in number of a public safety program in the European Union (EU) which connects the caller to emergency services. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (EU)
- 10-Codes In the 1970s a system of brief messaging, the 10-Codes, were made obsolete by the ITU. Because of changes in technology the 10-Codes were replaced with 'Plain Language'. Phonetics also became standardized (alpha, bravo, charlie...etc.) yet many organizations refused to adopt the change. Today (January 2004) many law enforcement agencies continue to use obsolete 10-Codes and old phonetics. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- 2-1-1 2-1-1. The telephonics call in number for comprehensive community Information and Referral services (I&Rs), parallel to 9-1-1 for life-threatening emergencies. Dialing 2-1-1 links the caller to an organization that maintains a comprehensive database of government, nonprofit, and faith-based agencies in its defined area. Disaster information is of special import. The 2-1-1 service provider must have accurate and update disaster information to give the public based on a developed relationship with emergency management authorities, established prior to a disaster, clearly defined, and exercised like all other parts of the emergency plan. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- 9-1-1 9-1-1. The telephonics call-in number of a public safety program in Canada and the United States. Using this number the general public is matched with communications answering and/or dispatch centers for emergency response agencies such as law enforcement, fire and rescue, and emergency medical services. E9-1-1 is enhanced 9-1-1, an emergency telephonics system which automatically provides a call back number and location of caller. Based on location, E9-1-1 provides selective routing to the closest

Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP). Other nations have adopted a three digit number such as Belgium's 9-0-0, Denmark's 0-0-0, and Japan's 1-1-9. Sweden uses 80 000. Relates to Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (International)

9-9-9 9-9-9. The telephonics call-in number of a public safety program in the UK. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)

## A

AAIB Air Accidents Investigation Branch. A part of the Department for Transport and is responsible for the Investigation of civil aircraft accidents and serious incidents within the UK. The Chief Inspector of Air Accidents reports directly to the Secretary of State for Transport. Source: <http://www.aaib.dft.gov.uk> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)

AAR (1) After Action Report. A method of identifying and tracking the correction of important problems and carrying out best work practices in an actual operation or an exercise after it has been completed. Some AARs for exercises diary all the exercise actions and their consequences and then match all actions taken to ideal standards. An AAR for either an actual operation or an exercise may be structured to contain statements of Lessons Learned and recommended changes in plans, training, and resources. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

AAR (2) After Action Review. Used in the Automated Exercise and Assessment System (AEAS, q.v.), an interactive training system to prepare emergency responders for Weapons of Mass Destruction incidents. After completing an AEAS exercise, the community can use the AAR application to review their strengths and areas needing improvement in their response to the particular scenario that was played. The AAR application captures key data that facilitates this process. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

AAR (3) Aircraft Accident Report. Refer to <http://www.faa.gov/avr/aa/TABL8020.htm> Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

ABCP Associate Business Continuity Professional. Contributed by Steve Davis. (International)

Absorbed dosage (Chemical)	The amount of toxic chemical that has entered the body through inhalation, ingestion or adsorption through skin. Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Absorbed dose (Radiation)	The amount of energy passed to a mass such as human tissue, by ionizing radiation. Measured in Grays (Gy). In assessing a body's exposure to radiation over time, the term accumulated dose may also be used. Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (International)
AC/RC	Active Component / Reserve Component. Many challenges have significantly increased the dependence of the active Army, or Active Component (AC) on Reserve Component (RC) forces. The RC, composed of Army National Guard (ARNG) and Army Reserve (USAR) units, fulfills numerous missions and operational support requirements critical to the makeup of the Army. Among those missions are support to civil authorities in response to disasters or attacks by weapons of mass destruction. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Accident	An unintentional incident or event, or a series of events, that causes, or has the potential to cause, damage or harm to a person, property, or process. Similar to Incident and Event, however these include intentional acts. Note accidents are often erroneously referred to as being unavoidable when in fact risk control can help avoid accidents. Contributed by Steve Davis.
ACCOLC	Access Overload Control. This scheme gives call preference to registered essential users on the four main mobile networks in the UK if invoked during a major emergency. Source: Dealing with Disaster 3rd Edition Revised. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
ACM	Asbestos Containing Materials. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
ACN	Automatic Crash Notification. In the event of a automotive crash, an ACN device immediately initiates a connection, using wireless communications, to emergency responders and transmits critical crash information. Contributed by Tom May.
ACP (1)	Association of Contingency Planners. ACP is a non-profit trade association for professional growth and development in Contingency & Business Resumption Planning. ACP provides international networking and information exchange for the business continuity industry. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

ACP (2)	Area Contingency Plan. Contributed by Tom May.
ACPO	Association of Chief Police Officers. The object of ACPO is established is to promote the effectiveness, efficiency and professional interests of the Police Service in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Source <a href="http://www.acpo.police.uk">www.acpo.police.uk</a> Contributed by Louise Cadle. (UK)
ACT FAST	Agent Characterization and Toxicity First Aid and Special Treatment. A hazmat training course conducted by the Emergency Management Institute (EMI), an entity of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Activation	When the emergency management plan has been implemented whether in whole or in part. Also, applies to activating the Command Center. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Active Component/Reserve Component (AC/RC)	Many challenges have significantly increased the dependence of the active Army, or Active Component (AC) on Reserve Component (RC) forces. The RC, composed of Army National Guard (ARNG) and Army Reserve (USAR) units, fulfills numerous missions and operational support requirements critical to the makeup of the Army. Among those missions are support to civil authorities in response to disasters or attacks by weapons of mass destruction. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Adjutants General Association of the United States	AGAUS supports adequate state and national security; promotes efficiency of the Army and Air National Guards of the respective states, territories and District of Columbia (referred to collectively as the "States", the "National Guard", the "Guard", or "NG") and of the Army and Air National Guard of the United States (referred to collectively as the "National Guard of the United States" or "NGUS"); and facilitates administration of National Guard and NGUS affairs through the agencies of the Department of Defense and the several States. NGAUS is active in homeland security. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
ADRC	Asian Disaster Reduction Center. Offices at Kobe, Japan. Website has a glossary of natural disaster terms in four languages: Japanese, French, Spanish and English. <a href="http://www.adrc.or.jp/">www.adrc.or.jp/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (International)
ADS	Autonomous Detection System. ADS is an automated combination of air sampling and testing that approximates real-time detection for an airborne release, intentional or not, of infectious agents. ADS continuously samples air that impinges in a buffer solution. An automated detection assay (e.g., a real-time polymerase chain reaction [PCR] test or an immunoassay) analyzes the trapped material at a defined sampling interval (e.g., every 1.5 hours) for sampling and testing ambient air both indoors and outdoors. For emergency management, ADS includes a way to alert authorities of a



positive signal. Contributed by Tom May.

Adult Rehabilitation Center (ARC)	A service of The Salvation Army. More than 160 Adult Rehabilitation Centers receive donated goods, such as furniture, appliances, or clothing for processing and distribution to over 1,600 Thrift Stores. Directed by commissioned officers with trained staffs, thousands of workers, in congregate living and work, many with specialty or managerial skills, are matched with large warehouses and truck fleets to constitute a major resource in large scale disasters. The largest resident substance abuse rehabilitation program in the United States. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Advanced Life Support (ALS)	ALS is an emergency medical service provided by paramedics, usually to intervene in life threatening situations with advanced skills. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
Advanced National Seismic System (ANSS)	ANSS is an activity of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) for a nationwide network of several thousand shaking measurement systems, both on the ground and in buildings, to provide emergency responders with real-time earthquake information, engineers with information about building and site response, and scientists with high-quality data to understand earthquake processes and solid earth structure and dynamics. Several agencies in California have formed the California Integrated Seismic Network (CISN) as a region of ANSS. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Advanced Professional Series (APS)	APS is a series of FEMA training courses offered through the states. Completion of this series leads to an APS certificate. Relates to Professional Development Series (PDS, q.v.) and to Mitigation Management Series (MMS, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
AEAS	Automated Exercise and Assessment System. An interactive training system to prepare emergency responders for Weapons of Mass Destruction incidents. AEAS captures interagency coordination, accepted procedures and protocols, and complete scientific data. Simulation software creates realistic training based on actual community resources without the cost, safety and logistic concerns of live, on-location training. The AEAS training tool is available to local jurisdictions nationwide by the National Guard Bureau. Refer to After Action Review (AAR). Relates to Community Response Emergency Simulation Training (CREST, q.v.) and to Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program. (HSEEP, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
AED	Automated External Defibrillator.

AEM	Associate Emergency Manager©. A professional level credential designed to raise and maintain professional standards for those engaged in the profession of emergency management. Certification is a peer review process. Developed and administered by the International Association of Emergency Managers (IAEM), the AEM program is an offshoot of the CEM program which received initial funding and support from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA). Relates to Certified Emergency Manager (CEM, q.v.). <a href="http://www.iaem.com/">www.iaem.com/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (International)
AEMT	Advanced Emergency Medical Technician. Also known as EMT-II and EMT-CC. Contributed by David Awerbuch. (Regional USA)
AERE	Atomic Energy Research Establishment. A body within the Ministry of Supply located at Harwell, Oxfordshire, UK and superseded by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA).
Aerosol	Particles of matter, solid or liquid, larger than a molecule but small enough to remain suspended in the atmosphere, up to 100µm diameter. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
AFGP	Assistance for Firefighters Grant Program. AFGP is administered by the Department of Homeland Security's Office for Domestic Preparedness. The program assists rural, urban and suburban fire departments throughout the United States. These funds are used by the nation's firefighters to increase the effectiveness of firefighting operations, to improve firefighter health and safety programs and to establish or expand fire prevention and safety programs. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
AFRCC	United States Air Force Rescue Coordination Center is the single point of contact for the coordination of federal resources involved in search and rescue (SAR) missions in all 48 Continental United States (CONUS), and in some cases, provides mutual assistance to US Coast Guard, Canada, and Mexico. Headquarters are in Langley, VA. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (US)
After Action Review (AAR)	AAR is used in the Automated Exercise and Assessment System (AEAS, q.v.), an interactive training system to prepare emergency responders for Weapons of Mass Destruction incidents. After completing an AEAS exercise, the community can use the AAR application to review their strengths and areas needing improvement in their response to the particular scenario that was played. The AAR application captures key data that facilitates this process. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

After-Action Report (AAR)	A method of identifying and tracking correction of important problems and carrying out best work practices in an operation or exercise after it has been completed. An AAR may be structured to contain statements of Lessons Learned and recommended changes in plans, training, and resources. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
AGAUS	Adjutants General Association of the United States. AGAUS supports adequate state and national security; promotes efficiency of the Army and Air National Guards of the respective states, territories and District of Columbia (referred to collectively as the "States", the "National Guard", the "Guard", or "NG") and of the Army and Air National Guard of the United States (referred to collectively as the "National Guard of the United States" or "NGUS"); and facilitates administration of National Guard and NGUS affairs through the agencies of the Department of Defense and the several States. NGAUS is active in homeland security. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)	AHRQ is a scientific research agency in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) with a mission to improve the quality, safety, efficiency, and effectiveness of health care. AHRP provides a computer model to help hospitals and health systems plan antibiotic dispensing and vaccination campaigns to respond to bioterrorism or large-scale natural disease outbreaks. Located in Rockport, Maryland. <a href="http://www.ahrq.gov/research/biomodel.htm">www.ahrq.gov/research/biomodel.htm</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
AHGC	Ad Hoc Group on Communications. AHGC is a ministerial group engaged in communications issues across the counter-terrorism and resilience agenda. It includes Ministers from Cabinet Office, Home Office as well as the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM). Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
AHJ	Authority Having Jurisdiction. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
AHRQ	Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. AHRQ is a scientific research agency in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) with a mission to improve the quality, safety, efficiency, and effectiveness of health care. AHRP provides a computer model to help hospitals and health systems plan antibiotic dispensing and vaccination campaigns to respond to bioterrorism or large-scale natural disease outbreaks. Located in Rockport, Maryland. <a href="http://www.ahrq.gov/research/biomodel.htm">www.ahrq.gov/research/biomodel.htm</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
AIAQ	Acceptable Indoor Air Quality. Indoor air, in which there are no known contaminants at harmful concentrations and with which a substantial majority (usually 80%) of the occupants exposed do not express a dissatisfaction. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)

AIES	Australian Institute of Emergency Services. A professional body for the study of the roles and functions of emergency services and counter disaster organisations throughout Australia and the promotion and advancement of professional standards in these and associated services. Contributed by Tom May. (Australia)
AIHA	American Industrial Hygiene Association. Membership consists of industrial hygienists and other occupational health, safety and environmental professionals. AIHA efforts are to improve the health and well being of workers, the community, and the environment. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
AIO	Ambulance Incident Officer. AIO is the officer of the ambulance service with overall responsibility for the work of that service at the scene of a major incident. Works in close liaison with the Medical Incident Officer (MIO) to ensure effective use of the medical and ambulance resources at the scene. Source: Dealing with Disaster 3rd Edition Revised. Contributed by: Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
AIRWAVE	AIRWAVE is a nationwide (UK) digital communications service designed for the police forces of England, Wales and Scotland. It replaces the analogue radio network in 2005. <a href="http://www.pito.org.uk/what_we_do/communications/airwave.htm">www.pito.org.uk/what_we_do/communications/airwave.htm</a> . Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
ALARA	As Low As Reasonably Achievable. A principle that states all efforts be aimed at keeping radiation exposure as low as reasonably achievable. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International).
ALARP	Mnemonic. As Low As Reasonably Practicable. ALARP is the principle that to prevent loss risk should be reduced to this level if it cannot be completely eliminated. Source: Various. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (International)
ALEC	American Legislative Exchange Council. ALEC is a non-partisan association to advance the Jeffersonian principles of free markets, limited government, federalism and individual liberty among America's state legislators. ALEC joins with other organizations to advise on matters of public safety and security. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Alert (1)	A notification or advisory that an emergency situation has occurred or that a hazard is approaching but is less imminent than implied by warning message. There should be a clear process for communicating alerts to the appropriate individuals and organizations. Those responsible will determine whether or not activation of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP, q.v.) is required. Contributed by Steve Davis.

Alert (2)	Alert is the second stage, after threat, q.v. and before Warning, q.v., in an escalating scale of official terms used by government agencies in describing the security situation to the public. More than a generalised need for awareness (Threat), an Alert is issued when there is a need for particular public vigilance and readiness to take specific action. Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthus Rabjohn. (UK)
Alert Phase	The initial phase of a disaster recovery plan in which the first levels of emergency procedures and damage assessments are activated. Contributed by Steve Davis.
All-Hazards Plan	An all-hazards plan is an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). It recognizes flexibility in disaster and hazards planning and the need to combine hazard specific activities with a core approach that encompasses responses that are appropriate to all hazards. Refer to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) publication, Guide for All-Hazards Emergency Operations Planning: State and Local Guide SLG 101. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Allocated	A term used to describe personnel and/or resources dispatched to an incident that have not yet arrived. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk.
ALP	Ambulance Loading Point. ALP is an area, preferably hard standing, in close proximity to the Casualty Clearing Station, where ambulances can be manoeuvred and patients placed in ambulances for transfer to hospital. A helicopter landing provision may also be needed. Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
ALS	Advanced Life Support. An emergency medical service provided by paramedics, usually to intervene in life threatening situations with advanced skills. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
Alternate Command Center or Alternate Emergency Operations Center	A location, other than the normal facility, used to host the emergency command center. See also Command Center. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Alternate Site	A location, other than the normal facility, used to process data and/or conduct critical business functions in the event of a disaster. See also Alternate Processing Facility, Alternate Office Facility, Alternate Communication Facility, and Alternate Command Center. Contributed by Steve Davis.

Amateur Radio	Commonly known as Ham Radio.
Ambulance Incident Officer (AIO)	AIO is the officer of the ambulance service with overall responsibility for the work of that service at the scene of a major incident. Works in close liaison with the Medical Incident Officer (MIO) to ensure effective use of the medical and ambulance resources at the scene. Source: Dealing with Disaster 3rd Edition Revised. Contributed by: Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
American Civil Defense Association (TACDA)	The American Civil Defense Association. Since 1962, through public education and outreach, training, and volunteer service, TACDA has worked to increase the nation's level of domestic preparedness and civil defense. TACDA's mission is educating all Americans to the country's potential threats , including all types of natural and manmade disasters, and to promoting reasonable disaster preparedness activities at all sectors of American society, as well as the development of a national volunteer civilian-based defense strategy and program. Publishes the Journal of Civil Defense. Offices at Starke, Florida. <a href="http://www.tacda.org">www.tacda.org</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
American Public Works Association (APWA)	APWA is an international educational and professional association of public agencies, private sector companies, and individuals dedicated to providing high quality public works goods and services. Contributed by Tom May.
American Radio Relay League (ARRL)	A national nonprofit association for radio amateurs. Not all radio amateurs who provide disaster communications are ARRL members, but in areas where the League has an active and strong field organization it can be a valuable resource. <a href="http://www.arrl.org">www.arrl.org</a>
American Society for Public Administration (ASPA)	ASPA is the professional home for PA practitioners, academics and students. The ASPA listserv provides a forum for discussing the field of public administration, posing queries, and learning about the issues facing public administration professionals and educators. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
American Society of Professional Emergency Planners (ASPE)	ASPEP . Product is an annual journal. ASPEP is an affiliate of the International Association of Emergency Managers (IAEM), q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (Canada, USA)
American Society of Safety Engineers (ASSE)	Formed in 1911, ASSE is the largest and oldest professional safety organization and has more than 30,000 occupational safety, health and environmental professional members who manage, supervise, research and consult on safety, health, transportation and environmental issues in all industries, government, labor and education. Hq at Des Plaines, IL. <a href="http://www.asse.org">www.asse.org</a> . Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Americorps	A network of national service programs that engage more than 50,000 Americans each year for service in education, public safety, disaster, health, and the environment. AmeriCorps members serve through more than 2,100 nonprofit organizations, public agencies, and faith-based organizations. They tutor and mentor youth, build affordable housing, teach computer skills, clean parks and streams, run after-school programs, and help communities respond to disasters. Created in 1993, AmeriCorps is part of the Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS, q.v.). <a href="http://www.americorps.org/whoweare.html">www.americorps.org/whoweare.html</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Ammunition Technical Officer (ATO)	ATO is a term used to describe a 'bomb disposal officer' who makes safe discarded ordinance. Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Amphibian	A small craft that moves by propellers and wheels or air cushions on both land and water. An amphibian in emergency use may be encountered in law enforcement, search and rescue, and transport functions. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Anemometer	A weather instrument used to measure the wind velocity. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
ANSER Institute for Homeland Security	Advancing National Strategies and Enabling Results. ANSER is a non-profit public-service research organization engaged in national security. Established 2001 for an integrated effort toward deterrence, prevention, preemption, crisis management, consequence management, attribution and response. The ANSER Institute provides executive-level education, public awareness programs, workshops for policy makers and an online weekly newsletter. <a href="http://www.homelandsecurity.org/">www.homelandsecurity.org/</a> Contributed by Tom May.
ANSI	American National Standards Institute. A private non-profit organization that administers and coordinates the U.S. voluntary standardization and conformity assessment systems. Souce <a href="http://www.ansi.org">www.ansi.org</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (USA)
ANSS	Advanced National Seismic System. ANSS is an activity of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) for a nationwide network of several thousand shaking measurement systems, both on the ground and in buildings, to provide emergency responders with real-time earthquake information, engineers with information about building and site response, and scientists with high-quality data to understand earthquake processes and solid earth structure and dynamics. Several agencies in California have formed the California Integrated Seismic Network (CISN) as a region of ANSS. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Ante mortem data	Information obtained from family, friends, associates etc. about a person believed to be among the deceased. Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Ante mortem team	Usually made up of police officers, this team collects and collates the information obtained from friends, family, associates etc. of a person believed to be among the deceased. Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Antidote	Any substance or other agent that inhibits or counteracts the effects of a poison or toxin. Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
AO	Area of Operations. Contributed by Tom May.
APCO	Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials International. An association of communications professionals to enhance public safety communications through leadership, professionalism, technology and service. It is a force for interoperability. Relates to National Emergency Number Association (NENA, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Appendix B	Appendix B to the Federal Response Plan consists of acronyms and abbreviations used in that plan. Relates to National Response Plan (NRP) which is a replacement for FRP. <a href="http://www.fema.gov/rrr/frp/frpappb.shtml">www.fema.gov/rrr/frp/frpappb.shtml</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Application Recovery	The component of Disaster Recovery which deals specifically with the restoration of business system software and data, after the processing platform has been restored or replaced. SIMILAR TERMS Business System Recovery. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Applied Technology Council (ATC)	The Applied Technology Council is a nonprofit corporation established 1973 to develop and promote state-of-the-art, user-friendly engineering resources and applications for use in mitigating the effects of natural and other hazards on the built environment. ATC is a contractor to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) with respect to seismic design factors. Contributed by Tom May.
Approved	(From NFPA 1600) Acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction. Contributed by Steve Davis.



APR	Air-Purifying Respirator. A respirator with an air-purifying filter, cartridge, or canister that removes specific air contaminants by passing ambient air through the air-purifying element. Source OSHA Contributed by Steve Davis. (USA)
APRS	Automatic Position Reporting System is a modern component where a device such as Global Positioning System is fitted to a wireless transmitting device such that the location of the device is constantly monitored without human intervention. Modern Amateur (Ham) Radio Trans-Receiver are fitted with APRS so that a digital longitude, latitude, altitude and speed (if travelling) is constantly transmitted if the equipment is kept on - so the person need not keep giving his location. This is a very useful device for Search & Rescue - Tracking. Contributed by Lion Ajoy - VU2JHM.
APS	Advanced Professional Series. APS is a series of FEMA training courses offered through the states. Completion of this series leads to an APS certificate. Relates to Professional Development Series (PDS, q.v.) and to Mitigation Management Series (MMS, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
APWA	American Public Works Association. APWA is an international educational and professional association of public agencies, private sector companies, and individuals dedicated to providing high quality public works goods and services. Contributed by Tom May.
ARC (1)	Adult Rehabilitation Center. A service of The Salvation Army. More than 160 Adult Rehabilitation Centers receive donated goods, such as furniture, appliances, or clothing for processing and distribution to over 1,600 Thrift Stores. Directed by commissioned officers with trained staffs, thousands of workers, in congregate living and work, many with specialty or managerial skills, are matched with large warehouses and truck fleets to constitute a major resource in large scale disasters. The largest resident substance abuse rehabilitation program in the United States. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
ARC (2)	Amateur Radio Club.
ARC (3)	American Red Cross. Relates to International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), q.v. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
ARCT	Amateur Radio Communications Team. May relate to EMCOMM, q.v. Contributed by Tom May.

ARDA (1)	The Advanced Research and Development Activity. ARDA is an Intelligence Community (IC) center for conducting advanced research and development related to information technology (IT) (information stored, transmitted, or manipulated by electronic means). ARDA sponsors high risk, high payoff research designed to produce new technology to address some of the most important and challenging IT problems faced by the intelligence community. The research is currently organized into five technology thrusts, Information Exploitation, Quantum Information Science, Global Infosystems Access, Novel Intelligence from Massive Data and Advanced Information Assurance. <a href="http://www.ic-arda.org">www.ic-arda.org</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
ARDA (2)	American Rescue Dog Association. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA, with some international groups).
Area Command	An organization established to 1) oversee the management of multiple incidents 2) to oversee the management of a very large incident that has multiple incident Management Teams assigned to it. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
ARECC	Amateur Radio Emergency Communication Course. The basic ARECC provides practical knowledge for amateur emergency communication volunteers. It includes basic message handling, equipment and use, the incident command structure, operations and logistics, and other topics. This course has 20 lesson units over about 25 hours in an 8-week period. Intermediate and advanced courses are available. Basic course tuition may be funded by a grant from the Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS). Contributed by Tom May.
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Service. A volunteer emergency radio communication service provided by ham radio operators worldwide whenever there is disaster. ARES is part of the Field Service organization of the American Radio Relay League (ARRL). In most parts of the United States, ARES provides communications support for private entities for disaster preparedness and recovery, for private organizations such as the American Red Cross and The Salvation Army. Some states, but not all, recognize ARES members as members of RACES. Establishing a formal dual ARES-RACES relationship may be preferred to avoid competition for limited volunteer resources during disasters.
ARIO	Advanced Radiation Incident Operations. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

ARMS (1)	Automated Resource Management System. ARMS is a computerized system used in the private and public sectors to locate and manage selected resources. Contributed by Tom May.
ARMS (2)	Automated Resource Management System. Under the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) - Preparedness Division, ARMS is a computerized system to locate and manage selected resources to assist emergency managers at all levels in an emergency. The primary system requirement for ARMS is to be able to store, search, locate, and display selected resource information for those resource items that have been “defined and typed” and approved by DHS/FEMA and the National Resource Management Working Group. ARMS software includes • Resource Inventory Repository • Resource Requesting tool • Resource Ordering tool • Resource Tracking tool. ARMS generates reports and provides billing papers. Users may search the database for attributes such as resource name and ordering information. ARMS provides “asset visibility and accountability” information on each resource selected for deployment: where located; date/time dispatched; estimated arrival date/time; and date/time when released and returned to provider. The resource tracking function will include GPS/GIS and mapping capabilities. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
ARRL	American Radio Relay League. The association that represents the interests of amateur radio operators in the United States. The ARRL Field Program includes the Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) program and the National Traffic System (NTS). <a href="http://www.arrl.org">www.arrl.org</a> Updated by Nick Meacher.
ARS	Acute Radiation Syndrome. ARS is a disease state that occurs in stages over hours to months as damage to organs and tissues is expressed. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International).
ASA	Ambulance Service Association. ASA is an umbrella organisation to which all public sector ambulance services in the UK belong. Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
ASDSO	Association of State Dam Safety Officials. Offices at Lexington, Kentucky, USA. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC)	The ADRC has offices at Kobe, Japan. Website has a glossary of natural disaster terms in four languages: Japanese, French, Spanish and English. <a href="http://www.adrc.or.jp/">www.adrc.or.jp/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (International)

ASIS	American Society for Industrial Security International. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
ASOS	Automated Surface Observing System. This system observes sky conditions, temperature and dewpoint, wind direction and speed, barometric pressure, and precipitation. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International).
ASPA	American Society for Public Administration. ASPA is the professional home for PA practitioners, academics and students. The ASPA listserv provides a forum for discussing the field of public administration, posing queries, and learning about the issues facing public administration professionals and educators. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
ASPEP	American Society of Professional Emergency Planners. Product is an annual journal. ASPEP is an affiliate of the International Association of Emergency Managers (IAEM), q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (Canada, USA)
ASSE	American Society of Safety Engineers. Formed in 1911, ASSE is the largest and oldest professional safety organization and has more than 30,000 occupational safety, health and environmental professional members who manage, supervise, research and consult on safety, health, transportation and environmental issues in all industries, government, labor and education. Hq at Des Plaines, IL. <a href="http://www.asse.org">www.asse.org</a> . Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Associate Emergency Manager (AEM)	AEM is professional level credential designed to raise and maintain professional standards for those engaged in the profession of emergency management. Certification is a peer review process. Developed and administered by the International Association of Emergency Managers (IAEM), the AEM program is an offshoot of the CEM program which received initial funding and support from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA). Relates to Certified Emergency Manager (CEM, q.v.). <a href="http://www.iaem.com/">www.iaem.com/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Association of Contingency Planners (ACP) (1)	The Association of Contingency Planners (ACP) is a non-profit trade association dedicated to fostering continued professional growth and development in effective Contingency & Business Resumption Planning. ACP is the recognized premier international networking and information exchange organization in the business continuity industry. Source <a href="http://www.acp-international.com/">http://www.acp-international.com/</a> . Contributed by Steve Davis. (International)

Association of Public-Safety Communications Offici	APCO. An association of communications professionals to enhance public safety communications through leadership, professionalism, technology and service. It is a force for interoperability. Relates to National Emergency Number Association (NENA, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Association of State Dam Safety Officials (ASDSO)	ASDSO has offices at Lexington, Kentucky, USA. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM)	A membership association of professionals involved in floodplain management, flood hazard mitigation, the National Flood Insurance Program, and flood preparedness, warning and recovery. Sponsor of the Certified Floodplain Manager designation (CFM). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Assumptions	Basic understandings about unknown disaster situations that the emergency management plan is based on. Contributed by Steve Davis.
At a Glance	A title line for a document that is quick and easy to scan. In emergency management and business continuity practice, "At a Glance" may be used as an auxiliary title for concise and to-the-point documents that supplement an element of a business or operational plan in a summation with minimal prose, often in tabular or columnar format. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
ATC	Applied Technology Council. A nonprofit corporation established 1973 to develop and promote state-of-the-art, user-friendly engineering resources and applications for use in mitigating the effects of natural and other hazards on the built environment. ATC is a contractor to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) with respect to seismic design factors. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Atmosphere-Supplying Respirator	A respirator that supplies the respirator user with breathing air from a source independent of the ambient atmosphere, and includes supplied-air respirators (SARs) and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) units. Source OSHA Contributed by Steve Davis. (US)
ATO	Ammunition Technical Officer. ATO is a term used to describe a 'bomb disposal officer' who makes safe discarded ordinance. Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Atomic Clock	Also known as Radio Controlled Clock (RCC). An RCC has a built in receiver that automatically tunes to the Atomic Clock of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST, q.v.) at Fort Collins, Colorado. Refer to RCC for more information. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Atropine	An alkaloid used as an antidote for nerve agent poisoning. A technique for the timely body injection of atropine inhibits the action of acetylcholine at the nerve/muscle junction, protecting nervous function. Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Attraction Search	Search based on the idea that the victim is alive, willing to be found and will, upon hearing or seeing signs of rescue, make them self and their position known. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
Australian Institute of Emergency Services (AIES)	A professional body for the study of the roles and functions of emergency services and counter disaster organisations throughout Australia and the promotion and advancement of professional standards in these and associated services. Contributed by Tom May. (Australia)
Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ)	The organization, office, or individual responsible for approving equipment, materials, an installation, or a procedure. Source NFPA 1600. Contributed by Steve Davis. (International)
Automated Exercise and Assessment System (AEAS)	AEAS is an interactive training system to prepare emergency responders for Weapons of Mass Destruction incidents. AEAS captures interagency coordination, accepted procedures and protocols, and complete scientific data. Simulation software creates realistic training based on actual community resources without the cost, safety and logistic concerns of live, on-location training. The AEAS training tool is available to local jurisdictions nationwide by the National Guard Bureau. Refer to After Action Review (AAR). Relates to Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program. (HSEEP, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Automated Resource Management System (ARMS) (1)	ARMS is a computerized system used in the private and public sectors to locate and manage selected resources. Contributed by Tom May.
Automated Resource Management System (ARMS) (2)	Under the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) - Preparedness Division, ARMS is a computerized system to locate and manage selected resources to assist emergency managers at all levels in an emergency. The primary system requirement for ARMS is to be able to store, search, locate, and display selected resource information for those resource items that have been “defined and typed” and approved by DHS/FEMA and the National Resource Management Working Group. ARMS software includes • Resource Inventory Repository • Resource Requesting tool • Resource Ordering tool • Resource Tracking tool. ARMS generates reports and provides billing papers. Users may search the database for attributes such as resource name and ordering information. ARMS provides “asset visibility and accountability” information on each resource selected for deployment: where located; date/time dispatched; estimated arrival date/time; and date/time when released and returned to provider. The resource tracking function will include GPS/GIS and mapping capabilities. Relates to Emergency Management Assistance

Compact (EMAC, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Automatic Crash  
Notification (ACN)

In the event of a automotive crash, an ACN device immediately initiates a connection, using wireless communications, to emergency responders and transmits critical crash information. Contributed by Tom May.

Autonomous Detection  
System (ADS)

ADS is an automated combination of air sampling and testing that approximates real-time detection for an airborne release, intentional or not, of infectious agents. ADS continuously samples air that impinges in a buffer solution. An automated detection assay (e.g., a real-time polymerase chain reaction [PCR] test or an immunoassay) analyzes the trapped material at a defined sampling interval (e.g., every 1.5 hours) for sampling and testing ambient air both indoors and outdoors. For emergency management, ADS includes a way to alert authorities of a positive signal. Contributed by Tom May.

AWE

Atomic Weapons Establishment. AWE is commonly known as Aldermaston, after its location in the UK, a facility that covers the full cycle of the UK nuclear weapons technology from initial concept through to decommissioning and disposal. Reference: [www.awe.co.uk](http://www.awe.co.uk). Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)

AWIPS

Advanced Weather Information Processing System. A National Weather Service (NWS) computer system integrating graphics, satellite, and radar imagery. The successor to AFOS. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)

## B

B-NICE

Mnemonic. There are five classes of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) defined in the Biological Weapons and Terrorism Act: biological, nuclear, incendiary, chemical and explosive (B-NICE). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

BA

Breathing Apparatus. An atmosphere-supplying respirator for which the breathing air source is designed to be carried by the user. Also known as SCBA Self Contained Breathing Apparatus. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn (International)

Back Office	An office used by the organization to conduct support activities; typically bookkeeping and other administrative support activities. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Backup Agreements	A contractual agreement to provide an alternative service which includes the method of performance, the fees, the duration, the services provided, and the extent of security and confidentiality maintained. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Backup Position Listing	A list of alternative personnel who can fill a recovery team position when the primary person is not available. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Backup Power	Backup Power is normally provided by generators and Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) units, to prevent system failure as a result of power failure. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Backup Strategies (Recovery Strategies)	Alternative operating method (i.e., platform, location, etc.) for facilities and system operations in the event of a disaster. Contributed by Steve Davis.
BAEM	British Association for Emergency Medicine. Contributed by Tom May. (UK)
BAER (1)	Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation. BAER teams are formed to take immediate action to prevent soil, water, and ecosystem resource damages and ensure all National Environmental Protection Act compliances are met. A BAER team consists of a multidisciplinary group of scientists and natural resource management experts for Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation. Members can come from several federal and state agencies and can consist of hydrologists, wildlife biologists, archaeologists, soils scientists, landscape architects, geologists, ecologists, engineers, foresters, botanists, and Geographic Information System (GIS) specialists. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk (USA)
BAER (2)	Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation. After forest and grassland fires specialist teams assess damage to the watershed. A BAER report describes rehab work that must be done to avoid erosion, mudslides, and contamination. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)



BASARC	Bay Area Search and Rescue Council. BASARC is a regional association of 21 separate Search and Rescue organizations in the San Francisco Bay Area, California, USA. BASARC maintains a complete set of Incident Command System (ICS) forms involving Search and Rescue operations. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (Regional USA)
Basic Life Support (BLS)	Applies to a specialized form of Emergency Medical Service training. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
BC	Business Continuity. Disaster Recovery (DR), Crisis Management (CM), Business Resumption (BR), and Business Continuity (BC) are phrases describing activities that can be distinctive from one another, but tend to be used somewhat interchangeably, when applied by business and industry. Contributed by Tom May.
BC/DR/CM	Business Continuity/Disaster Reponse/Crisis Management. A BC/DR/CM plan is an alternate name for a business recovery plan or business continuity plan. However, the use of this acronym is less understandable to a lay person. Contributed by Tom May.
BCCP	Business Continuity and Contingency Plan. In order to meet a due diligence legal test, private corporations and government agencies would be prudent to have a BCCP which identifies core agency functions, defines future failure scenarios, and outlines alternative processes that would be followed in the event of a Information Technology problem, an infrastructure failure in power or communication, or other results from an onsite incident or community disaster. Contributed by Tom May.
BCI	Business Continuity Institute. Provides opportunities to obtain guidance and support for business continuity professionals. It provides an internationally recognised status and its wider role is to promote the highest standards of professional competence and commercial ethics in the provision and maintenance of business continuity management services. Source <a href="http://www.thebci.org">www.thebci.org</a> Contributed by Louise Cadle. (International)
BCM (1)	Business Continuity Management. BCM consists of those management disciplines, processes and techniques, which seek to provide the means for continuous operation of the essential business functions under all circumstances. Relates to Chief Continuity Officer (CCO, q.v.). See Business Continuity Institute (BCI) definition of Business Continuity Management. Contributed by Steve Davis.
BCM (2)	Business Continuity Management. The discipline of planning for the return to normal operations during a crisis. Contributed by Tom May.

BCP (1)	Business Continuity Plan/Planning/Program. Relates to Business Recovery Plan. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
BCP (2)	Business Continuity Plan. A BCP defines and ranks key business functions according to vulnerability and risk, assigns priorities to those functions, and defines procedures to continue priority functions to ensure continuation of an organization, public or private, as a going concern in the event of a disaster. A responsive BCP depends on an adequate Business Impact Analysis (BIA, q.v.) and Risk Assessment (RA, q.v.). Computer system and data recovery, under an IT disaster recovery plan, is a subordinate but important part of a BCP. A BCP includes safeguards for personnel and families, business assets and reputation, customers/clients/citizens, vendors, communications and access to critical resources. It involves training, periodic exercises, post-exercise reviews, and plan updates with special attention to media relations. A BCP is a major factor in an overall risk management program. A BCP is also known as business recovery plan, business resumption plan, and business contingency plan. Under US laws and regulations, private for-profit companies should ensure a capacity to meet obligations to shareholders as well as under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOA). Public sector entities have a duty to meet a standard of care with respect to public health and safety. Relates to Continuity of Governance (COG, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May.
Beaufort Scale	The Beaufort Wind Scale. One of the first scales to estimate wind speeds and the effects was created by Britain's Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort (1774-1857). He developed the scale in 1805 to help sailors estimate the winds via visual observations. The scale starts with 0 and goes to a force of 12. The Beaufort scale is still used today to estimate wind strengths. Source Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (International)
Bellwin Scheme	Discretionary scheme for UK central government to provide funding to affected local authorities in exceptional circumstances like a major emergency. Administered by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM). Reference: <a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk">www.odpm.gov.uk</a> Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
BG	Bodyguard. Contributed by Tom May.
BIA (1)	Business Impact Analysis / Business Impact Assessment. BIA is a management level analysis by which an organisation assesses the quantitative (financial) and qualitative (non-financial) impact and loss that might result if the organisation were to suffer a business continuity event, incident or crisis. Also: The first phase of Disaster Recovery's four phases. The process (or action) of analyzing all business functions and the effect that a specific disaster may have upon them. (Source: DRJ) Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn and Steve Davis.

BIA (2)	Business Impact Analysis. A BIA is an important aspect of managing an organizations's overall risk, including its continuation as a going concern, and its ability for an effective Business Continuity Plan (BCP) and an Information Technology (IT) disaster recovery plan. A responsive BCP, including an IT disaster recovery plan, addresses the findings from a Business Impact Analysis (BIA). The purpose of the BIA is to identify recovery objectives for critical business processes and IT assets, as well as continuity-related risks and vulnerability in accord with the findings of a Risk Assessment (RA). With an adequate BIA and RA, an organization can evaluate whether changes are needed in its business continuity and disaster recovery plans. These plans should be kept up to date and periodically tested. Under US laws and regulations, private sector companies should ensure a capacity to meet obligations to shareholders as well as under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOA). Contributed by Tom May.
BICEPP	Business and Industry Council for Emergency Planning and Preparedness. BICEPP is a private sector, self- help, non-profit association to provide a forum for information exchange and to enhance emergency preparedness and contingency planning within the business community. Private sector representatives may access update information on emergency and disaster preparedness at the BICEPP Resource Library, a joint activity with the Southern California Emergency Services Association (SCESA), which reference materials on disaster planning, preparedness and recovery. Collected over many years, these materials range from complex corporate disaster plans and government publications to basic individual preparedness information. BICEPP sponsors seminars and workshops. Relates to Southern California Emergency Services Association (SCESA). <a href="http://www.bicepp.org">www.bicepp.org</a> . Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Bioterrorism (BT)	BT is the use or threatened use of biological agents to achieve political, religious, ideological or social goals. Source: <a href="http://www.kiprc.uky.edu/trap/bioterrorism/">www.kiprc.uky.edu/trap/bioterrorism/</a> Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
Blast Wave	A sharply defined wave of increased air pressure rapidly propagated from the center of a nuclear burst. See "Direct Effects". Contributed by Tom May. (International)
BLEVE	Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion. Railroad tank cars and trucks which carry compressed gases such as chlorine or propane are equipped with 'safety valves' set to release into the atmosphere any excess gas when the pressure reaches a certain point. Absent a retrofit, they are designed to work only in normal or relatively normal conditions. In a conflagration they cannot operate to prevent a BLEVE. Contributed by Tom May.
BLS	Basic Life Support. Applies to a specialized form of Emergency Medical Service training. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Blue Canary	A law enforcement officer who is first-on-scene at a bio/chem/rad incident, accidental or otherwise, with little or no personal protective equipment. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
BNet	Business Network of Emergency Resources, Inc. BNet is a non-profit group under a FEMA initiative to build emergency and crisis management partnerships between the public and private sectors to protect companies against business disruptions, and thereby the well-being of the economy. The BNet mission is to ensure the economic viability of the country in times of local or regional disasters. It provides an information and response system for communications in emergency planning by businesses, including mitigation/prevention, preparation, response, recovery and restoration. While large corporations and smaller proactive businesses have disaster mitigation and emergency response plans in place, even the most sophisticated corporate planners need access to a communications program that enables them to tap into comprehensive emergency management resources. BNet is the administrator of the Corporate Emergency Access System (CEAS, q.v.). Relates to Disaster Planning, q.v. Contributed by Tom May.
BOA	Basic Ordering Agreement. For the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), a BOA is part of a two-stage contracting procedure which allows individual orders for retail quantities to be placed against the central contract by local offices for local delivery. Sometimes BOAs are called System Contracts (US) or, Demand Ordering or Enabling Contracts (UK). Contributed by Tom May.
Body Holding Area	A location close to the scene where the dead can be temporarily stored until being transferred to the designated mortuary facility. Source: Various. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
BOLO	Be On the Lookout. An announcement by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) when seeking to locate a wanted individual. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
BOMA	Building Owners and Managers. An international network of commercial real estate professionals. BOMA publishes a comprehensive guide, "The Emergency Planning Guidebook: A Blueprint for Preparing Your Building's Response," which details planning for 16 possible emergency situations every building must be prepared for, both natural and otherwise. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
BR	Business Resumption. Business Continuity (BC), Crisis Management (CM), Disaster Recovery (DR), and Business Resumption (BR) are phrases describing activities that can be distinctive from one another, but tend to be used somewhat interchangeably, when applied by business and industry. Contributed by Tom May.

BRC	British Red Cross. Volunteer medical organisation providing first aid and medical support to events and operations.
BRMA	The Business Recovery Managers Association (BRMA), located in the greater San Francisco Bay Area, is Northern California's largest EM professional association. BRMA is devoted to the advancement of the theory and practice of business recovery, disaster recovery, contingency and continuity planning, and emergency response management. BRMA members work in both the private and public sectors. BRMA provides an environment where members can keep informed about the latest trends and technologies available in our industry, receive educational and professional development opportunities and a forum in which to share experiences, resolve common problems, and address common needs. Source <a href="http://www.brma.com">www.brma.com</a> Contributed by Bob Robinson. (California)
Bronze	Term used to refer to the "operational" management level of an emergency / major incident. Relates to Gold, q.v. and Silver, q.v. (UK)
BRP	Business Recovery Plan/Planning/Program. Relates to Business Continuity Plan (BCP, q.v.) and to Business Impact Analysis (BIA, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
BT	Bioterrorism. BT is the use or threatened use of biological agents to achieve political, religious, ideological or social goals. Source: <a href="http://www.kiprc.uky.edu/trap/bioterrorism/">www.kiprc.uky.edu/trap/bioterrorism/</a> Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
Building Owners and Managers (BOMA)	An international network of commercial real estate professionals. BOMA publishes a comprehensive guide, "The Emergency Planning Guidebook: A Blueprint for Preparing Your Building's Response," which details planning for 16 possible emergency situations every building must be prepared for, both natural and otherwise. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)	ICE is an entity in the Department of Homeland Security. It includes the Federal Air Marshals Service (FAMS). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation (BAER)	BAER teams are formed to take immediate action to prevent soil, water, and ecosystem resource damages and ensure all National Environmental Protection Act compliances are met. A BAER team consists of a multidisciplinary group of scientists and natural resource management experts for Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation. Members can come from several federal and state agencies and can consist of hydrologists, wildlife biologists, archaeologists, soils scientists, landscape architects,

geologists, ecologists, engineers, foresters, botanists, and Geographic Information System (GIS) specialists. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk (USA)

Business Continuity	Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery are often used interchangeably, despite significant differences between the two concepts. The term "disaster recovery" refers to a set of activities and programs designed to return the entity to an acceptable condition. It measures the ability to respond to an interruption in services by implementing a disaster recovery plan to restore an organization's critical business functions. On the other hand, business continuity management (BCM) is not just about disaster recovery, crisis management, risk management control or technology recovery. BCM is a holistic management process that identifies potential impacts that threaten an organization and provides a framework for building resilience with the capability for an effective response that safeguards the interests of its key stakeholders, reputation, brand and value-creating activities. Contributed by Tom May.
Business Continuity and Contingency Plan (BCCP)	Business Continuity and Contingency Plan. In order to meet a due diligence legal test, private corporations and government agencies would be prudent to have a BCCP which identifies core agency functions, defines future failure scenarios, and outlines alternative processes that would be followed in the event of a Information Technology problem, an infrastructure failure in power or communication, or other results from an onsite incident or community disaster. Contributed by Tom May.
Business Continuity Management (BCM 1)	BCM consists of those management disciplines, processes and techniques, which seek to provide the means for continuous operation of the essential business functions under all circumstances. Relates to Chief Continuity Officer (CCO, q.v.). See Business Continuity Institute (BCI) definition of Business Continuity Management. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Business Continuity Management (BCM 2)	The discipline of planning for the return to normal operations during a crisis . Contributed by Tom May.
Business Continuity Management (BCM)	Business Continuity Management is a holistic management process that identifies potential impacts that threaten an organisation and provides a framework for building resilience and the capability for an effective response which safeguards the interests of its key stakeholders, reputation, brand and value creating activities. Source: The Business Continuity Institute. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Business Continuity Plan (BCP) (1)	The documentation of a dynamic continuity planning process. The plan represents a snapshot of the planning effort and must be continuously updated. Contributed by Steve Davis.

Business Continuity Plan (BCP) (2)	A BCP defines and ranks key business functions according to vulnerability and risk, assigns priorities to those functions, and defines procedures to continue priority functions to ensure continuation of an organization, public or private, as a going concern in the event of a disaster. A responsive BCP depends on an adequate Business Impact Analysis (BIA, q.v.) and Risk Assessment (RA, q.v.). Computer system and data recovery, under an IT disaster recovery plan, is a subordinate but important part of a BCP. A BCP includes safeguards for personnel and families, business assets and reputation, customers/clients/citizens, vendors, communications and access to critical resources. It involves training, periodic exercises, post-exercise reviews, and plan updates with special attention to media relations. A BCP is a major factor in an overall risk management program. A BCP is also known as business recovery plan, business resumption plan, and business contingency plan. Under US laws and regulations, private for-profit companies should ensure a capacity to meet obligations to shareholders as well as under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOA). Public sector entities have a duty to meet a standard of care with respect to public health and safety. Relates to Continuity of Governance (COG, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May.
Business Continuity Planning (BCP) (1)	Advanced preparations necessary to minimize loss and ensure survival through any potential situation. Also see disaster recovery planning and business resumption planning. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Business Impact Analysis (BIA) (1)	Business Impact Analysis / Business Impact Assessment. The management level analysis by which an organisation assesses the quantitative (financial) and qualitative (non-financial) impact and loss that might result if the organisation were to suffer a business continuity event, incident or crisis. Also: The first phase of DR's four phases. The process (or action) of analyzing all business functions and the effect that a specific disaster may have upon them. (Source: DRJ) Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn and Steve Davis. (ALL)
Business Impact Analysis (BIA) (2)	A BIA is an important aspect of managing an organizations's overall risk, including its continuation as a going concern, and its ability for an effective Business Continuity Plan (BCP) and an Information Technology (IT) disaster recovery plan. A responsive BCP, including an IT disaster recovery plan, addresses the findings from a Business Impact Analysis (BIA). The purpose of the BIA is to identify recovery objectives for critical business processes and IT assets, as well as continuity-related risks and vulnerability in accord with the findings of a Risk Assessment (RA). With an adequate BIA and RA, an organization can evaluate whether changes are needed in its business continuity and disaster recovery plans. These plans should be kept up to date and periodically tested. Under US laws and regulations, private sector companies should ensure a capacity to meet obligations to shareholders as well as under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOA). Contributed by Tom May.

Business Impact Analysis (BIA) (3)	A systematic method of determining the cost of risk by identifying the impact of business or service disruptions which allows targeting operations and processes which require recovery planning The process of analyzing all business functions and the effect that a specific hazards may have upon them. Its purpose is to define the operational and financial impacts of an interruption to your mission critical business functions. In addition, the BIA reveals recovery time objectives and interdependencies needed to develop effective strategies for recovery. Contributed by Steve Davis. (International)
Business Impact Analysis (BIA) (4)	aka Business Impact Assessment. BIA is a management level analysis by which an organisation assesses the quantitative (financial) and qualitative (non-financial) impact and loss that might result if the organisation were to suffer a business continuity event, incident or crisis. Also: The first phase of Disaster Recovery's four phases. The process (or action) of analyzing all business functions and the effect that a specific disaster may have upon them. Source: Disaster Recovery Journal. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn and Steve Davis.
Business Impact Analysis (BIA) (5)	The process of analyzing all business functions and the effect that a specific disaster may have upon them. 1) Determining the type or scope of difficulty caused to an organization should a potential event identified by the risk analysis actually occur. The BIA should quantify, where possible, the loss impact from both a business interruption (number of days) and a financial standpoint. Source DRJ.
Business Impact Assessment (BIA)	aka Business Impact Analysis. BIA is a management level analysis by which an organisation assesses the quantitative (financial) and qualitative (non-financial) impact and loss that might result if the organisation were to suffer a business continuity event, incident or crisis. Also: The first phase of Disaster Recovery's four phases. The process (or action) of analyzing all business functions and the effect that a specific disaster may have upon them. Source: Disaster Recovery Journal. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn and Steve Davis.
Business Interruption	Any event, whether anticipated (i.e., public service strike) or unanticipated (i.e., blackout) which disrupts the normal course of business operations at a corporate location. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Business Interruption Costs	The costs or lost revenue associated with an interruption in normal business operations. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Business Mutual Aid	Refer to Reciprocal Agreement. Contributed by Tom May. (International)



Business Network of Emergency Resources (BNet)	BNet is a non-profit group under a FEMA initiative to build emergency and crisis management partnerships between the public and private sectors to protect companies against business disruptions, and thereby the well-being of the economy. The BNet mission is to ensure the economic viability of the country in times of local or regional disasters. It provides an information and response system for communications in emergency planning by businesses, including mitigation/prevention, preparation, response, recovery and restoration. While large corporations and smaller proactive businesses have disaster mitigation and emergency response plans in place, even the most sophisticated corporate planners need access to a communications program that enables them to tap into comprehensive emergency management resources. BNet is the administrator of the Corporate Emergency Access System (CEAS, q.v.) that allows companies to enter secured zones after an emergency incident with authorized CEAS cards to retrieve critical records or resources. Contributed by Tom May.
Business Recovery Coordinator	The person responsible for the business recovery program. ALSO: Disaster Recovery Coordinator. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Business Recovery Process	The common critical path that all companies follow during a recovery effort. There are major nodes along the path which are followed regardless of the organization. The process has seven stages 1) Immediate response, 2) Environmental restoration, 3) Functional restoration, 4) Data synchronization, 5) Restore business functions, 6) Interim site, and 7) Return home. Relates to Emergency Response Synchronization Matrix (ERSM, q.v.) and to Business Impact Analysis (BIA, q.v.). Contributed by Steve Davis.
Business Recovery Team	A private sector disaster management team normally authorized to carry out those functions and activities essential to business recovery of the parent organization in the face of disaster conditions. Such a team may be structured to include on-call specialty advisors who are contracted in advance of an incident. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Business Resumption Planning	The operations piece of business continuity planning. Also see Disaster Recovery Planning. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Business Unit Recovery	The component of Disaster Recovery which deals specifically with the relocation of key organization personnel in the event of a disaster, and the provision of essential records, equipment supplies, work space, communication facilities, computer processing capability, etc. SIMILAR TERMS Work Group Recovery. Contributed by Steve Davis.

# C

- C&C Command and Control. Abbreviation for a common Emergency Management phrase. Source: Various. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn (UK)
- C3 Mnemonic. Consultation, Command and Control. (Command, Control and Communication is outdated). Contributed by Steve Davis. (International)
- C3CS Mnemonic. C3 Communications Sub-system. Contributed by Steve Davis. (International)
- C3I Mnemonic. Command and Control, Communications and Information. Contributed by Tom May. ( International )
- C4I Mnemonic. Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
- CAA Civil Aviation Authority. The UK's aviation regulator. Its specific responsibilities include: Air Safety, Economic Regulation, Airspace Regulation, Consumer Protection, Environmental Research & Consultancy. Source: <http://www.caa.co.uk> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
- CACFOA Chief and Assistant Chief Fire Officers' Association. The foremost official organisation for principal fire officers in the UK. CACFOA was formed in 1974 following local government re-organisation to allow Principal Fire Officers the ability to meet and discuss fire related or government influenced matters, with the aim of reaching a combined understanding of what each UK Fire Brigade needed to improve operations and training within their Service. Source [www.fire-uk.org](http://www.fire-uk.org) Contributed by Louise Cadle. (UK)
- Cache A pre-determined complement of tools, equipment, and/or supplies stored in a designated location, available for incident use. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)

CACP	Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. CACP administrative offices are located in Ottawa, Ontario. Contributed by Tom May. (Canada)
CAD	Computer Aided Dispatch. CAD software is commonly used at radio communications dispatch centers and terminals. In police use CAD software may be integrated with police records, jail management, and mobile data computing. CAD software may also be integrated with segmented computing for a broad array of functions to include records management for police, jail, fire, search and rescue, emergency medical, and public works, along with fixed and mobile data computing. Such software may be supplemented to wrap in general resource management with geographic, source, type class, and time available factors. Contributed by Tom May.
CAE	Certified Association Executive. Founded in 1960, the CAE program elevates professional standards, enhances individual performance, and designates those who demonstrate knowledge essential to the practice of association management. Sponsored by the American Society of Association Executives. The CAE designation is often encountered among those who administer associations having members from the various fields of business continuity and emergency management. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
CAFC	Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs. Administrative offices are located in Ottawa, Ontario. Contributed by Tom May. (Canada)
Call Tree	A Call Tree is a document that graphically depicts the calling duties and the calling sequences used to contact management, staff, customers, vendors, and other key contacts in the event of an emergency, disaster, major power outage, or other crisis condition. Contributed by Tom May.
CAM	Chemical Agent Monitor. A CAM is an instrument or other device able to detect the presence of chemical warfare agents. Some CAMs discriminate between nerve and blister agents. <a href="http://www.fas.org/man/dod-101/sys/land/icam.htm">www.fas.org/man/dod-101/sys/land/icam.htm</a> . Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
CAMEO	Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operations. Contributed by Tom May.
CAMI	Central America Mitigation Initiative. An initiative of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID, q.v.). CAMI is a result of the devastation caused by Hurricane Mitch in October 1998. It is a program designed to reduce the impact of natural disasters by increasing the capability of regional, national, and community authorities and

	<p>organizations to prepare for, respond to, and mitigate disasters. CAMI programs support readiness for annual hurricane seasons through the formation and training of community rapid response teams, the establishment of community hazard monitoring and early warning systems, and risk and resource maps, among other activities. Contributed by Tom May. (International)</p>
Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP)	<p>CACP administrative offices are located in Ottawa, Ontario. Contributed by Tom May. (Canada)</p>
Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs (CAFC)	<p>CAFC administrative offices are located in Ottawa, Ontario. Contributed by Tom May. (Canada)</p>
Canadian Centre for Emergency Preparedness (CCEP)	<p>CCEP is a non-profit organization to promote disaster management principles and practices to individuals, communities and organizations, both public and private, with the aim of raising awareness of growing risks and the changing nature of disasters. CCEP's major activity is the annual World Conference on Disaster Management (WCDM). Contributed by Tom May. (Canada)</p>
Canadian Standards Association (CSA)	<p>A not-for-profit membership-based association serving business, industry, government and consumers in Canada and the global marketplace. The CSA works in Canada and around the world to develop standards that enhance public safety and health, advance the quality of life, preserve the environment, and facilitate trade. Contributed by Tom May. (Canada)</p>
Canadian Transportation Agency (CTA)	<p>With regard to air, rail, and marine transport, the CTA administers transportation legislation and government policies for an efficient and accessible transportation system by education, consultation and essential regulation. Contributed by Tom May. (Canada)</p>
CAP (1)	<p>Civil Air Patrol, the official Auxiliary of the United States Air Force. Missions include: HOMELAND DEFENSE: Aerial Reconnaissance Airborne imagery of critical infrastructure: Dams, pipelines, bridges, railroads, power plants, seaports, airports and more. COUNTERDRUG: Counterdrug and Counter Narco-terrorism Airborne overland and over-water reconnaissance, communications-relay platforms, radar evaluation and calibrations, etc. DISASTER RELIEF: Disaster Relief and Damage Assessment, Crisis and Consequence Management. Disaster Relief: CAP provides air and ground transportation, and an extensive communications network. CAP has formal agreements with the American Red Cross, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Aviation Administration, National Transportation Safety Board and the United States Coast Guard. SEARCH &amp; RESCUE: (SAR) CAP now flies more than 85 percent of all federal inland SAR missions directed by the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center at Langley AFB, Virginia. Outside of the continental United States, CAP supports the Joint Rescue</p>

Coordination Centers in Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. CADET PROGRAM: CAP builds responsible citizens for America through a positive approach to aerospace, leadership, and life skills. AEROSPACE: development of aviation, maintenance of air supremacy, aviation education and training to its members, encourage and foster civil aviation in local communities, and sponsorship of the National Congress on Aviation and Space Education (NCASE).

CAP (2)

Common Alerting Protocol. CAP is an international standard for a simple but general format to exchange all-hazard emergency alerts and public warnings over all kinds of networks. CAP allows a consistent warning message to be disseminated simultaneously over many different warning systems, thus increasing warning effectiveness while simplifying the warning task. CAP is an open, non-proprietary standard data interchange format that can be used to collect all types of hazard warnings and reports locally, regionally and nationally, for input into a wide range of information-management and warning dissemination systems. The CAP format defines a set of elements for an effective warning message in a consistent but flexible format that can be shared among automated systems at all levels. The OASIS standards organization developed the specification for a Common Alerting Protocol. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

Capability Assessment For Readiness (CAR)

Capability Assessment for Readiness. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA) are partners in an emergency management readiness and capability assessment system for State and local emergency managers. This effort is the Capability Assessment for Readiness (CAR), an initiative that strengthens the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) Program that provides Federal financial assistance to State and local governments. CAR also provides the assessment component of the EMPG process. Imbedded in CAR are ingredients from the National Fire Protection Association's NFPA1600 termed "Emergency Management Standards." Unlike many systems, CAR is designed to focus on the identification of deficiencies as a basis for corrective actions that need to be taken in order to strengthen local government emergency management programs. The assessment results assist a local government in establishing priorities and analyzing program performance to improve the quality of emergency management programs. Relates to National Incident Management System Compliance Assurance Support Tool (NIMCAST), q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

CAPPS II

Computer Assisted Passenger Pre-Screening System II. CAPPS II is an automated screening system for passenger risk assessment. It is a narrowly focused threat assessment tool, based on continuously changing intelligence information and threat priorities. As a resource management tool, it helps the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) direct limited on-site screening resources where they are most needed. Contributed by Tom May.

CAPWIN	Capital Wireless Integrated Network. CAPWIN is a program with many goals and objectives, among them: an integrated mobile wireless network infrastructure that is cost effective using a shared partnership by transportation and public safety agencies in the Washington metropolitan region; identification of alternatives for the development of a public safety and transportation information network that will enable a properly authorized user to readily access and use information regardless of its location in national, state, or local databases., and a strategic plan for long-term goals and objectives to implement an integrated wireless network (voice and data). Contributed by Tom May. (USA, Washington, D.C. metropolitan region)
CAR	Capability Assessment for Readiness. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA) are partners in an emergency management readiness and capability assessment system for State and local emergency managers. This effort is the Capability Assessment for Readiness (CAR), an initiative that strengthens the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) Program that provides Federal financial assistance to State and local governments. CAR also provides the assessment component of the EMPG process. Imbedded in CAR are ingredients from the National Fire Protection Association's NFPA1600 termed "Emergency Management Standards." Unlike many systems, CAR is designed to focus on the identification of deficiencies as a basis for corrective actions that need to be taken in order to strengthen local government emergency management programs. The assessment results assist a local government in establishing priorities and analyzing program performance to improve the quality of emergency management programs. Relates to National Incident Management System Compliance Assurance Support Tool (NIMCAST), q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDER)	CDERA is a regional inter-governmental agency of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) charged with disaster management in the Caribbean. There are sixteen (16) Participating States within CDERA's membership. Administrative offices are in Barbados. CDERA is a partner with the Association of Caribbean States (ACS) to promote Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) in sub-regions of the ACS. Relates to Disaster Mitigation Facility for the Caribbean (DMFC, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Caribbean Hazard Mitigation Capacity Building Prog	CHAMP is a program of the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency. Relates to Disaster Mitigation Facility for the Caribbean (DMFC, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Cascade System	System whereby one person or organisation calls out others who in turn initiate further call-outs as necessary. Contributed by Nigel Furlong. (UK)

Casualty Bureau	Central police controlled contact and information point for all records and data relating to casualties. Contributed by Nigel Furlong. (UK)
Casualty Clearing Officer	An ambulance officer who, in liaison with the Medical Incident Officer (MIO), ensures an efficient patient throughput at the Casualty Clearing Station. Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Casualty Clearing Station	Area set up by ambulance crews and the Medical Incident Officer (MIO) to assess, triage and treat casualties, and organise their evacuation. Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Casualty Clearing Station (1)	The area set up by the responding ambulance service in liaison with the Medical Incident Officer (MIO) to assess, treat and triage casualties and direct their evacuation. Source Berkshire Major Incident Procedure. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Casualty Clearing Station (2)	An area set up at a major incident by the ambulance service in liaison with the Medical Incident Officer to triage, assess and treat casualties and direct their evacuation. Contributed by Nigel Furlong. (UK)
CAT	Crisis Action Team. Contributed by Tom May.
CAT Team	Cost Apportionment Team. Works with incident finance chief to develop appropriate incident cost responsibilities by agencies involved. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (US).
Catastrophic Disaster	An event that results in large numbers of deaths and injuries; causes extensive damage or destruction of facilities that provide and sustain human needs; produces an overwhelming demand on State and local response resources and mechanisms; causes a severe long-term effect on general economic activity; and severely affects State, local, and private-sector capabilities to begin and sustain response activities. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Catastrophic Disaster Response Group (CDRG)	CDRG's purpose is to coordinate operations of those Federal departments and agencies with functional responsibilities during disaster operations under the Federal Response Plan (FRP, q.v.). Lead agency is the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

CB-RRT	Chemical Biological Rapid Reponse Team. Public Law 104-201, Section 1414 et seq. mandates that the Department of Defense organize a Chemical and Biological Rapid Response Team to be a joint organization to provide chemical and biological defense support to civil authorities. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (US. However, since these teams fall under Federal DoD response, they can be deployed around the world).
CBCP (1)	Certified Business Continuity Professional. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
CBCP (2)	Certified Business Continuity Planner (see definition)
CBK	Common Body of Knowledge. A series of knowledge domains consisting of core competencies to qualify for designation as a certified professional. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
CBMS	Chemical-Biological Mass Spectrometry. CBMS is an integrated system that detects and identifies both chemical and biological warfare agents. CBMS provides reconnaissance, point detection and stand-alone deployment. Relates to Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (GC/MS, q.v.) and to Fourier-Transform Infrared Spectrometry (FT-IR, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
CBO	Community Based Organization. Contributed by Tom May.
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection. CBP is the unified border agency within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). CBP combined the inspectional workforces and broad border authorities of U.S. Customs, U.S. Immigration, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and the entire U.S. Border Patrol. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
CBR	Chemical, biological or radiological. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
CBRN (1)	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )



CBRN (2)	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear. Abbreviation often used when referring to generic incidents or plans involving these hazardous materials. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (ALL)
CBRN (3)	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear. As used in "CBRN defense" or as to self contained breathing apparatus in "CBRN-approved by NIOSH". NIOSH is the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear or Explosives. As used by the Interagency Board (IAB) for Equipment Standardization and InterOperability. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
CCA	Civil Contingencies Act 2004. Legislation that puts emergency planning / civil protection on a statutory basis in UK. Source <a href="http://www.ukresilience.info/ccbill/index.htm">http://www.ukresilience.info/ccbill/index.htm</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
CCC	Command, Control and Communicate. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk (International)
CCDC	Consultant in Communicable Disease Control. A CCDC is a medically qualified consultant in UK, professionally responsible for a defined population, who is appointed by a local authority (LA) to exercise powers under the Public Health (Control of Diseases) Act 1984 and the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1988. A CCDC is usually a member of the Joint Health Advisory Cell (JHAC) at Gold, q.v. Source: Various. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
CCEP	Canadian Centre for Emergency Preparedness. CCEP is a non-profit organization to promote disaster management principles and practices to individuals, communities and organizations, both public and private, with the aim of raising awareness of growing risks and the changing nature of disasters. CCEP's major activity is the annual World Conference on Disaster Management (WCDM). Contributed by Tom May. (Canada)
CCG	Canada Coast Guard. <a href="http://cgg-gcc.gc.ca">cgg-gcc.gc.ca</a> Contributed by Tom May. (Canada)
CCO	Chief Continuity Officer. A senior corporate executive responsible for disaster recovery planning and business continuity. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

CCP	Casualty Collection Point. Contributed by Tom May.
CCRF	Civil Contingencies Reaction Force. A fledgling response force from UK Territorial Army resources to support civil authorities in the event of major incidents / emergencies. Full role not yet written. Source: Strategic Defence Review. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
CCS	Civil Contingencies Secretariat. The CCS, a department of the Cabinet Office established in July 2001, is a co-ordinating body and centre of expertise for improving the resilience of central government and the UK in the face of disruptive challenges that can lead to crisis. The CCS is responsible for emergency planning, resilience, civil defence and other related areas. It also supports the Civil Contingencies Committee, chaired by the Home Secretary. Contributed by Tom May. (UK)
CCTV	Closed circuit television. A set of cameras directly linked to monitoring and recording systems without public broadcast capability. Usually used for public safety and security monitoring. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (International)
CD	Civil Defense/Civil Defence. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. A federal agency in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The National Pharmaceutical Stockpile (NPS, q.v.) is a function of the CDC. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
CDERA	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency. CDERA is a regional inter-governmental agency of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) charged with disaster management in the Caribbean. There are sixteen (16) Participating States within CDERA's membership. Administrative offices are in Barbados. CDERA is a partner with the Association of Caribbean States (ACS) to promote Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) in sub-regions of the ACS. Relates to Disaster Mitigation Facility for the Caribbean (DMFC, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
CDR	Contemporary Disaster Review. CDR is an online international journal hosted by the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Millersville University of Pennsylvania, USA. It is a peer reviewed scholarly journal that is freely available to researchers, practitioners, media personnel, as well as the general public. Contributed by Tom May.

CDRG	Catastrophic Disaster Response Group. CDRG's purpose is to coordinate operations of those Federal departments and agencies with functional responsibilities during disaster operations under the Federal Response Plan (FRP, q.v.). Lead agency is the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
CEA	County Executives of America. CEA helps county governments serve in the most responsive, most efficient way by acting as a national voice for its leaders and representing its interests on all levels of government. It develops, promotes, and preserves the core philosophy of federalism and devolution. CEA joins with other organizations to advise on matters of public safety and security. Contributed by Tom May.
CEAS	Corporate Emergency Access System. CEAS allows companies to enter secured zones after an emergency incident with authorized CEAS cards to retrieve critical records or resources. CEAS is a program sponsored and administered by Business Network of Emergency Resources (BNet, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May
CECBEMS	Continuing Education Coordinating Board for Emergency Medical Services. For continuing education in Emergency Medical Services (EMS), CECBEMS promotes evolution and growth through development of continuing education standards, encouragement of innovative learning solutions, the support of continuous learning opportunities, and the assurance of optimal learning experiences to prepare all EMS providers for their professional challenges. <a href="http://www.cecbems.org">www.cecbems.org</a> . Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
CEM (1)	Certified Emergency Manager©. A professional level credential designed to raise and maintain professional standards for those engaged in the profession of emergency management, to include law enforcement, search and rescue, emergency medical, firefighting, hospital and healthcare, business continuity, military support to civil authorities, and so forth. Certification is a peer review process. The CEM program received initial funding and support from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA). It was developed by and is administered by the International Association of Emergency Managers (IAEM). Relates to Associate Emergency Manager (AEM, q.v.). <a href="http://www.iaem.com/">www.iaem.com/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (International)
CEM (2)	Comprehensive Emergency Management
CEM (3)	Common Evaluation Technology. A term used by Information Technology security specialists to describe a standardized practice.

CEMC	Community Emergency Management Coordinator. A person designated in a community to coordinate hazard analysis, disaster planning and training. (Ontario, Canada position regulated by the provincial government)
CEMP (1)	Comprehensive Emergency Management Program/Plan. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
CEMP (2)	Comprehensive Emergency Management Program. A CEMP provides a framework that integrates development, coordination, control, and direction of all Comprehensive Emergency Management (CEM) planning, preparedness, readiness assurance, response, and recovery actions for all four emergency phases (mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery), for all types of emergencies and disasters (natural, man-made, and attack) and for all levels of government. CEMPs include continuity planning, disaster recovery, hazard mitigation, preparedness, training, testing, and other activities. In other words, “all phases” for “all hazards”. In the USA a comprehensive Emergency Management Program (CEMP) is largely defined by the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP), q.v, which is an extension of NFPA 1600, q.v. Source: DavisLogic. Contributed by Steve Davis. (International, USA)
CEMP (CEM Plan)	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. A CEM Plan contains policies, authorities, concept of operations, legal constraints, responsibilities, and emergency functions to be performed. Agency response plans, responder Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and specific incident action plans are developed from this strategic document. Source: DavisLogic. Contributed by Steve Davis. (International)
CEN	Certification for Emergency Nursing. The CEN certification measures the attainment of a defined body of nursing knowledge pertinent to the specialty of emergency nursing. The CEN certification was developed and is administered by the Board of Certification for Emergency Nursing (BCEN). BCEN is an affiliate of the Emergency Nurses Association (ENA, q.v.). BCEN also manages the certification for flight registered nurses (CFRN). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Center for State Homeland Security (CSHS)	CSHS supports state and local governments to carry out their crucial role in homeland security while supporting the evolution of a national strategy across all levels of government and the private sector. CSHS supports strategic planning and facilitates widespread and timely access to the best available information, facilities and tools. The Center is a non-profit partnership where the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA, q.v.), the Adjutants General Association of the United States (AGAUS, q.v.) and Mitretek Systems jointly undertake project activities and govern the Center under the auspices of an advisory board. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	CDC is a federal agency in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The National Pharmaceutical Stockpile (NPS, q.v.) is a function of the CDC. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Central America Mitigation Initiative (CAMI)	CAMI is an initiative of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID, q.v.). CAMI is a result of the devastation caused by Hurricane Mitch in October 1998. It is a program designed to reduce the impact of natural disasters by increasing the capability of regional, national, and community authorities and organizations to prepare for, respond to, and mitigate disasters. CAMI programs support readiness for annual hurricane seasons through the formation and training of community rapid response teams, the establishment of community hazard monitoring and early warning systems, and risk and resource maps, among other activities. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Central Sponsor for Information Assurance (CSIA)	CSIA is a unit of the UK Cabinet Office that works in partnership with the private and public sectors, and international counterparts, to help safeguard the UK's Information Technology (IT) and Telecommunications services. Reference: <a href="http://www.knowledgenetwork.gov.uk/CO/KIMSCSIA.nsf">www.knowledgenetwork.gov.uk/CO/KIMSCSIA.nsf</a> Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Centrex	Centrex is the working name of the Central Police Training and Development Authority. It is a new body designed to define, develop and promote policing excellence. Its aim is to help drive a modernising agenda by creating and delivering career-long learning, and by providing a centre of policing excellence and support. Uniquely, Centrex connects with police, academia and experts around the world to offer a dynamic fusion of ideas and practical solutions. It offers a central resource into which excellence in law enforcement can be channelled and redistributed to those who need it most. Source: <a href="http://www.centrex.police.uk">www.centrex.police.uk</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
CEPO	Chief Emergency Planning Officer. Head of a team of EPO's, normally senior EM practitioner in a UK Local Government Emergency Planning Unit. Contributed by Louise Cadle. (UK)
CEPPO	Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office. A part of the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). CEPPO's programs are to prevent and prepare for chemical emergencies, respond to environmental crises, inform the public about chemical hazards in their community, and share lessons learned about chemical accidents. Relates to State Emergency Response Commissions (SERC, q.v.) and Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

CEPR	Centre for Emergency Preparedness and Response. Health Canada's CEPR was created in 2000 to serve as the country's single coordinating point for public health security. CEPR manages the Global Public Health Intelligence Network, a database which scans media coverage from around the world to pick up first notification on a variety of disease outbreaks. CEPR further manages the National Emergency Stockpile System (NESS, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (Canada)
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980. The federal statute that authorized the "Superfund". Administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). CERCLA provides funding for cleanups and emergency response actions for hazardous substances. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (US).
CERT (1)	Community Emergency Response Team. A team of local citizens, with or without an organizational affiliation, trained in a range of basic emergency response skills and techniques to assist their community in times of disaster or other emergency. CERT training is local to national standards that are available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Regional and local varietal names may apply, such as NEST, NEAT, NERT, DERT, sometimes with different training standards. Intermediate and advanced CERT training has been initiated. CERT is one of the Citizen Corps programs designated to help fulfill the President's call for community service. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
CERT (2)	Computer Emergency Response Team. The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), sponsors of the Internet, established the CERT® Coordination Center (CERT®/CC) in 1988 at the Software Engineering Institute (SEI), a part of Carnegie Mellon University. CERT®/CC serves the Internet community with a single organization that can coordinate responses to security incidents on the Internet. In response to a security incident CERT®/CC establishes and maintains communication with affected sites and engages experts who can diagnose and solve security problems. . . . On 15sep03 the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) announced the U.S. Computer Emergency Response Team (USCERT) which will be the nation's premier CERT, superseding the private-sector center long run by Carnegie Mellon University. USCERT will begin as a partnership between the National Cyber Security Division within DHS and Carnegie Mellon's CERT®/CC. It will become the dominant CERT and will reduce the government's response time for detecting and responding to computer viruses and worms to 30 minutes by the end of 2004. Contributed by Tom May.
Certification for Emergency Nursing (CEN)	The CEN certification measures the attainment of a defined body of nursing knowledge pertinent to the specialty of emergency nursing. The CEN certification was developed and is administered by the Board of Certification for Emergency Nursing (BCEN). BCEN is an affiliate of the Emergency Nurses Association (ENA, q.v.). BCEN also manages the certification for flight registered nurses (CFRN). Contributed by Tom May. (International)

Certification in Homeland Security (CHS)	CHS is a designation issued by the American College of Forensic Examiners International (ACFEI) to professionals with significant and demonstrable experience in any of several areas that interface with homeland security. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Certified Business Continuity Planner (CBCP)	CBCP's are certified by the Disaster Recovery Institute International (DRII), a not-for-profit corporation, which promotes the credibility and professionalism in the DR industry. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Certified Emergency Manager© (CEM)	CEM is a professional level credential designed to raise and maintain professional standards for those engaged in the profession of emergency management, to include law enforcement, search and rescue, emergency medical, firefighting, hospital and healthcare, business continuity, military support to civil authorities, and so forth. Certification is a peer review process. The CEM program received initial funding and support from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA). It was developed by and is administered by the International Association of Emergency Managers (IAEM). Relates to Associate Emergency Manager (AEM, q.v.). <a href="http://www.iaem.com/">www.iaem.com/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Certified Environmental, Safety and Health Trainer	CET is a professional designation. Under a voluntary certification program sponsored by the National Environmental, Safety & Health Training Association (NEHSTA), q.v., CET is administered by an independent CET Board of Certification as a recognized standard within industry and government for training specialists. The CET Board of Certification is a member of the Council on Engineering and Scientific Specialty Boards (CESB). Relates to Certified Instructional Technologist (CIT), another NESHTA sponsored program as a recognized standard within industry and government for training specialists. Contributed by Tom May.
Certified Floodplain Manager (CFM)	The CFM program is designed to certify competency with the basic principals of sound floodplain management as mandated by the National Flood Insurance Program. CFM certification of floodplain managers is sponsored by the Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Certified Protection Professional (CPP)	CPP is a certification sponsored by the American Society for Industrial Security International. Contributed by Steve Davis. (International)
CESA	California Emergency Services Association. Southern Chapter, Coastal Chapter and Inland Chapter. An organization consisting of emergency management professionals and associates "Dedicated to the Protection of Life and Property through Aggressive Planning and Emergency Management". Not to be confused with CSEA, California State Employees Association. Contributed by Tom May. (California)

CESG	Communications-Electronics Security Group. CESG is the UK national technical security authority, part of Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ). CESG advises government departments and the armed forces on the security of their communications and information systems. Reference: <a href="http://www.gchq.gov.uk/about/cesg.htm">www.gchq.gov.uk/about/cesg.htm</a> Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
CET	Certified Environmental, Safety and Health Trainer. CET is a professional designation. Under a voluntary certification program sponsored by the National Environmental, Safety & Health Training Association (NEHSTA), q.v., CET is administered by an independent CET Board of Certification as a recognized standard within industry and government for training specialists. The CET Board of Certification is a member of the Council on Engineering and Scientific Specialty Boards (CESB). Relates to Certified Instructional Technologist (CIT), another NESHTA sponsored program as a recognized standard within industry and government for training specialists. Contributed by Tom May.
CF	Canadian Forces. The military forces of Canada. Officers and non-commissioned members of the Canadian Forces are "CF members". Contributed by Tom May. (Canada)
CFM	Certified Floodplain Manager. The CFM program is designed to certify competency with the basic principals of sound floodplain management as mandated by the National Flood Insurance Program. CFM certification of floodplain managers is sponsored by the Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
CFSI	Congressional Fire Services Insitute. CFSI is a non-profit, non-partisan policy institute charged with educating Members of Congress on fire and life safety issues. CSFI employs registered lobbyists. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Chain of Command	A series of management positions in order of authority. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
CHALETS	A neumonic used as an aide memoir for first responders to an incident. CASUALTIES: approx. numbers and types. HAZARDS: risks to attendees and victims. ACCESS: best approach routes, RVP locations etc. LOCATION: exact location of incident. EMERGENCY SERVICES: who and what is required. TYPE: brief details of type of incident (descriptive). START LOG: begin recording actions. Sometimes preceded by SAD: Survey, Assess, Disseminate. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)



CHAMP	Caribbean Hazard Mitigation Capacity Building Programme. CHAMP is a program of the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency. Relates to Disaster Mitigation Facility for the Caribbean (DMFC, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
CHARM	Comprehensive Hazard and Risk Management. A United Nations (UN) programme linked to National Development Planning. CHARM takes a whole of country approach to risk reduction based on the Australia/New Zealand Risk Management standard. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Checklist Test	A method used to test a completed plan. This test is used to determine if the information such as phone numbers, manuals, equipment, etc. in the plan is accurate and current. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Chemet	Chemet is a scheme administered by the Meteorological Office, providing information on weather conditions as they affect an incident involving hazardous chemicals. Source: Dealing with Disaster 3rd Edition Revised. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Chemical Agent Monitor (CAM)	A CAM is an instrument or other device able to detect the presence of chemical warfare agents. Some CAMs discriminate between nerve and blister agents. <a href="http://www.fas.org/man/dod-101/sys/land/icam.htm">www.fas.org/man/dod-101/sys/land/icam.htm</a> . Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program. CSEPP is an emergency response program to mitigate accidents during both storage and for disposal with respect to hazardous military materials, including chemical weapons. CSEPP is managed jointly by the Army and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Under a 1988 Memorandum of Understanding, the Army is responsible for on-post preparedness plans and training and FEMA for off-post preparedness plans and training. The Office of National Preparedness (ONP, q.v.) is FEMA's administrative unit. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center. A service operated by the Chemical Manufacturers Association to provide information and other assistance to emergency responders. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (Canada, US).
CHER-CAP	Community Hazards Emergency Response - Capability Assurance Process. CHER-CAP is a voluntary, comprehensive preparedness program offered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to local communities and tribal governments to address HazMat accidents or intentional incidents. It is designed for communities to engage in risk assessment, a review and crosswalk of emergency operations planning and standard operating procedures, connecting training resources with needs, both tabletop and peer-evaluated full-scale exercises, reporting, documentation and sustaining continual improvements. Local jurisdictions and business and industry are encouraged to work together toward

preparedness for all-hazards risks. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Chief Continuity Officer  
(CCO)

A senior corporate executive responsible for disaster recovery planning and business continuity. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

Chlorine Institute, The

A trade association of companies and other entities involved with the safe production, distribution and use of chlorine, sodium and potassium hydroxides, and sodium hypochlorite, and the distribution and use of hydrogen chloride. Because of chlorine's nature and its widespread and varied use, safe handling is an accepted responsibility of its producers, packagers, distributors and users. The institute is the focal point for their joint efforts. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

CHPPM / USACHPPM

US Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine. Relates to Soldier and Biological and Chemical Command (SBCCM, q.v.) Homeland Defense Business Unit, and to TG204, q.v. chppm-[www.apgea.army.mil/](http://www.apgea.army.mil/) Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

CHS

Certification in Homeland Security. CHS is a designation issued by the American College of Forensic Examiners International (ACFEI) to professionals with significant and demonstrable experience in any of several areas that interface with homeland security. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

CI

Counterintelligence. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

CIA (1)

Central Intelligence Agency. Independent federal agency that had an essentially defensive mission until 2002. Superseded Office of Strategic Services (OSS) in 1947. Refer to Director of Central Intelligence (DCI). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

CIA (2)

Catastrophic Incident Annex to the National Response Plan (NRP-CIA), which establishes the context and overarching strategy for implementing and coordinating an accelerated, proactive national response to a catastrophic incident. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

CIH

Certified Industrial Hygienist. In order to maintain high professional standards for its members, the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) works in conjunction with the American Board of Industrial Hygiene to promote the CIH certification of industrial hygienists. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

CIMS (1)	Critical Incident Management System. CIMS consists of a testbed designed to examine and evaluate the functionality of varied and existing incident management software (IMS) solutions. The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) / Office of Science and Technology (OST) established CIMS to survey and identify IMS applications and packages in use by state and local emergency management agencies. Based on feedback from that survey, NIJ/OST, in collaboration with the Space and Naval Warfare (SPAWAR) Systems Center, the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA), and other federal emergency management and academic partners, created CIMS. Update surveys and evaluations are intended to accommodate changes in software technology. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
CIMS (2)	Crisis Information Management Software. CIMS is software used in emergency management operation centers. Contributed by Tom May.
CIO	Chief Information Officer. A management executive in a public or private entity who is responsible for Information Technology. CIO's are commonly charged with cyber security and the prevention of and recovery from cyber attacks. In some entities, a CIO holds a management level rank comparable to that of a Chief Financial Officer (CFO). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
CIP	Critical Infrastructure Protection. CIP may be a program, a plan or an activity. Contributed by Tom May.
CIR (1)	Critical Incident Recovery. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
CIR (2)	Central Intelligence Repository. Contributed by Tom May.
CISD	Critical Incident Stress Debriefing. Relates to Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD, q.v.). Contributed by Steve Davis. (International)
CISM	Critical Incident Stress Management. A related activity is Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD). Relates to Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD, q.v.). Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

CISO	Corporate Information Security Office . A function within the United States Postal Service. CISO is a key factor in the Postal Service information security program. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
CISSP	Certified Information System Security Professional. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Citizen Corps	Under the direction of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which is part of the Department of Homeland Security, Citizen Corps is a community-based initiative to engage all citizens in homeland security and community and family preparedness through public education and outreach, training opportunities, and volunteer programs. Programs under the Citizen Corps umbrella include federally sponsored programs, including Neighborhood Watch and Volunteers in Police Service, administered by the Department of Justice, Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT), administered by FEMA, Medical Reserve Corps, administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, and other activities that share the goal of helping communities prevent, prepare for, and respond to all-hazards. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Civil Contingencies Act 2004	Legislation that puts emergency planning / civil protection on a statutory basis in UK. Source <a href="http://www.ukresilience.info/ccbill/index.htm">http://www.ukresilience.info/ccbill/index.htm</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Civil Contingencies Secretariat (CCS)	The CCS, a department of the Cabinet Office established in July 2001, is a co-ordinating body and centre of expertise for improving the resilience of central government and the UK in the face of disruptive challenges that can lead to crisis. The CCS is responsible for emergency planning, resilience, civil defence and other related areas. It also supports the Civil Contingencies Committee, chaired by the Home Secretary. Contributed by Tom May. (UK)
Civil Support Team (CST) (2)	Initially referred to as RAID, Rapid Assessment and Initial Detection Teams, the National Guard has equipped and certified Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams (WMD-CST) to respond to terrorist incidents involving Weapons of Mass Destruction, as well as other disasters and catastrophic events, both natural and man made. The mission is to assist local first-responders in determining the nature of terrorist attacks and other disasters, provide medical and technical advice, and pave the way for identification and arrival of follow-on assets. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Clear Text	Use of plain language in radio communications transmissions. Ten codes or agency specific codes do not constitute clear text. Example: Instead of saying "10-4", you use "okay" or verbal acknowledgment. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk.

Close Quarter Battle (CQB)	CQB may be described as combat at close distance. CQB may result from terrorist attacks. CQB has distinct divisions: firearms, chemical agents, edged and impact weapons, unarmed combat, and arrest/restraint techniques. For bodyguards, CQB is a generic term for combat in close proximity to a Very Important Person (VIP). Military CQB starts with the most deadly force available and scales down when there are no other options. Police and law enforcement CQB scales up from verbal command/communication to use of the least force necessary for compliance through restraint rather than self-defense techniques. Bodyguard CQB starts with avoiding threat, escaping, moving the VIP, to use of defensive force as a last resort. Understanding body language and verbal command may be important for each of the opponents. Contributed by Tom May.
CM	Crisis Management. Disaster Recovery (DR), Business Continuity (BC), Business Resumption (BR), and Crisis Management (CM) are phrases describing activities that can be distinctive from one another, but tend to be used somewhat interchangeably, when applied by business and industry. Contributed by Tom May.
CMI	Consequence Management Interoperability. Contributed by Tom May.
CMT	Crisis Management Team. A group of executives who direct the recovery operations whilst taking responsibility for the survival and the image of the enterprise. Contributed by Steve Davis.
CNCS	Corporation for National and Community Service. More commonly CNS, q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
CNI	Critical National Infrastructure. CNI is a term that describes the UK's main telecommunications, banking and finance, energy, transport, essential Government services, and the information technology (IT) networks on which they rely. Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
CNS	Corporation for National and Community Service. CNS provides opportunities for Americans of all ages and backgrounds to serve their communities and country through three programs: Senior Corps, AmeriCorps, and Learn and Serve America. Members and volunteers serve with national and community nonprofit organizations, faith-based groups, schools, and local agencies to help meet community needs in education, the environment, public safety, homeland security, and other critical areas. The Corporation is part of USA Freedom Corps, a White House initiative to foster a culture of citizenship, service, and responsibility, and help all Americans answer the President's Call to Service. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Coastal Flood Warning	Issued when there is widespread coastal flooding expected within 12 hours, more than just typical overwash. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
COBR	Cabinet Office Briefing Room. The heart of UK government at which the Cabinet Office is briefed with regards to emergencies, major incidents etc. Source: Various. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
COG	Collaborative Operations Group. An organization active in the Emergency Management community may be registered as a COG with Disaster Management Interoperability Services (DMIS). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
COG (5)	Continuity of Government. The internal efforts taken at the policy and/or executive level of a national, state or local governmental agency or entity to assure the continuity of essential functions across a wide range of potential emergencies by providing for: succession to office and emergency delegations of authority in accordance with applicable law; safekeeping of essential resources, facilities, and records; and establishment of emergency operating capabilities. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
COG (1)	Continuity of Governance. The internal efforts taken at the policy and/or executive level of a private organization to assure the continuity of essential functions across a wide range of potential emergencies by providing for: succession to office and emergency delegations of authority in accordance with customary practice, adopted policy and/or by-laws; safekeeping of essential resources, facilities, and records; and establishment of emergency operating capabilities. Relates to Business Continuity Planning (BCP, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
COG (3)	Continuity of Government. All measures that may be taken to ensure the continuity of essential functions of governments in the event of emergency conditions, including line-of-succession for key decision-makers. Note: May use "Continuity of Governance" to apply same concepts to the private sector. Contributed by Steve Davis. (International)
COG (4)	Continuity of Government. COG and COOP are terms that were first used to refer to the "shadow government" that was conceived during the Cold War as a way to ensure that the U.S. government would be able to continue in case of nuclear war. In addition, continuity planning was a requirement for state and local governments under the Civil Defense program mandates. Today, COOP planning remains an important planning requirement. While terrorism may be the threat that is leading to the increase in planning efforts, COOP and COG planning will help

ensure government services in the face of any hazard. Contemporary COOP and COG activities focus on the jurisdiction's ability to perform minimum essential government functions during any situation. With the necessary preparations, essential government functions like public safety, public works, and health care can be available under almost any circumstance. Many more routine government functions may also be essential to your community and will need to be included in planning. It is also important that local businesses and other community organizations be included in the process and encouraged to have their own COOP plans. Source AHN Steve Davis Contributed by Louise Cadle. (US)

Cold Site	An alternate facility that is void of any resources or equipment except air-conditioning and raised flooring. Equipment and resources must be installed in such a facility to duplicate the critical business functions of an organization. Cold-sites have many variations depending on their communication facilities, UPS systems, or mobility (Relocatable-Shell). SIMILAR TERMS Shell-site; Backup site; Recovery site; Alternative site. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Cold Site (2)	With respect to business continuity planning, an alternative office center for use by a company or agency, private or public, equipped with power and telephone lines. Compare to Hot Site. Contributed by Tom May.
Cold Zone (1)	With respect to Control Zones (q.v.) for a hazardous materials incident and to the Emergency Response Guide (q.v.), the area where the command post and support functions that are necessary to control the incident are located. This is also referred to as the clean zone, green zone or support zone in other documents. EPA Standard Operating Safety Guidelines, OSHA 29 CFR §1910.120, NFPA 472. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Cold zone (2)	This control zone is the area beyond the inner cordon. Contributed by Nigel Furlong. (UK)
Collaborative Operations Group (COG)	An organization active in the Emergency Management community may be registered as a COG with Disaster Management Interoperability Services (DMIS). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1999. UK regulations which aim to prevent major accidents involving dangerous substances and to limit the consequences to people and the environment if accidents do occur. Requires on-site and off-site emergency plans to deal with potential major accidents for those sites with the greatest hazards. Enforced by the Competent Authority consisting of the UK Health and Safety Executive and Environment Agency/Scottish Environment Protection Agency

Command (1)	The act of directing, managing and/or controlling personnel and resources by virtue of explicit legal, agency or delegated authority. The term "command" is also used to describe the Incident Commander managing the incident, i.e., "Fox Command". Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International).
Command (2)	The authority for an agency to direct the actions of its own resources, both personnel and equipment. Contributed by Nigel Furlong. (UK)
Command and Control	The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander, chief, or director over a staff in the accomplishment of a mission or assignment. The words "command and control" are derived from military usage but may be encountered in a civil government, business and industry, or other private sector context. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Command and Management	Under the National Incident Management System (NIMS), Command and Management is a component of the standard incident command structure. It describes the command and management systems to be used during a domestic incident, including the incident command system (ICS), multiagency coordination system, and joint information system (JIS). Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)
Command Center	A facility used for command and control of response and recovery operations. (See also, Emergency Operations Center) Contributed by Steve Davis.
Command Staff (1)	An Incident Command System (ICS) term. The Command Staff consists of the Information Officer, Safety Officer, and Liaison Officer. The Command Staff reports directly to the incident commander. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International).
Command Staff (2)	Under the Incident Command System, a normalized Command Staff consists of an Information Officer, a Safety Officer, and a Liaison Officer. The positions on the Command Staff directly serve the Incident Commander. As distinct from a localized field incident, a disaster that activates an emergency response by a business entity or a governmental jurisdiction such as a city, county or school district may require a Command Staff that also includes a Legal Adviser, an Inspector General, a Fiscal Policy Officer, a Labor Relations Officer, and others as may be appropriate to emergency conditions for the Incident Commander, City/County Manager, or other executive officer to carry out authorized duties. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)



Common Alerting Protocol (CAP)	CAP is a simple but general format for exchanging all-hazard emergency alerts and public warnings over all kinds of networks. CAP allows a consistent warning message to be disseminated simultaneously over many different warning systems, thus increasing warning effectiveness while simplifying the warning task. CAP is an open, non-proprietary standard data interchange format that can be used to collect all types of hazard warnings and reports locally, regionally and nationally, for input into a wide range of information-management and warning dissemination systems. The CAP format defines a set of elements for an effective warning message in a consistent but flexible format that can be shared among automated systems at all levels. The OASIS standards organization developed the specification for a Common Alerting Protocol. Contributed by Tom May.
Communications Failure	An unplanned interruption in electronic communication between a terminal and a computer processor, or between processors, as a result of a failure of any of the hardware, software, or telecommunications components comprising the link. Refer to Network Outage. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Communications Recovery	The component of Disaster Recovery which deals with the restoration or rerouting of an organization's telecommunication network, or its components, in the event of loss. SIMILAR TERMS (Telecommunication Recovery, Data Communications Recovery). Contributed by Steve Davis.
Communications-Electronics Security Group (CESG)	CESG is the UK national technical security authority, part of Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ). CESG advises government departments and the armed forces on the security of their communications and information systems. Reference: <a href="http://www.gchq.gov.uk/about/cesg.htm">www.gchq.gov.uk/about/cesg.htm</a> Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) (1)	A team of local citizens, with or without an organizational affiliation, trained in a range of basic emergency response skills and techniques to assist their community in times of disaster or other emergency. CERT training is local to national standards that are available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Regional and local varietal names may apply, such as NEST, NEAT, NERT, DERT, sometimes with different training standards. Intermediate and advanced CERT training has been initiated. CERT is one of the Citizen Corps programs designated to help fulfill a national call for community service. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Community Hazards Emergency Response (CHER-CAP)	Community Hazards Emergency Response - Capability Assurance Process. CHER-CAP is a voluntary, comprehensive preparedness program offered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to local communities and tribal governments to address HazMat accidents or intentional incidents. It is designed for communities to engage in risk assessment, a review and crosswalk of emergency operations planning and standard operating procedures, connecting training resources with needs, both tabletop and peer-evaluated full-scale exercises, reporting, documentation and sustaining continual improvements. Local jurisdictions

and business and industry are encouraged to work together toward preparedness for all-hazards risks. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)

COPS is an office of the U.S. Attorney General to administer grant programs and advance community policing across the nation. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Community Response Emergency Simulation Training (

CREST is training offered by Joint Interagency Training Center - West, an activity of the National Guard Bureau. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

CoMNET

Consequence Management News, Equipment, and Training. CoMNET is the product of an interagency program effort from the Department of Homeland Security, bringing together the Office for Domestic Preparedness and the Emergency Preparedness & Response Directorate's Emergency Education NETwork. CoMNET produces webcasts. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Compensation/Claims Unit

Under the Incident Command System (ICS) a functional unit within the Finance/Administration Section responsible for financial concerns resulting from property damage, injuries, and fatalities at the incident. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEM Plan)

A CEM Plan contains policies, authorities, concept of operations, legal constraints, responsibilities, and emergency functions to be performed. Agency response plans, responder Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and specific incident action plans are developed from this strategic document. Source: DavisLogic. Contributed by Steve Davis. (International)

Comprehensive Emergency Management Program (CEMP)

A CEMP provides a framework that integrates development, coordination, control, and direction of all Comprehensive Emergency Management (CEM) planning, preparedness, readiness assurance, response, and recovery actions for all four emergency phases (mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery), for all types of emergencies and disasters (natural, man-made, and attack) and for all levels of government. CEMPs include continuity planning, disaster recovery, hazard mitigation, preparedness, training, testing, and other activities. In other words, “all phases” for “all hazards”. In the USA a comprehensive Emergency Management Program (CEMP) is largely defined by the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP), q.v, which is an extension of NFPA 1600, q.v. Source: DavisLogic. Contributed by Steve Davis. (International, USA) .

Comprehensive Hazard and Risk Management (CHARM)	A United Nations (UN) programme linked to National Development Planning. CHARM takes a whole of country approach to risk reduction based on the Australia/New Zealand Risk Management standard. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD)	CAD software is commonly used at radio communications dispatch centers and terminals. In police use CAD software may be integrated with police records, jail management, and mobile data computing. CAD software may also be integrated with segmented computing for a broad array of functions to include records management for police, jail, fire, search and rescue, emergency medical, and public works, along with fixed and mobile data computing. Such software may be supplemented to wrap in general resource management with geographic, source, type class, and time available factors. Contributed by Tom May.
Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) (2)	The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), sponsors of the Internet, established the CERT® Coordination Center (CERT®/CC) in 1988 at the Software Engineering Institute (SEI), a part of Carnegie Mellon University. CERT®/CC serves the Internet community with a single organization that can coordinate responses to security incidents on the Internet. In response to a security incident CERT®/CC establishes and maintains communication with affected sites and engages experts who can diagnose and solve security problems. . . . On 15sep03 the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) announced the U.S. Computer Emergency Response Team (USCERT) which will be the nation's premier CERT, superseding the private-sector center long run by Carnegie Mellon University. USCERT will begin as a partnership between the National Cyber Security Division within DHS and Carnegie Mellon's CERT®/CC. It will become the dominant CERT and will reduce the government's response time for detecting and responding to computer viruses and worms to 30 minutes by the end of 2004. Contributed by Tom May.
Computer Recovery Team	A group of individuals responsible for assessing damage to the original system, processing data in the interim, and setting up the new system. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Congregate Care	The temporary housing, feeding, and care at suitable facilities of populations displaced by a disaster. Also known as Mass Care. Although Congregate Care is a duty and obligation of local government sometimes handled in large part by the American Red Cross as a supporting federal agency, in large scale disasters the many functions involved are typically performed by such organizations as The Salvation Army, churches, synagogues, mosques, food banks and numerous other ngo's which may or may not be members of a local VOAD (q.v.), as well as by business and industry and spontaneous volunteer groups. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Congregate Care Facility	A public or private building that may be used to lodge, feed or otherwise care for displaced populations. Also known as Mass Care Facility. A properly managed Congregate Care Facility or Mass Care Facility serving the general public on a 24 hour basis requires a trained staff for each of at least two shifts. Generally, assigned space is approximately 40 square feet per person. Such a facility may or may not meet criteria for designation as a "fallout shelter". Because there may not be on-site or other ready access to pre-positioned supplies and equipment, logistical support may be critical to its operation. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Connecting in a Crisis	A British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) initiative designed to foster effective public information during a crisis, especially at a local level. It offers guidance to the emergency planning community on how to engage in effective local partnerships with the BBC so that if a crisis occurs, effective networks are already in place. Reference: <a href="http://www.bbc.uk/connectinginacrisis/index.shtml">www.bbc.uk/connectinginacrisis/index.shtml</a> Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
ConOp	Concept of Operation. Contributed by Tom May.
CONPLAN	Concept of Operations Plan. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Consequence Management	Measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential services and provide emergency relief to business and individuals affected by the consequences of a crisis, such as an act of terrorism. Contributed by Nigel Furlong. (International)
Consortium Agreement	An agreement made by a group of organizations to share processing facilities and/or office facilities, if one member of the group suffers a disaster. SIMILAR TERMS Reciprocal Agreement. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Container Security Initiative (CSI)	A four-part program for a more secure maritime trade environment while accommodating the need for efficiency in global commerce. The program's core consists of: establishing security criteria to identify high-risk containers; pre-screening containers before they arrive at U.S. ports; using technology to pre-screen high-risk containers; and developing and using smart and secure containers. Managed by the U.S. Customs Service, a part of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Contributed by Tom May. (International)

Contamination	The deposit of hazardous material (radioactive, chemical or biologic) on the surfaces of structures, areas, objects, animals, or people following an incident causing the release and distribution of such material. Contributed by Tom May.
Contemporary Disaster Review (CDR)	CDR is an online international journal hosted by the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Millersville University of Pennsylvania, USA. It is a peer reviewed scholarly journal that is freely available to researchers, practitioners, media personnel, as well as the general public. Contributed by Tom May.
Contingency Plan	A contingency plan is a specific procedure and process that describes the alternative methods to be used to respond to a disruption in services caused by a failure or emergency situations. See also Disaster Recovery Plan. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Contingency Planning (1)	Planning for an organization's reaction to incidents or emergencies to ensure the protection of life, safety, health, and the environment; to limit and contain damage to facilities and equipment; to stabilize operational service and public image impacts of an event; and to manage communications about the event. Plans include: emergency response, incident management, crisis communications, and Crisis management team plans. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Contingency Planning (2)	The planning process used to develop a Contingency Plan. ALSO: Disaster Recovery Planning. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Contingency Planning (3)	The instituting of policies and procedures to mitigate the effects of potential emergencies or disasters on an agency's operations and records. Contingency planning is part of the continuity of operations planning required under Federal Preparedness Circulars and other guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Executive Order 12656. Contributed by Tom May. (USA, International)
Continuity	The state or quality of being uninterrupted. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Continuity Management	The processes, procedures, activities, and decisions employed to ensure that an organization can continue to function through an operational interruption. Note This includes all of the processes/plans/actions necessary to achieve success. Contributed by Steve Davis.

Continuity of Governance (COG) (1)	The internal efforts taken at the policy and/or executive level of a private organization to assure the continuity of essential functions across a wide range of potential emergencies by providing for: succession to office and emergency delegations of authority in accordance with customary practice, adopted policy and/or by-laws; safekeeping of essential resources, facilities, and records; and establishment of emergency operating capabilities. Relates to Business Continuity Planning (BCP, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Continuity of Government (COG) (2)	The internal efforts taken at the policy and/or executive level of a national, state or local governmental agency or entity to assure the continuity of essential functions across a wide range of potential emergencies by providing for: succession to office and emergency delegations of authority in accordance with applicable law; safekeeping of essential resources, facilities, and records; and establishment of emergency operating capabilities. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Continuity of Government (COG) (3)	All measures that may be taken to ensure the continuity of essential functions of governments in the event of emergency conditions, including line-of-succession for key decision-makers. Note: May use "Continuity of Governance" to apply same concepts to the private sector. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Continuity of Government (COG) (4)	COG and COOP are terms that were first used to refer to the “shadow government” that was conceived during the Cold War as a way to ensure that the U.S. government would be able to continue in case of nuclear war. In addition, continuity planning was a requirement for state and local governments under the Civil Defense program mandates. Today, COOP planning remains an important planning requirement. While terrorism may be the threat that is leading to the increase in planning efforts, COOP and COG planning will help ensure government services in the face of any hazard. Contemporary COOP and COG activities focus on the jurisdiction’s ability to perform minimum essential government functions during any situation. With the necessary preparations, essential government functions like public safety, public works, and health care can be available under almost any circumstance. Many more routine government functions may also be essential to your community and will need to be included in planning. It is also important that local businesses and other community organizations be included in the process and encouraged to have their own COOP plans. Source AHN Steve Davis. Contributed by Louise Cadle.
Continuity of Operations (COOP) (2)	Efforts to assure continuance of minimum essential functions across a wide range of potential emergencies, including localized acts of nature, accidents, technological and/or attack- related emergencies. Source: Adapted from FEMA, Strategic Plan. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Continuity of Operations (COOP) (3)	The internal efforts of an agency or other entity, public or private, to assure continuance of its minimum essential functions across a wide range of potential emergencies, to include localized acts of nature, accidents, technological and/or attack-related emergencies. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

Continuity Plan	The documentation of a dynamic continuity process. Note The document represents the current baseline of the efforts to date and must be continuously updated. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Continuously Operating Reference Station (CORS)	The Cooperative CORS system provides access to Global Positioning System (GPS) data that are disseminated by organizations other than the National Geodetic Survey (NGS, q.v.). Data from a Cooperative CORS site may also be available from NGS, in which case the site is called a Combo CORS. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Control	The authority to direct strategic and tactical operations in order to complete an assigned function. "Control" includes the ability to direct the activities of other agencies engaged in the completion of a function. "Control" of an assigned function also carries a responsibility for the health and safety of those involved. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Control (UK)	The authority to direct strategic and tactical operations in order to complete an assigned function and includes the ability to direct the activities of other agencies engaged in the completion of that function. The control of the assigned function also carries with it a responsibility for the health and safety of those involved. Contributed by Nigel Furlong. (UK)
Control Room	Centre for the control of the movements and activities of each emergency service's personnel and equipment. Liases with the other services control rooms. Contributed by Nigel Furlong. (UK)
Control Zones	With respect to a hazardous materials incident and to the Emergency Response Guide (ERG, q.v.), designated areas at dangerous goods incidents, based on safety and the degree of hazard. Many terms are used to describe control zones; however, in the Emergency Response Guide, these zones are defined as the hot/exclusion/restricted zone, the warm/contamination reduction/limited access zone, and the cold/support/control zone. EPA Standard Operating Safety Guidelines, OSHA 29 CFR §1910.120, NFPA 472. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Convergence	A weather term associated with horizontal wind flows. Refers to when areas of higher barometric air pressures flow towards the center of low barometric pressure, resulting in a vertical. Contributed by Ed Kostiuik (International)
COOP (1)	Continuity of Operations Plan. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

COOP (2)	Continuity of Operations. COOP and COG are terms that were first used to refer to the “shadow government” that was conceived during the Cold War as a way to ensure that the U.S. government would be able to continue in case of nuclear war. In addition, continuity planning was a requirement for state and local governments under the Civil Defense program mandates. Today, COOP planning remains an important planning requirement. While terrorism may be the threat that is leading to the increase in planning efforts, COOP and COG planning will help ensure government services in the face of any hazard. Contemporary COOP and COG activities focus on the jurisdiction’s ability to perform minimum essential government functions during any situation. With the necessary preparations, essential government functions like public safety, public works, and health care can be available under almost any circumstance. Many more routine government functions may also be essential to your community and will need to be included in planning. It is also important that local businesses and other community organizations be included in the process and encouraged to have their own COOP plans. Source AHN Steve Davis. Contributed by Louise Cadle. (US)
COOP (3)	Continuity of Operations Planning. The internal efforts of an agency or other entity, public or private, to assure continuance of its minimum essential functions across a wide range of potential emergencies, to include localized acts of nature, accidents, technological and/or attack-related emergencies. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Cooperating Agency	An agency supplying assistance other than direct tactical or support functions or resources to the incident control effort (e.g. Red Cross, telephone service, etc.). Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
Cooperative Hot Sites	A hot site owned by a group of organizations available to a group member should a disaster strike. ALSO SEE Hot-Site. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Coordination	(A tentative definition). The harmonious integration of the expertise of all the agencies involved with the goal of effectively and efficiently bringing an incident to a successful conclusion. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Coordinator	(A tentative definition). A person charged with responsibility for allocating and assigning human and materiel resources in time and place in accordance with a plan. Human Resources managers have yet to find a fully adequate definition of "coordinate" for job description purposes and have in general preferred to not use the word "coordinator" in a job title. Contributed by Tom May. (International)



COPS	Community Oriented Policing Services. COPS is an office of the U.S. Attorney General to administer grant programs and advance community policing across the nation. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Cordon	A cordon seals off a controlled area around an incident, preventing exit and denying access to unauthorised persons. Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Corporate Emergency Access System (CEAS)	CEAS allows companies to enter secured zones after an emergency situation with authorized CEAS cards. CEAS is a program sponsored and administered by Business Network of Emergency Resources (BNet, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May
Corporation for National and Community Service	The Corporation for National and Community Service. Established 1993. More than 2 million Americans serve their fellow citizens each year through the Corporation's three main programs: AmeriCorps, Senior Corps, and Learn and Serve America. Members and volunteers serve with national and community nonprofit organizations, faith-based groups, schools, and local agencies to help meet community needs in education, the environment, public safety, homeland security, and other critical areas. As such they have been a disaster resource. The Corporation is part of USA Freedom Corps (q.v.), an interagency initiative to foster a culture of citizenship, service, and responsibility. <a href="http://www.nationalservice.org">www.nationalservice.org</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Corporation for National and Community Service (CN)	CNS provides opportunities for Americans of all ages and backgrounds to serve their communities and country through three programs: Senior Corps, AmeriCorps, and Learn and Serve America. Members and volunteers serve with national and community nonprofit organizations, faith-based groups, schools, and local agencies to help meet community needs in education, the environment, public safety, homeland security, and other critical areas. The Corporation is part of USA Freedom Corps, a White House initiative to foster a culture of citizenship, service, and responsibility, and help all Americans answer the President's Call to Service. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Corps	A unit of The Salvation Army at a level next below Divisional Headquarters (DHQ). The basic service unit of The Salvation Army, whether day-to-day activities or disaster response functions, is the corps community center. Some cities may have several centers. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
CORS	Continuously Operating Reference Station. The Cooperative CORS system provides access to Global Positioning System (GPS, q.v.) data that are disseminated by organizations other than the National Geodetic Survey (NGS, q.v.). Data from a Cooperative CORS site may also be available from NGS, in which case the site is called a Combo CORS. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 - Regulations that require employers to control exposure to hazardous substances by employees to prevent ill health. Source <a href="http://www.hse.gov.uk">www.hse.gov.uk</a> Contributed by Louise Cadle (UK)
Cost Sharing Agreements	Agreements between agencies or jurisdictions to share designated costs related to incidents. Cost Sharing Agreements are normally written but may be oral. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
COTP	Captain of the Port. An officer of the US Coast Guard. The COTP directs Coast Guard law enforcement within an area and enforces regulations for vessels, harbors, and waterfront facilities; anchorages; bridges; safety and security zones; and ports and waterways. The COTP controls the anchorage and movement of any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the territorial waters of the US for the safety and security of US Naval vessels. When designated, the COTP may serve as the Harbor Defense Commander (HDC). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
CPG	Civil Preparedness Guide. CPG's are a series of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) documents. All-hazards planning was put forth in CPG 1-8, Guide for the Development of State and Local Emergency Operations Plans (EOP). In 1996, all-hazards planning was updated with Guide for All-Hazards Emergency Operations Planning: State and Local Guide SLG 101. See All-Hazard Plan. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
CPM	Critical Path Method. Relates to Emergency Response Synchronization Matrix (ERSM, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
CPP	Certified Protection Professional. A certification sponsored by the American Society for Industrial Security International (ASIS, q.v.). Contributed by Steve Davis. (International)
CQB	Close Quarter Battle. CQB may be described as combat at close distance. CQB may result from terrorist attacks. CQB has distinct divisions: firearms, chemical agents, edged and impact weapons, unarmed combat, and arrest/restraint techniques. For bodyguards, CQB is a generic term for combat in close proximity to a Very Important Person (VIP). Military CQB starts with the most deadly force available and scales down when there are no other options. Police and law enforcement CQB scales up from verbal command/communication to use of the least force necessary for compliance through restraint rather than self-defense techniques. Bodyguard CQB starts with avoiding threat, escaping, moving the VIP, to use of defensive force as a last resort. Understanding body language and verbal command may be important for each of the opponents. Contributed by Tom May.

Crate & Ship	A strategy for providing alternate processing capability in a disaster, via contractual arrangements with an equipment supplier to ship replacement hardware within a specified time period. SIMILAR TERMS Guaranteed Replacement, Quick Ship. Contributed by Steve Davis.
CRC	Contamination reduction corridor. Aka contamination reduction zone (CRZ), yellow zone or limited access zone in documents other than the Emergency Response Guide. See Control Zones. Also see EPA Standard Operating Safety Guidelines, OSHA 29 CFR §1910.120, NFPA 472. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
CREST	Community Response Emergency Simulation Training. CREST training is offered by Joint Interagency Training Center - West (JITC - West), an activity of the National Guard Bureau. Relates to Automated Exercise and Assessment System (AEAS, q.v.). <a href="http://www.nici.org">www.nici.org</a> . Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Crisis (1)	An unplanned event that triggers a real, perceived, or possible threat to safety, health, or the environment, or to the organization's reputation or credibility. A crisis has the potential to significantly impact the organization's operations or to pose a significant environmental, economic, reputational, or legal liability. Similar Terms Event and Incident. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Crisis (2)	An acute incident, critical event, or a series of cumulative incidents or circumstances, which, if not handled in an appropriate manner, may dramatically impact an organization's operations, profitability, or reputation. Crises may include natural, technological, socioeconomic, or geopolitical events. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Crisis Action Team (CAT)	A group of individuals that provide a supporting service to the incident manager by providing personnel and resources to assist in mitigating an incident. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Crisis Communication	A process of managing the provision of internal and external information to others during a crisis event. Crisis communications include managing the message, the timing, and the channels involved in crisis information dissemination. Good crisis management is necessary to communicate effectively with the media, employees, customers and stakeholders. The crisis communications function should facilitate the rapid de-escalation of the crisis through timely and effective communications methods.
Crisis Management (1)	The overall coordination of an organization's response to a crisis, in an effective, timely manner, with the goal of avoiding or minimizing damage to the organization's profitability, reputation, or ability to operate. Contributed by Steve Davis.

Crisis management (2)	Measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a crisis or an act of terrorism. Contributed by Nigel Furlong. (International)
Crisis Management Plan	A plan of action designed to support the crisis management team when dealing with a specific emergency situation which might threaten the operations, staff, customers or reputation of an enterprise. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Crisis Management Team (CMT)	A group of executives who direct the recovery operations whilst taking responsibility for the survival and the image of the enterprise. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Crisis Simulation	The process of testing an organization's ability to respond to a crisis in a coordinated, timely, and effective manner, by simulating the occurrence of a specific crisis. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Crisis Support Team (CST) (1)	In commerce and industry, a CST might be assigned to disaster type functions such as: assessment and case management, community information, transition off site for all employees, casualty collection center psychological care for injured employees & medical responders, casualty and fatality notifications for employees' families, and stress-reduction defusings for employee emergency response teams. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Critical National Infrastructure (CNI)	CNI is a term that describes the UK's main telecommunications, banking and finance, energy, transport, essential Government services, and the information technology (IT) networks on which they rely. Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Critical Processes, Functions or Data	Business processes or supporting data which could not be interrupted or unavailable for any significant period (generally 0-24 hours) without jeopardizing operation of the organization. Time frames depend on the organization but these generally represent activities that are vital to the operation of the organization. Sometimes called High Priority Tasks. Contributed by Steve Davis.
CRZ	Contamination reduction zone. Aka contamination reduction corridor (CRC), yellow zone or limited access zone in documents other than the Emergency Response Guide. See Control Zones. Also see EPA Standard Operating Safety Guidelines, OSHA 29 CFR §1910.120, NFPA 472. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

CSA	Canadian Standards Association. A not-for-profit membership-based association serving business, industry, government and consumers in Canada and the global marketplace. The CSA works in Canada and around the world to develop standards that enhance public safety and health, advance the quality of life, preserve the environment, and facilitate trade. Contributed by Tom May. (Canada)
CSC	Certified Security and Safety Consultant. Contributed by Steve Davis. (International)
CSEPP	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program. CSEPP is an emergency response program to mitigate accidents during both storage and for disposal with respect to hazardous military materials, including chemical weapons. CSEPP is managed jointly by the Army and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Under a 1988 Memorandum of Understanding, the Army is responsible for on-post preparedness plans and training and FEMA for off-post preparedness plans and training. The Office of National Preparedness (ONP, q.v.) is FEMA's administrative unit. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
CSG	Council of State Governments. CSG is an organization offering states, territories and commonwealths networking, collaborative and problem-solving partnerships. CSG provides national and regional services and programs to help state officials govern better and smarter, facilitates international leadership exchanges around the globe, and joins with other organizations to advise on matters of public safety and security. CSG is an active sponsor of the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May.
CSHS	Center for State Homeland Security. CSHS supports state and local governments to carry out their crucial role in homeland security while supporting the evolution of a national strategy across all levels of government and the private sector. CSHS supports strategic planning and facilitates widespread and timely access to the best available information, facilities and tools. The Center is a non-profit partnership where the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA, q.v.), the Adjutants General Association of the United States (AGAUS, q.v.) and Mitretek Systems jointly undertake project activities and govern the Center under the auspices of an advisory board. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
CSI	Container Security Initiative. A four-part program for a more secure maritime trade environment while accommodating the need for efficiency in global commerce. The program's core consists of: establishing security criteria to identify high-risk containers; pre-screening containers before they arrive at U.S. ports; using technology to pre-screen high-risk containers; and developing and using smart and secure containers. Managed by the U.S. Customs Service, a part of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Contributed by Tom May. (International)

CSIA	Central Sponsor for Information Assurance. CSIA is a unit of the UK Cabinet Office that works in partnership with the private and public sectors, and international counterparts, to help safeguard the UK's Information Technology (IT) and Telecommunications services. Reference: <a href="http://www.knowledgenetwork.gov.uk/CO/KIMSCSIA.nsf">www.knowledgenetwork.gov.uk/CO/KIMSCSIA.nsf</a> Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
CSIS	Center for Strategic and International Studies. A private, non-partisan research institution that helps to develop national and international public policy. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
CST (1)	Crisis Support Team. In commerce and industry, a CST might be assigned to disaster type functions such as: assessment and case management, community information, transition off site for all employees, casualty collection center psychological care for injured employees & medical responders, casualty and fatality notifications for employees' families, and stress-reduction defusings for employee emergency response teams. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
CST (2)	Civil Support Team. Initially referred to as RAID, Rapid Assessment and Initial Detection Teams, the National Guard has equipped and certified Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams (WMD-CST) to respond to terrorist incidents involving Weapons of Mass Destruction, as well as other disasters and catastrophic events, both natural and man made. The mission is to assist local first-responders in determining the nature of terrorist attacks and other disasters, provide medical and technical advice, and pave the way for identification and arrival of follow-on assets. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
CSTI	California Specialized Training Institute. The training arm of the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES). One of the earliest and most comprehensive emergency management training centers. Administration at Camp San Luis Obispo, California adjacent to the National Interagency Civil-Military Institute (NICI). CSTI offers year-round training in emergency management, criminal justice, public information and hazardous materials at Camp San Luis Obispo and at ad hoc sites across the state. Other training centers, including FEMA's Emergency Management Institute in Emmitsburg, Maryland, have been modeled on CSTI. Contributed by Tom May. (California)
CTA	Canadian Transportation Agency. With regard to air, rail, and marine transport, the CTA administers transportation legislation and government policies for an efficient and accessible transportation system by education, consultation and essential regulation. Contributed by Tom May. (Canada)
CTC	Conference and Training Center. Located at Mount Weather (MWEAC, q.v.) in Virginia, the CTC provides training facilities to support Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) training activities as well as other federal agency training and conferencing. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

CTPAT	Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism. C-TPAT is a joint effort of the U.S. Customs Service and business and trade organizations for a cost effective Supply Chain Security program. Business participation is voluntary. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Customs and Border Protection (CBP)	U.S. Customs and Border Protection. CBP is the unified border agency within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). CBP combined the inspectional workforces and broad border authorities of U.S. Customs, U.S. Immigration, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and the entire U.S. Border Patrol. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPA)	C-TPAT is a joint effort of the U.S. Customs Service and business and trade organizations for a cost effective Supply Chain Security program. Business participation is voluntary. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

## D

D & C	Direction and Control. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Damage Assessment	The process of assessing the physical damages resulting from a disaster or emergency and the resulting recovery time and cost estimates. A damage assessment may also serve as the basis for the Governor's request to the President for a declaration of Emergency or Major Disaster. Metrics a monetary figure for repair costs and a time estimate for recovery. Contributed by Steve Davis.
DAO	Data Assimilation Office. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) office tasked with advancing the state of the art of data assimilation. Producing research-quality assimilated global data sets for advancing our understanding of Earth system and climate change. Source: <a href="http://polar.gsfc.nasa.gov/index.php">http://polar.gsfc.nasa.gov/index.php</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn (US)
DARPA	Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency. DARPA is the central research and development organization for the Department of Defense (DoD). It manages and directs selected basic and applied research and development projects for DoD, and pursues research and technology where risk and payoff are both very high and where success may provide dramatic advances for traditional military roles and missions. <a href="http://www.darpa.mil">www.darpa.mil</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

DART (1)	Downed Aircraft Rescue Transmitter used by Civil Air Patrol and the United States Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC). Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
DART (2)	Disaster Action Response Team. A varietal name for Disaster Action Team (DAT, q.v.) and for Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART, q.v.) as sometimes used by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID, q.v.). Local DARTs are commonly part of a neighborhood community preparedness program. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
DART (3)	Disaster Assistance Response Team. Aka Disaster Action Response Team. Under the U. S. Agency for International Development (USAID, q.v.), following a devastating disaster and an official disaster declaration, a DART may be deployed to provide emergency humanitarian assistance. DARTs commonly provide short-term disaster relief and coordination. Relief commodities provided include medical supplies, hygiene kits, plastic sheeting, five-gallon water jugs and wool blankets. Relief supplies may be pre-positioned. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
DAT	Disaster Action Team. An emergency response team typically pre-organized for assigned functions or activities. Team members may have training and skills in various specialties. DATs are used by business and industry, government, and non-governmental organizations. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Data Center Recovery	The component of Disaster Recovery which deals with the restoration, at an alternate location, of data centers services and computer processing capabilities. Similar term: Mainframe Recovery. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Data Center Relocation	The relocation of an organization's entire data processing operation Contributed by Steve Davis.
Database Shadowing	A data backup of database maintained at a remote data center maintained in real-time. Contributed by Steve Davis.
DCI	Director of Central Intelligence. A federal officer with a dual role created by the National Security Act of 1947. Heading up the Intelligence Community as a whole this officer coordinates intelligence from a range of agencies including the National Security Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Reconnaissance Office, the National Imagery and Mapping Agency, the intelligence-collecting parts of the FBI, and others. As Director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), this officer is the chief executive of an agency that gathers human intelligence, analyzes and interprets all of the intelligence collected by the U.S. government, and conducts covert operations. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)



DDP	Doctors for Disaster Preparedness. DDP promotes homeland defense and prudent preparedness for disasters of all kinds, including war and terrorism. DDP provides an online download, Nuclear War Survival Skills, consisting of authoritative information developed and tested at Oak Ridge National Laboratory for life-saving under adverse conditions. DDP considers Civil Defense as 'The Forgotten Defense'. It sees a defenseless nation absent a program of shelters stocked against the effects of nuclear and other weapons. Located in Tucson, Arizona. Affiliated with Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine (OISM, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
DDPS	Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport. The governmental level commitment to Civil Protection in Switzerland. It has two priority missions of equal importance entrusted to it: providing aid in the event of disaster; and, in other emergencies, protecting the public in the event of armed conflict. (Comment: An interesting mix for a government department!) Source Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (Switzerland)
Dealing with Disaster	UK Government guidance for its departments and other responders on the response to major incidents. Source: Various. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
DEAS	Digital Emergency Alert System. DEAS, managed by the Department of Homeland Security, improves public alert and warning during times of national crisis through the use of local public television's digital television broadcasts. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Declaration (Disaster Declaration)	The formal action by the President to make a State eligible for major disaster or emergency assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Declaration Fee	A one-time fee, charged by an Alternate Facility provider, to a customer who declares a disaster. SIMILAR TERMS Notification Fee. NOTE: Some recovery vendors apply the declaration fee against the first few days of recovery. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Decontamination	A physical and/or chemical process to minimize the spread of contaminants. Such contaminants may be associated with persons, animals, equipment, land, structures or commodities. A narrow definition is in the National Fire Protection Association's NFPA 472 standard: "The physical or chemical process of reducing and preventing the spread of contaminants from persons and equipment used at a hazardous materials incident." Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Decontamination (1)	The reduction or removal of hazardous material (radioactive, chemical or biologic) from a structure, area, object, animal or person. Appropriate decontamination practice may be simple or complex. When complex, the need is for teams with specialized skills, equipment and supplies. Decontamination may be accomplished by: 1) treating the contaminated

surfaces so as to remove or decrease the potency of the contaminating material, 2) letting the material stay in place until radioactivity is decreased as a result of natural decay, or until adverse chemical or biological properties naturally dissipate or dilute, 3) covering the contaminated surfaces, 4) flushing with water. Poor management of decontamination may result in wide spread contamination. A decontamination procedure that physically removes hazardous material should not transfer that same material to another critical site or object in concentrated form. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

Decontamination (2)

With respect to a hazardous materials incident and to the Emergency Response Guide (ERG, q.v.), the removal of dangerous goods from personnel and equipment to the extent necessary to prevent potential adverse health effects. Always avoid direct or indirect contact with dangerous goods; however, if contact occurs, personnel should be decontaminated as soon as possible. Since the methods used to decontaminate personnel and equipment differ from one chemical to another, contact the chemical manufacturer, through the appropriate agency to determine the correct procedure. Contaminated clothing and equipment should be removed after use and stored in a controlled area (warm/contamination reduction/limited access zone) until cleanup procedures can be initiated. In some cases, protective clothing and equipment cannot be decontaminated and must be disposed of in a proper manner. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

Dedicated Line

A preestablished point-to-point communication link between computer terminals and a computer processor, or between distributed processors, that does not require dial-up access. Contributed by Steve Davis.

Defence Nuclear Biological Chemical Centre (DNBCC)

Sited at Winterbourne Gunner not far from Porton Down, DNBCC is the nuclear, biological chemical (NBC) training centre for UK chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) training of military and emergency service personnel. Reference: [www.mod.uk/issues/portondownvolunteers/winterbourne.htm](http://www.mod.uk/issues/portondownvolunteers/winterbourne.htm). Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)

Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)

The Department of Defense (DOD) provides DSCA in response to requests, or when appropriate under the circumstances and the law, for assistance during domestic incidents to include terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. DSCA refers to DOD support provided by federal military forces, DOD civilians and contract personnel, and DOD agencies and components, to include National Guard components when federalized. The Secretary of Defense retains command of all military forces and DOD entities. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)

Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA)

Established 1998. DTRA is an entity within the Department of Defense (DoD) for an intellectual infrastructure that deals with the challenge of weapons of mass destruction. DTRA brings together into one organization the principal DoD organizations with weapons-of-mass destruction expertise. DTRA provides a unified, consistent approach to deterring, reducing and countering weapons of mass destruction. DTRA's four

essential functions: combat support, technology development, threat control, and threat reduction. DTRA executes technology security activities; cooperative threat reduction programs; arms control treaty monitoring and on-site inspection; force protection; nuclear, biological and chemical defense and counterproliferation. Under DTRA, Department of Defense resources, expertise and capabilities are applied to the present and future WMD threat and, with respect to homeland security, in both the public and private sectors. A 529-page legal manual is a comprehensive record of federal and state emergency laws. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. A department of the UK's Government. DEFRA's aims are sustainable development, which means a better quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come, including:- a better environment at home and internationally, and sustainable use of natural resources; economic prosperity through sustainable farming, fishing, food, water and other industries that meet consumer requirements: thriving economies and communities in rural areas and a countryside for all to enjoy. Source <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk">www.defra.gov.uk</a> Contributed by Louise Cadle. (UK)
Delegation of Authority	A statement provided to the Incident Commander (IC) by the agency executive delegating authority and assigning responsibility. Many agencies require written Delegation of Authority to be given to Incident Commanders. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
DEMOB	Demobilization. Used under the Incident Command System (ICS). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)	DHS is a cabinet level agency of the U.S. Government. The Secretary of DHS is in the top tier of the several members of the President's cabinet, along with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, and the Attorney General. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Department of Justice (DOJ)	An agency under the Attorney General, a senior member of the President's cabinet. DOJ's Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP, q.v.) is the program office for enhancing the capacity of state and local jurisdictions to respond to and mitigate the consequences of incidents of domestic terrorism. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Department of Labor (DOL)	The Secretary of Labor is a member of the President's cabinet. Relates to Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Departmental Recovery Team	A group of individuals responsible for performing recovery procedures specific to their department. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Depleted Uranium (DU)	The relative danger of Depleted Uranium (DU) should be compared to the release of radioactive uranium and thorium from coal-fired power plants, in the amount of 2,000 tons per year in the United States according to a report by the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Update: scientific studies released in February and March, 2003 did not prove a link between exposure to depleted uranium used in NATO weapons in the Balkans and the onset of cancer or other illnesses. These studies were conducted by experts from the World Health Organization, a United Nations agency. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (DTCC)	DTCC, through its subsidiaries, provides clearance, settlement and information services for equities, corporate and municipal bonds, government and mortgage-backed securities, over-the-counter credit derivatives and emerging market debt trades. DTCC's depository also provides custody and asset servicing for millions of securities issues from the United States and 100 other countries and territories. In addition, DTCC is a leading processor of mutual funds and insurance transactions, linking funds and carriers with their distribution networks. DTCC has operating facilities in multiple locations in the United States and overseas. DTCC, as a critical part of the financial infrastructure, has a business continuity plan. Contributed by Tom May.
DERA	Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Response Association, International. DERA assists communities worldwide in disaster preparedness, response and recovery, and serves as a professional association linking professionals, volunteers, and organizations active in all phases of emergency management. <a href="http://www.disasters.org/">www.disasters.org/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Designated Official	The Executive Officer or the alternate highest ranking official or designee selected by the organization. Contributed by Steve Davis.
DEST	Domestic Emergency Support Team. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Destroyed	A classification for an item or building that is a total loss or is damaged to the extent that it is not usable and not economically repairable. Used by FEMA in damage assessments. Metrics Monetary value of loss. Contributed by Steve Davis.

DFI International	Originally established as Defense Forecasts, Inc. Subsequently known as DFI International. A private company for developing products of analytical rigor and quality as a research, analysis, knowledge management, and consulting firm serving numerous clients in private industry and the federal government. DFI International is comprised of two sister corporations: DFI Corporate Services and DFI Government Services, with DFI International remaining as the parent management company. Relates to Lessons Learned Information Sharing (LLIS) and to National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism (MIPT). Contributed by Tom May.
DFO	Disaster Field Office. An office established jointly by the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO, q.v.) and State Coordinating Officer within or near an impacted area for federal and state officials to coordinate disaster assistance and recovery efforts. The DFO houses the FCO and Emergency Response Team (ERT), and where possible, the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and support staff. Relates to Emergency Operations Vehicle (EOV) and to Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS). Contributed by Steve Davis.
DGAC	Dangerous Goods Advisory Council. Contributed by Tom May.
DGXI	Directorate Generale XI (Environment) - is one of 36 Directorates-General (DGs) and specialised services which make up the European Commission. Civil Protection sits within this Directorate. Its main role is to initiate and define new environmental legislation and to ensure that measures, which have been agreed, are actually put into practice in the Member States. The Environment DG is based largely in Brussels and has around 550 staff. Source Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (Europe)
DH	A housing program of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). FEMA's Disaster Housing Program (DH) is for victims of a disaster who have longer-term housing needs. It offers several types of assistance, including services and grants to help people repair their homes. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
DHQ	Divisional Headquarters. As used by The Salvation Army, the level next below Territorial Headquarters (THQ) and above a Corps. The basic service unit of The Salvation Army, whether day-to-day activities or disaster response functions, is the Corps (q.v.). Contribution by Tom May (USA)
DHS	Department of Homeland Security. A cabinet level agency of the U.S. Government. The Secretary of DHS is in the top tier of the several members of the President's cabinet, along with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, and the Attorney General. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Dial Backup Line	The use of dial-up communication lines as a backup to dedicated lines. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Digital Emergency Alert System (DEAS)	DEAS, managed by the Department of Homeland Security, improves public alert and warning during times of national crisis through the use of local public television's digital television broadcasts. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Direct Effects	The immediate emissions of a nuclear burst considered most hazardous; namely, blast, heat, and initial nuclear radiation. Structural damage may occur from the blast effect and fires may occur from the heat effect. The initial nuclear radiation includes neutrons which are highly penetrating of most materials and exceedingly harmful to living tissue. In addition, neutron radiation will induce radioactivity in certain elements causing them to emit hazardous radiation thereafter. Radioactive fallout is an indirect rather than a direct effect. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Director of Central Intelligence (DCI)	A federal officer with a dual role created by the National Security Act of 1947. Heading up the Intelligence Community as a whole this officer coordinates intelligence from a range of agencies including the National Security Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Reconnaissance Office, the National Imagery and Mapping Agency, the intelligence-collecting parts of the FBI, and others. As Director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), this officer is the chief executive of an agency that gathers human intelligence, analyzes and interprets all of the intelligence collected by the U.S. government, and conducts covert operations. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Dirty bomb	A dirty bomb consists of conventional explosive(s) attached to some kind of radioactive material, which spreads contamination by radioactive elements when the device goes off. Though a dirty bomb is sometimes described as a poor man's nuclear weapon, it does not produce a nuclear explosion. A dirty bomb is considered an ideal terrorist weapon since it can wreak havoc beyond its physical consequences. According to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) fact sheet on dirty bombs, the panic that could follow an attack might be more harmful than the explosion itself, and the radiative materials that are spread. Alternative reports place an emphasis on fear with minimal panic. Important infrastructure may be unusable for an extended time pending decontamination. Relates to Radioactive Dispersal Device (RDD, q.v.) Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Disaster (1)	An event that creates an inability to provide critical functions for a significant period of time. Normally this is a widespread event causing destruction and distress; however, while this may include a large-scale event, as in a "natural disaster," a localized event may present sufficient impact to an organization or community to be classified as a disaster. See also Business Interruption; Emergency, Outage; Catastrophe. Contributed by Steve Davis.

Disaster (2)	Any occurrence of widespread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property resulting from a natural, technological, or manmade incident, including but not limited to earthquake, explosion, fire, flood, high water, hostile actions, hurricanes, landslide, mudslide, storms, tidal wave, tornado, wind-driven water, or other disasters. An event in which a community or organization undergoes severe danger and incurs, or is threatened to incur, such losses to persons and/or property that the resources available are exceeded. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Disaster (3)	An unexpected occurrence inflicting widespread destruction and distress and having long-term adverse effects on agency operations. Each federal agency defines what a long-term adverse effect is in relation to its most critical program activities. Contributed by Tom May. (USA, International)
Disaster Action Response Team (DART)	A varietal name for Disaster Action Team (DAT, q.v.) and for Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART, q.v.) as sometimes used by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID, q.v.). Local DARTs are commonly part of a neighborhood community preparedness program. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Disaster Analysis	The collection, reporting and analysis of disaster related damages to determine the impact of the damage and to facilitate emergency management of resources and services to the stricken area. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART)	Aka Disaster Action Response Team. Under the U. S. Agency for International Development (USAID, q.v.), following a devastating disaster and an official disaster declaration, a DART may be deployed to provide emergency humanitarian assistance. DARTs commonly provide short-term disaster relief and coordination. Relief commodities provided include medical supplies, hygiene kits, plastic sheeting, five-gallon water jugs and wool blankets. Relief supplies may be pre-positioned. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Disaster box	An initial supply of disaster recovery materials. Contributed by Tom May. (International).
Disaster Field Office (DFO)	An office established jointly by the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO, q.v.) and State Coordinating Officer within or near an impacted area for federal and state officials to coordinate disaster assistance and recovery efforts. The DFO houses the FCO and Emergency Response Team (ERT), and where possible, the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and support staff. Relates to Emergency Operations Vehicle (EOV) and to Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS). Contributed by Steve Davis.

Disaster Finder	A search service provided by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Solid Earth and Natural Hazards Program. NASA's Disaster Finder has a searchable index of disaster-related web sites for information about mitigation, preparedness, warnings, response, recovery, relief, education & training, research, observing systems, emergency management systems, GIS software, etc. to help monitor, predict and locate disasters. <a href="http://disasterfinder.gsfc.nasa.gov/">http://disasterfinder.gsfc.nasa.gov/</a> Also see NASA's Disaster Finder. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Disaster Management Information System (DMIS)	DMIS is an Internet/Intranet web site on disaster management issues, from which users can access real time information on disaster trends, internal and external resources, tools and databases. It includes early warning and emergency monitoring systems to support disaster preparedness and prediction as well as decision-making during emergency situations, on-line databases, reference material for best practice and links to relevant web sites. A number of countries have set up DMIS according to their own specific needs. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Disaster Management Interoperability Services (DMI)	DMIS is part of the Disaster Management Egov Initiative. DMI-Services provides a suite of functionality that falls into three major categories: Tactical Information Exchange; Expert Reference; Tools. Participation requires registration and validation. DMIS may register an organization active in the Emergency Management community as a Collaborative Operations Group (COG). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT)	A DMAT consists of professional and paraprofessional medical personnel, supported by logistical and administrative staff, to provide emergency medical care. DMATs are assigned, on request of state and local authorities, to supplement local medical capacity in major disasters and mass casualty incidents. DMAT duties include triage, austere medical care, and preparing patients for evacuation. DMATs operate under the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) which is a part of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Specialized teams handle burns, pediatrics, crush injuries, surgery, mental health and incidents involving weapons of mass destruction. DMAT members are compensated as part-time federal employees. Relates to National Disaster Medical System (NDMS, q.v.) and Disaster Mortuary Team (DMORT, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Disaster Mitigation Facility for the Caribbean (DMFC)	DMFC is a joint program of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA, q.v.) for national hazard mitigation. Relates to a model policy for natural and technological hazards to be used by CDERA's participating states and CDB's borrowing member countries. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Disaster Mortuary Team (DMORT)	A DMORT, available on request, works under guidance of local authorities to recover, identify, and process deceased victims in mass fatality incidents. The National Disaster Medical System (NDMS, q.v.), a part of the Department of Health and Human Services, provides DMORTs through the National Foundation for Mortuary Care (NFMC). DMORTs are directed by NDMS in conjunction with a Regional Coordinator. DMORT



teams consist of private citizens, compensated as temporary federal employees, who have expertise as Funeral Directors, Medical Examiners, Coroners, Pathologists, Forensic Anthropologists, Medical Records Technicians and Transcribers, Finger Print Specialists, Forensic Odontologists, Dental Assistants, X-ray Technicians, Mental Health Specialists, Computer Professionals, Administrative support staff, and Security and Investigative personnel. NFMC maintains a Mobile Mortuary Container ready for deployment with work station assignments and prepackaged equipment and supplies. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Disaster Plan	Written policies, practices, procedures and resource lists intended to prevent or minimize damage to human resources and physical infrastructure and to organizational records resulting from disasters. Relates to Disaster Recovery Team, q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Disaster Planning	Contingency planning done by an organization for coping with a disastrous situation Business continuity planning ensures the continuation of regular operations in the face of disaster. It goes beyond conventional disaster planning in ensuring availability of pre-disaster resources for interruption-free operations. In today's dynamic business environment, it is imperative for the organization to do contingency planning and develop a security blueprint for future actions. Such a blueprint guides the organization through the steps required for disaster recovery and business continuity, examine the continuity strategy and looks at avenues to plan successfully for disaster recovery and uninterrupted business operations under disaster conditions. Relates to BNet, q.v. Contributed by Tom May.
Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Response Assoc	Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Response Association, International. DERA assists communities worldwide in disaster preparedness, response and recovery, and serves as a professional association linking professionals, volunteers, and organizations active in all phases of emergency management. <a href="http://www.disasters.org/">www.disasters.org/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Disaster Prevention	Measures employed to prevent, detect, or contain incidents which, if unchecked, could result in disaster. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Disaster Prevention Checklist	A questionnaire used to assess preventative measures in areas of operations such as overall security, software, data files, data entry reports, microcomputers, and personnel. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Disaster Recovery	With respect to Information Technology (IT), the ability to recover data following an incident. Contributed by Tom May.

Disaster Recovery (DR) (1)	The ability to respond to an interruption in services by implementing a disaster recovery plan to restore an organization's critical business functions. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Disaster Recovery (DR) (2)	Business Continuity (BC), Crisis Management (CM), Business Resumption (BR), and Disaster Recovery (DR) are phrases describing activities that can be distinctive from one another, but tend to be used somewhat interchangeably, when applied by business and industry. Contributed by Tom May.
Disaster Recovery Administrator	The individual responsible for documenting recovery activities and tracking recovery progress. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Disaster Recovery Center (DRC)	A center set up in the disaster area where individual disaster victims may receive information concerning available assistance, and apply for the programs for which they are eligible. Disaster Recovery Center will house representatives of the federal, state, and local agencies that deal directly with the needs of the individual victim. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Disaster Recovery Coordinator	The Disaster Recovery Coordinator may be responsible for overall recovery of an organization or unit(s). SIMILAR TERMS Business Recovery Coordinator. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Disaster Recovery Information Exchange (DRIE)	A volunteer organization consisting of chapters across Canada. DRIE Canada promotes professionalism, facilitates the exchange of ideas, and is a source of information and education for contingency planners. <a href="http://www.drie.org/">www.drie.org/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (Canada)
Disaster Recovery Institute International (DRII)	DRII, aka DRI International, is a non-profit organization to: promote a base of common knowledge for the business continuity planning/disaster recovery industry through education, assistance, and publication of the standard resource base; certify qualified individuals in the discipline; and promote the credibility and professionalism of certified individuals. For a common body of knowledge (standards), DRII publishes "Professional Practices for Business Continuity Planners". Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Disaster Recovery Journal (DRJ)	Although business continuity is the focus, many articles are mainframe-related. DRJ hosts an annual conference. Contributed by Tom May.

Disaster Recovery Period	The time period between a disaster and a return to normal functions, during which the disaster recovery plan is employed. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Disaster Recovery Plan	The document that defines the resources, actions, tasks and data required to manage the business recovery process in the event of a business interruption. The plan is designed to assist in restoring the business process within the stated disaster recovery goals. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP)	The document that defines the resources, actions, tasks and data required to manage the business recovery process in the event of a business interruption. The plan is designed to assist in restoring the business process within the stated disaster recovery goals. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Disaster Recovery Planning	The technological aspect of business continuity planning. The advance planning and preparations which are necessary to minimize loss and ensure continuity of the critical business functions of an organization in the event of disaster. SIMILAR TERMS Contingency planning; business resumption planning; corporate contingency planning; business interruption planning; disaster preparedness. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Disaster Recovery Software	An application program developed to assist an organization in writing a comprehensive disaster recovery plan. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Disaster Recovery Team (DRT)	A working team of individuals, typically with a range of individual skills, who are trained to respond appropriately during disasters to protect human and infrastructure resources and organizational records, to conduct successful recovery operations, and to re-establish organizational services and functions. Relates to Disaster Plan, q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Disaster Recovery Teams (Business Recovery Teams)	A structured group of teams ready to take control of the recovery operations if a disaster should occur. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Disaster Research (DR)	An electronic, moderated e-mail newsletter published by the Natural Hazards Center (q.v.) located at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, USA. Published approximately twice monthly. Contains some of the news items that appear in the center's printed periodical, Natural Hazards Observer (q.v.), and timely articles. Also contains queries and messages. Worldwide distribution via Internet. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA)	DUA is administered by the Department of Labor (DOL, q.v.). Under the DUA program any individual who is unemployed as a "direct" result of a major disaster that is presidentially declared is entitled to benefit assistance while such individual is unemployed. the rules for such assistance are found in the Federal Register, Vol. 68, No. 44 (March 6, 2003) on pages 10932 to 10937 at <a href="http://www.access.gpo.gov">www.access.gpo.gov</a> . Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Disaster, Catastrophic	An event which produces severe and widespread damages of such a magnitude as to result in the requirement for significant resources from outside the affected area to provide the necessary response. A Catastrophic Disaster is defined as an event that results in large numbers of deaths and injuries; causes extensive damage or destruction of facilities that provide and sustain human needs; produces an overwhelming demand on organizational, state, and local response resources and mechanisms; causes a severe long-term effect on general economic activity; and severely affects public and private sector capabilities to begin and sustain response activities. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Disaster, Major	As defined under P.L. 93-288, any natural catastrophe, (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, 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. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Distributed Processing	Use of computers at various locations, typically interconnected via communication links for the purpose of data access and/or transfer. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Diurnal	A weather term to describe the daily heating and cooling cycle of a specific location. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
Divert	Divert is a word used as an directive by healthcare agencies such as hospitals and Emergency Medical Services that no more patients can be accepted at specified facilities and that transport of patients is directed to alternative facilities. Contributed by Tom May.
DMAT (1)	Disaster Medical Assistance Team. DMAT is usually a regional group of volunteer medical professionals and support personnel with the ability to quickly move into a disaster area and provide medical care. Under the control of the U.S. Public Health Service, DMAT's can rapidly deploy for any type of disaster that requires an immediate medial response. Although Domestic in Nature, many countries are now patterning DMAT teams after the United States. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk.

DMAT (2)	Disaster Medical Assistance Team. A DMAT consists of professional and paraprofessional medical personnel, supported by logistical and administrative staff, to provide emergency medical care. DMATs are assigned, on request of state and local authorities, to supplement local medical capacity in major disasters and mass casualty incidents. DMAT duties include triage, austere medical care, and preparing patients for evacuation. DMATs operate under the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) which is a part of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Specialized teams handle burns, pediatrics, crush injuries, surgery, mental health and incidents involving weapons of mass destruction. DMAT members are compensated as part-time federal employees. Relates to National Disaster Medical System (NDMS, q.v.) and Disaster Mortuary Team (DMORT, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
DMFC	Disaster Mitigation Facility for the Caribbean. DMFC is a joint program of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA, q.v.) for national hazard mitigation. Relates to a model policy for natural and technological hazards to be used by CDERA's participating states and CDB's borrowing member countries. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
DMIA Task Force	Data Management Improvement Act Task Force. A federal task force activated early 2002 to advise and recommend on implementing an electronic tracking system that detects terrorists, criminals, and dangerous cargo at hundreds of United States ports of entry, i.e. airports, seaports and land border crossings. The goal is to enhance border security while avoiding a negative impact on commercial and non-commercial traffic. The Task Force includes six federal agencies, two state and local government organizations, and nine private sector organizations. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
DMIS (1)	Disaster Management Information Systems. DMIS is an Internet/Intranet web-based working tool on disaster management issues, from which users can access real time information on disaster trends, internal and external resources, tools and databases. Access is restricted to Red Crescent and Red Cross staff working in National Societies, delegations and Geneva headquarters. DMIS is an initiative of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC, q.v.). Relates to Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (VCA). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
DMIS (2)	Disaster Management Information System. DMIS has a digital database under a GIS environment that provides information for decision makers and encompasses information on natural resources, physical conditions and socio-economic conditions. The integration of these data sets aids in a process for systematic planning and management of resources as well as disaster situations. As applied in Maharashtra State, India a large quantity of spatial data has been generated. Contributed by Tom May. (India)

- DMIS (3) Disaster Management Information System. DMIS is an Internet/Intranet web site on disaster management issues, from which users can access real time information on disaster trends, internal and external resources, tools and databases. It includes early warning and emergency monitoring systems to support disaster preparedness and prediction as well as decision-making during emergency situations, on-line databases, reference material for best practice and links to relevant web sites. A number of countries have set up DMIS according to their own specific needs. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
- DMIS (4) Disaster Management Interoperability Services. DMIS is part of the Disaster Management Egov Initiative. DMI-Services provides a suite of functionality that falls into three major categories: Tactical Information Exchange; Expert Reference; Tools. Participation requires registration and validation. DMIS may register an organization active in the Emergency Management community as a Collaborative Operations Group (COG). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- DMORT (1) Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team. DMORT assists local authorities during a Mass Fatality Incident. A Mass fatality incident can be defined as, 'An incident where more deaths occur than can be handled by local resources'. DMORT is a program of the US Dept. of Health and Human Services that responds ONLY when requested. DMORT may be requested by any municipality in need by going through the departmental procedures for requesting federal assistance. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (US)
- DMORT (2) Disaster Mortuary Team. A DMORT, available on request, works under guidance of local authorities to recover, identify, and process deceased victims in mass fatality incidents. The National Disaster Medical System (NDMS, q.v.), a part of the Department of Health and Human Services, provides DMORTs through the National Foundation for Mortuary Care (NFMC). DMORTs are directed by NDMS in conjunction with a Regional Coordinator. DMORT teams consist of private citizens, compensated as temporary federal employees, who have expertise as Funeral Directors, Medical Examiners, Coroners, Pathologists, Forensic Anthropologists, Medical Records Technicians and Transcribers, Finger Print Specialists, Forensic Odontologists, Dental Assistants, X-ray Technicians, Mental Health Specialists, Computer Professionals, Administrative support staff, and Security and Investigative personnel. NFMC maintains a Mobile Mortuary Container ready for deployment with work station assignments and prepackaged equipment and supplies. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- DMORT (3) Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT), National Disaster Medical System (NDMS). A DMORT is a volunteer group of medical and forensic personnel, usually from the same geographic region, that has formed a response team under the guidance of the NDMS (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in victim identification, mortuary services, and forensic pathology and anthropology methods. Usually includes a mix of medical examiners, coroners, pathologists, forensic anthropologists, medical records

technicians, fingerprint technicians, forensic odontologists, dental assistants, radiologists, funeral directors, mental health professionals, and support personnel. DMORTs are mission-tailored on an ad-hoc basis, and usually deploy only with personnel and equipment specifically required for current mission. Contributed by Tom May.

DMR

Disaster Management Response. Contributed by Tom May.

DNBCC

Defence Nuclear Biological Chemical Centre. Sited at Winterbourne Gunner not far from Porton Down, DNBCC is the nuclear, biological chemical (NBC) training centre for UK chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) training of military and emergency service personnel. Reference: [www.mod.uk/issues/portondownvolunteers/winterbourne.htm](http://www.mod.uk/issues/portondownvolunteers/winterbourne.htm). Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)

DND

Department of National Defence. The Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Preparedness (OCIPEP, q.v.) is a civilian agency within DND. Contributed by Tom May. (Canada)

Doctors for Disaster Preparedness (DDP)

DDP promotes homeland defense and prudent preparedness for disasters of all kinds, including war and terrorism. DDP provides an online download, Nuclear War Survival Skills, consisting of authoritative information developed and tested at Oak Ridge National Laboratory for life-saving under adverse conditions. DDP considers Civil Defense as The Forgotten Defense. It sees a defenseless nation absent a program of shelters stocked against the effects of nuclear and other weapons. Located in Tucson, Arizona. Affiliated with Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine (OISM, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

DOD

Department of Defense. Contributed by Steve Davis. (US)

DoD-GEIS, GEIS

Global Emerging Infections Surveillance and Response System. DoD-GEIS is designed to strengthen the prevention of, surveillance of and response to infectious diseases that are a threat to military personnel and families, reduce medical readiness, or present a risk to national security. In 1996 the mission of the Department of Defense (DoD) expanded to include support of global surveillance, training, research, and response to emerging infectious disease threats. The Executive Agent function is carried out by the Department of the Army. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

DOE	Department of Energy. Contributed by Steve Davis. (US)
DOJ (1)	Department of Justice. Contributed by Steve Davis. (US)
DOJ (2)	Department of Justice. An agency under the Attorney General, a senior member of the President's cabinet. DOJ's Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP, q.v.) is the program office for enhancing the capacity of state and local jurisdictions to respond to and mitigate the consequences of incidents of domestic terrorism. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
DOL	U. S. Department of Labor. The Secretary of Labor is a member of the President's cabinet. Relates to Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Domain	With respect to the National Response Plan (NRP, q.v.), a major grouping of activities related to the "life cycle" of a domestic incident. The five domains are awareness, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)
Domestic Terrorism	The unlawful use, or threatened use, of force or violence by a group or individual based and operating entirely within the United States or Puerto Rico, without foreign direction, and whose acts are directed at elements of the U.S. Government or its population, in the furtherance of political or social goals. Contributed by Tom May.
DOP(IT)(R)	Defence & Overseas Policy sub-committee on Resilience. DOP(IT)(R) works to build the nation's resilience and ability to manage the consequences of major emergencies. It is the main ministerial committee for the Capabilities Programme business. Reference: <a href="http://www.resilience.info/role.htm">www.resilience.info/role.htm</a> . Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
DOP(IT)(T)	Defence and Overseas Policy Sub Committee on International Terrorism is chaired by Home Secretary and works to strengthen UK defence against terrorism. Its formal title is the Ministerial Group on Preventive & Protective Security. Its remit includes civil aviation security standards, security of ports, terrorist financing and the protection of key sites. Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Doppler Radar	A type of weather radar that determines whether atmospheric motion is toward or away from the radar. It determines the intensity of rainfall and uses the Doppler effect to measure the velocity of droplets in the atmosphere. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International as of Jan 2003)



Dosimeter	An instrument that measures a cumulative dose of radiation to determine hazardous conditions. It may be used to indirectly measure the dose rate. One style of dosimeter in widespread use records only gamma radiation. It requires a separate charging box. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
DOT	Department of Transportation. Established 1966, the DOT consists of the Office of the Secretary and eleven individual operating administrations. Leadership of the DOT is provided by the Secretary of Transportation, who is the principal adviser to the President in all matters relating to federal transportation programs. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Downloading	Connecting to another computer and copying a program or file from that system. Contributed by Steve Davis.
DR (1)	Disaster Research. An electronic, moderated e-mail newsletter published by the Natural Hazards Center (q.v.) located at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, USA. Published approximately twice monthly. Contains some of the news items that appear in the center's printed periodical, Natural Hazards Observer (q.v.), and timely articles. Also contains queries and messages. Worldwide distribution via Internet. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
DR (2)	Disaster Recovery. Business Continuity (BC), Crisis Management (CM), Business Resumption (BR), and Disaster Recovery (DR) are phrases describing activities that can be distinctive from one another, but tend to be used somewhat interchangeably, when applied by business and industry. Contributed by Tom May.
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
DRI International	Short name for Disaster Recovery Institute International (DRII, q.v.). DRI International is a non-profit organization to: promote a base of common knowledge for the business continuity planning/disaster recovery industry through education, assistance, and publication of the standard resource base; certify qualified individuals in the discipline; and promote the credibility and professionalism of certified individuals. For a common body of knowledge (standards), DRII publishes "Professional Practices for Business Continuity Planners". Contributed by Tom May. (International)
DRIE	Disaster Recovery Information Exchange. A volunteer organization consisting of chapters across Canada. DRIE Canada promotes professionalism, facilitates the exchange of ideas, and is a source of information and education for contingency planners. <a href="http://www.drie.org/">www.drie.org/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (Canada)

- DRII (1) Disaster Recovery Institute International. Contributed by Steve Davis. (International)
- DRII (2) Disaster Recovery Institute International aka DRI International. DRII is a non-profit organization to: promote a base of common knowledge for the business continuity planning/disaster recovery industry through education, assistance, and publication of the standard resource base; certify qualified individuals in the discipline; and promote the credibility and professionalism of certified individuals. For a common body of knowledge (standards), DRII publishes "Professional Practices for Business Continuity Planners". Contributed by Tom May. (International)
- DRJ Disaster Recovery Journal. Although business continuity is the focus, many articles are mainframe-related. DRJ hosts an annual conference. Contributed by Tom May.
- DRP (1) Disaster Recovery Plan. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
- DRP (2) Disaster Recovery Planner / Planning. Contributed by Tom May.
- DRT (1) Disaster Recovery Team. A DRT is working team of individuals, typically with a range of individual skills, who are trained to respond appropriately during disasters to prevent or minimize damage to human and infrastructure resources and organizational records, to conduct successful recovery operations, and to re-establish organizational services and functions. Relates to Disaster Plan, q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
- DRT (2) Disaster Response Team. Relates to Disaster Recovery Team, q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
- DS Decision Science. Relates to Operations Research (OR). Contributed by Tom May. (International)

DSCA	Defense Support of Civil Authorities. The Department of Defense (DOD) provides DSCA in response to requests, or when appropriate under the circumstances and the law, for assistance during domestic incidents to include terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. DSCA refers to DOD support provided by federal military forces, DOD civilians and contract personnel, and DOD agencies and components, to include National Guard components when federalized. The Secretary of Defense retains command of all military forces and DOD entities. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)
DST	Daylight Saving Time. DST applies from April through October. The time shift advances the clock one hour from standard time. A guide to making the time change is "Spring forward, Fall back." DST is observed in about 70 countries. Daylight Saving Time in Europe is called the Summer Time Period. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Dstl	Defence, Science Technology Laboratory. Dstl is an agency of the Ministry of Defence (MOD) that carries out defence research. Reference <a href="http://www.dstl.gov.uk">www.dstl.gov.uk</a> Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
DTCC	The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation. DTCC, through its subsidiaries, provides clearance, settlement and information services for equities, corporate and municipal bonds, government and mortgage-backed securities, over-the-counter credit derivatives and emerging market debt trades. DTCC's depository also provides custody and asset servicing for millions of securities issues from the United States and 100 other countries and territories. In addition, DTCC is a leading processor of mutual funds and insurance transactions, linking funds and carriers with their distribution networks. DTCC has operating facilities in multiple locations in the United States and overseas. DTCC, as a critical part of the financial infrastructure, has a business continuity plan. Contributed by Tom May.
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency. Established 1998. DTRA is an entity within the Department of Defense (DoD) for an intellectual infrastructure that deals with the challenge of weapons of mass destruction. DTRA brings together into one organization the principal DoD organizations with weapons-of-mass destruction expertise. DTRA provides a unified, consistent approach to deterring, reducing and countering weapons of mass destruction. DTRA's four essential functions: combat support, technology development, threat control, and threat reduction. DTRA executes technology security activities; cooperative threat reduction programs; arms control treaty monitoring and on-site inspection; force protection; nuclear, biological and chemical defense and counterproliferation. Under DTRA, Department of Defense resources, expertise and capabilities are applied to the present and future WMD threat and, with respect to homeland security, in both the public and private sectors. A 529-page legal manual is a comprehensive record of federal and state emergency laws. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

DU	Depleted Uranium. The relative danger of Depleted Uranium (DU) should be compared to the release of radioactive uranium and thorium from coal-fired power plants, in the amount of 2,000 tons per year in the United States according to a report by the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Update: scientific studies released in February and March, 2003 did not prove a link between exposure to depleted uranium used in NATO weapons in the Balkans and the onset of cancer or other illnesses. These studies were conducted by experts from the World Health Organization, a United Nations agency. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
DUA	Disaster Unemployment Assistance. DUA is administered by the Department of Labor (DOL, q.v.). Under the DUA program any individual who is unemployed as a "direct" result of a major disaster that is presidentially declared is entitled to benefit assistance while such individual is unemployed. the rules for such assistance are found in the Federal Register, Vol. 68, No. 44 (March 6, 2003) on pages 10932 to 10937 at <a href="http://www.access.gpo.gov">www.access.gpo.gov</a> . Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Dynamic Risk Assessment	The continuous assessment of risk in the rapidly changing circumstances of an operational incident, in order to implement the control measures necessary to ensure an acceptable level of safety. Source: UK Publication, Dynamic Management of Risk at Operational Incidents, TSO. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn (UK)

## E

EA	Environment Agency. Leading public body responsible for protecting and improving the environment in England and Wales. An agency of the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). It tackles flooding and pollution incidents. It also makes sure industry keeps its impacts on air, land and water quality to a minimum. It cleans up rivers, coastal waters and contaminated land. It looks after fish and wildlife habitats. Has responsibility for warning public of flood risks and advising on planning issues and flood defence. Source: <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk">www.environment-agency.gov.uk</a> Contributed by Louise Cadle. (UK)
EALs	Emergency Action Levels. A matrix devised to grade response to an escalating event. Event triggers levels of action to respond. EALs are a management system from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) designed to assure that emergency plans are adequate and capable of being implemented in the event of a radiological emergency. EALs have been adapted for use by other agencies. Relates to Emergency Response Synchronization Matrix (ERSM, q.v.) Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (USA)

EAP	Employee Assistance Program. A part of a business recovery plan or a business continuity plan which serves as a resource to mitigate the short and long term effects of trauma and crisis upon employees and their households. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
EAS (1)	Emergency Alerting System. Generally, an all-hazard type warning system / procedure for alerting the public. Example: Florida US Source: Various Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (International)
EAS (2)	Emergency Alert System. The national public warning system for emergencies. EAS allows satellite, broadcast and cable to send and receive alerting information. EAS has multiple-source monitoring for emergency alerts and a standard protocol for messages. Relates to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the National Weather Service (NWS), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Formerly known as the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
ECC	Emergency Communications Center. Contributed by Tom May.
ECM	Electronic Control Module. Commonly used in road vehicles, pipelines, power plants, pumping stations, etc. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
ECMF	European Center for Meteorology Forecast model. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
ECN	Emergency Communications Network. ECN is a UK private switched telephone network, providing a robust emergency communication system via dedicated PABX (private automatic branch exchange), i.e. switches. It links Local Authorities (LAs, q.v.) with emergency service headquarters and a number of central government departments. The network is managed by the Central Sponsor for Information Assurance (CSIA, q.v.) in the Cabinet Office. Reference: <a href="http://www.ukresilience.info/contingencies/dwd/c3bresponse.htm">www.ukresilience.info/contingencies/dwd/c3bresponse.htm</a> Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
ECS	Electronic Counter Surveillance. ECS may involve physical and electronic search for passive and active means of electronic surveillance (commonly known as ‘bugs’). It includes the electronic counter measures needed to defeat electronic surveillance. Contributed by Tom May.

Eddy	A weather term for micro-wind currents flowing against general wind direction. Very common on the West Coast of the US. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
EDP	Electronic Data Processing. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
EDS	Equipment Decontamination Station. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
EEN	Emergency Email Wireless Network. EEN is a nationwide system that broadcasts urgent news and information to email addresses, cell phones, pagers and personal digital assistants (PDAs). These communication devices have the potential to reach nearly 80 percent of Americans. Started in 1999, the EEN is used by the National Weather Service, county emergency operations officials, school districts and nongovernmental organizations (ngos) active in disaster to link to citizens electronically for secure emergency communication. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
EERI	Earthquake Engineering Research Institute. Offices at Oakland, California, USA. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Egmont Group, The	The Egmont Group is composed of an international membership of interactive financial intelligence units. Operational units from 70 nations are represented. Their collective efforts are an important weapon in the global war on terrorism. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
EHS	Environmental, Health, and Safety. Applies to a job title, as EHS Manager, in a public or private agency. Related ESH applies to National Environmental, Safety & Health Training Association. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
EIIP	Emergency Information Infrastructure Partnership. EIIP is an association to enhance effectiveness in coping with disasters and emergency situations by sharing information and ideas made possible by electronic technology. The Emergency Information Infrastructure Partnership (EIIP) Virtual Forum explores current technology to support emergency management and disaster response. The EMForum is routinely announced to the International Association of Emergency Managers (IAEM) list and is open for participation. Go to <a href="http://www.emforum.org">http://www.emforum.org</a> Contributed by Tom May. (International)

EIIP Virtual Forum	The Emergency Information Infrastructure Partnership (EIIP) Virtual Forum explores current technology to support emergency management and disaster response. The EMForum is routinely announced to the International Association of Emergency Managers (IAEM) list and is open for participation. Go to <a href="http://www.emforum.org">http://www.emforum.org</a> Contributed by Tom May. (International)
EIS	Epidemic Intelligence Service. EIS was established in 1951 following the start of the Korean War as an early warning system against biological warfare and man-made epidemics. The program, composed of medical doctors, researchers, and scientists who serve in 2-year assignments, has expanded into a surveillance and response unit for all types of epidemics, including chronic disease and injuries. EIS officers have played pivotal roles in combating the root causes of major epidemics. The EIS played a key role in the global eradication of smallpox by sending officers to the farthest reaches of the world, restored public confidence in the first polio vaccine after a defective vaccine led to panic, and discovered how the AIDS virus was transmitted. EIS officers have documented the obesity epidemic in the United States, helped states reduce tobacco use, and studied whether disease outbreaks were a result of bioterrorism. EIS is a program of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), an entity in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/eis/">www.cdc.gov/eis/</a> . Contributed by Tom May.
El Niño	A major warming of the equatorial waters in the eastern Pacific Ocean. El Niño events usually occur every 3 to 7 years and are related to shifts in global weather patterns. (Spanish for the "Christ Child," named this because it often begins around Christmas.) Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI)	EPRI is a nonprofit organization to provide science and technology-based solutions to global energy customers. To carry out its mission, EPRI manages a far-reaching program of scientific research, technology development, and product implementation. Contributed by Tom May.
Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP)	The initial energy radiated by a nuclear burst in the medium-to-low frequency range that may affect or damage electrical or electronic components and equipment. A non-nuclear electromagnetic pulse generator may be weaponized to disrupt transportation, communication and other systems that depend on modern electronics. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Electronic Counter Surveillance (ECS)	ECS may involve physical and electronic search for passive and active means of electronic surveillance (commonly known as 'bugs'). It includes the electronic counter measures needed to defeat electronic surveillance. Contributed by Tom May
Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR)	ELSUR refers to telephone wiretaps, hidden microphones, cameras placed in private areas, and other forms of surreptitious interception of oral, written or electronic communication. Contributed by Tom May.

Electronic Vaulting	Transfer of data to an offsite storage facility via a high-speed data link rather than via portable media. Typically used for batch/journaled updates to critical files to supplement full backups taken periodically. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
ELS	Experience Learning System. ELS provides learning through active, as opposed to passive, systems. ELS involves immersive training simulation. Relates to Institute for Creative Technologies (ICT, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May.
ELSUR	Electronic Surveillance. ELSUR refers to telephone wiretaps, hidden microphones, cameras placed in private areas, and other forms of surreptitious interception of oral, written or electronic communication. Contributed by Tom May.
ELT	Emergency Locator Transmitter. Relates to Personal Locator Beacon (PLB) and to Emergency Position Indicating Radiobeacon (EPIRB). Contributed by Tom May.
EM (1)	Emergency Management. Contributed by Steve Davis.
EM (2)	Emergency Management. EM is the preparation for and carrying out of all emergency functions, other than military functions, to minimize injury and to repair damage resulting from disasters caused by fire, flood, storm, earthquake, or other natural causes, or by technological events, or by enemy attack, sabotage, or other hostile action, and to provide support for rescue operations for persons and property in distress and for humanitarian aid. Emergency management includes mitigation against, preparedness for, response to, and recovery from disasters or emergencies. State and local governments may have specific definitions of emergency management in their laws. <a href="http://www.emaponline.org/">www.emaponline.org/</a> Relates to Business Continuity (BC). Contributed by Tom May.
EM (5)	Emergency Management. EM is the organization of the governmental and non-governmental organizational response on the national level (federal, state, and local) to unexpected events that threaten public health and safety and property, and the civil sector preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery to and from those events. Source: TACDA's Journal of Civil Defense, February 2004. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
EM (6)	Emergency Management. EM is planning for, activating and operating an emergency organization that delivers priority goods and services to support essential functions of commerce and industry or government, other than military, under disaster conditions. Contributed by Tom May.



EM/BC	Emergency Management/Business Continuity. Contributed by Tom May.
EMA	Emergency Management Agency. Alternatives: OEM (Office of Emergency Management); (DEM) Department of Emergency management; (OES) Office of Emergency Services. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
EMAC (1)	Emergency Management Assistance Compact. A legally binding mutual aid agreement and partnership between states that allows them to assist one another during emergencies and disasters. Contributed by Steve Davis. (USA)
EMAC (2)	Emergency Management Assistance Compact. EMAC provides the legal basis for a comprehensive, integrated National Mutual Aid and Resource Management System for an efficient and effective response to all hazards, including acts of terrorism. To be fully effective, jurisdictions should be capable of integrating resources received through mutual-aid operationally into ongoing response efforts, necessitating interoperability of management systems, equipment and communications. EMAC is administered by the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA, q.v.). Legislative enactment of the compact is required for a state to join. Nearly all states are members, except California and Hawaii. Relates to Automated Resource Management System (ARMS, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
EMAP	Emergency Management Accreditation Program. EMAP is a voluntary review process for state and local emergency management programs, administered by the Council of State Governments. Accreditation is a means of demonstrating, through self-assessment, documentation and peer review, that a program meets national standards. EMAP is conducted in accordance with EMAP Standard, a publication which is an extension of NFPA 1600, q.v. <a href="http://www.emaponline.org/">www.emaponline.org/</a> Not to be confused with the Environmental Protection Agency's EMAP (Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Programs). Relates to National Preparedness Standard (NPS), q.v., to Capability Assessment for Readiness (CAR), q.v., to Comprehensive Emergency Management Program (CEMP), q.v. and to Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG), q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
EMC	Electromagnetic compatibility. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

EMCOMM	Emergency Communications. EMCOMM is amateur radio that provides emergency and auxiliary communications in disasters. An EMCOMM team may provide service primarily for a single agency or may serve whatever agency needs amateur communications support at an emergency operations center (EOC), an emergency communications center (ECC), a field command post or staging area, a fire camp, or a Salvation Army or Red Cross evacuation center. Contributed by Tom May.
Emergency (1)	An emergency is any unplanned event that can cause deaths or significant injuries to employees, customers or the public; or that can shut down a business, disrupt operations, cause physical or environmental damage, or threaten financial standing or public image. Such events require immediate action due to the potential threat. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Emergency (2)	An unexpected situation or event, which places life and/or property in danger and requires an immediate response to protect life and property. Examples of an emergency may include fires; explosions; chemical, biological, environmental, and radiation incidents; bomb threats; civil disturbances; medical emergencies; natural disasters; structural failures; and accidental or human-caused disasters. Any aircraft crash, hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosion, or other catastrophe which requires emergency assistance to save lives and protect public health and safety or to avert or lessen the threat of a major disaster.” (PL 93-288); Any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the Governor, state assistance is needed to supplement local efforts and capabilities to save lives and protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the state. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Emergency (3)	In accordance with the Civil Contingencies Bill 2004, emergency means an event or situation which threatens serious damage to human welfare in a place in the United Kingdom, the environment of a place in the United Kingdom, or the security of the United Kingdom or of a place in the United Kingdom. Areas of specific relevance of the Civil Contingencies Bill to the business continuity industry include not only the definition of an emergency but the responsibilities that local authorities will be given for business continuity education. Contributed by Tom May. (UK)
Emergency Action Levels (EALs)	EALs are a matrix devised to grade response to an escalating event. Event triggers levels of action to respond. EALs are a management system from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) designed to assure that emergency plans are adequate and capable of being implemented in the event of a radiological emergency. EALs have been adapted for use by other agencies. Relates to Emergency Response Synchronization Matrix (ERSM, q.v.) Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (USA)

Emergency Alert System (EAS)	The national public warning system for emergencies. EAS allows satellite, broadcast and cable to send and receive alerting information. EAS has multiple-source monitoring for emergency alerts and a standard protocol for messages. Relates to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the National Weather Service (NWS), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Formerly known as the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS). (USA)
Emergency Centre	Local authority operations centre from which the management and co-ordination of local authority incident support is carried out. Contributed by Tom May. (UK)
Emergency Centre (UK)	Local authority operations centre from which the management and co-ordination of local authority incident support is carried out. Contributed by Nigel Furlong. (UK)
Emergency Email Wireless Network (EEN)	EEN is a nationwide system that broadcasts urgent news and information to email addresses, cell phones, pagers and personal digital assistants (PDAs). These communication devices have the potential to reach nearly 80 percent of Americans. Started in 1999, the EEN is used by the National Weather Service, county emergency operations officials, school districts and nongovernmental organizations (ngos) active in disaster to link to citizens electronically for secure emergency communication. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Emergency Information Infrastructure Partnership (	EIIP is voluntary association of organizations and individuals seeking to enhance their effectiveness, in coping with disasters and emergency situations, by exploring the opportunity for sharing information and ideas made possible by electronic technology. The EMForum is routinely announced to the International Association of Emergency Managers (IAEM) list and is open for participation. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Emergency Management (1)	Emergency management is the dynamic process of preparing for, mitigating, responding to and recovering from an emergency. Note Planning, though critical, is not the only component. Training, conducting drills, testing equipment and coordinating activities with the community are other important functions. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Emergency Management (2)	Organized analysis, planning, decision-making, and assignment of available resources to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of all hazards. The goal of emergency management is to save lives, prevent injuries, and protect property and the environment if an emergency occurs. (International)

Emergency Management (3)	Emergency management is defined as "a process to reduce loss of life and property and to protect assets from all types of hazards through a comprehensive, risk-based, emergency management program of mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery." An Emergency Plan is simply documentation of the elements in the program. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Emergency Management (EM) (4)	EM is the preparation for and carrying out of all emergency functions, other than military functions, to minimize injury and to repair damage resulting from disasters caused by fire, flood, storm, earthquake, or other natural causes, or by technological events, or by enemy attack, sabotage, or other hostile action, and to provide support for rescue operations for persons and property in distress and for humanitarian aid. Emergency management includes mitigation against, preparedness for, response to, and recovery from disasters or emergencies. State and local governments may have specific definitions of emergency management in their laws. <a href="http://www.emaponline.org/">www.emaponline.org/</a> Relates to Business Continuity (BC). Contributed by Tom May.
Emergency Management (EM) (5)	Emergency Management is the organization of the governmental and non-governmental organizational response on the national level (federal, state, and local) to unexpected events that threaten public health and safety and property, and the civil sector preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery to and from those events. Source: TACDA's Journal of Civil Defense, February 2004. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Emergency Management (EM) (6)	EM is planning for, activating and operating an emergency organization that delivers priority goods and services to support essential functions of commerce and industry or government, other than military, under disaster conditions. Contributed by Tom May.
Emergency Management (Military)	The preparation for and the carrying out of all emergency functions, other than functions for which the military forces are primarily responsible, to minimize injury and repair damage resulting from disasters caused by enemy attack, sabotage, or other hostile action, or by fire, flood, storm, earthquake, or other natural causes, and to provide support for search and rescue operations for persons and property in distress; Organized analysis, planning, decision-making, assignment, and coordination of available resources to the mitigation of, preparedness for, response to, or recovery from major community-wide emergencies. Refer to local and state emergency legislation. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP)	EMAP is a voluntary review process for state and local emergency management programs, administered by the Council of State Governments. Accreditation is a means of demonstrating, through self-assessment, documentation and peer review, that a program meets national standards. EMAP is conducted in accordance with EMAP Standard, a publication which is an extension of NFPA 1600, q.v. <a href="http://www.emaponline.org/">www.emaponline.org/</a> Not to be confused with the Environmental Protection Agency's EMAP (Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Programs). Relates to National Preparedness Standard (NPS), q.v., to Capability Assessment for Readiness (CAR), q.v., to Comprehensive

Emergency Management Program (CEMP), q.v. and to Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG), q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) (2)

EMAC provides the legal basis for a comprehensive, integrated National Mutual Aid and Resource Management System for an efficient and effective response to all hazards, including acts of terrorism. To be fully effective, jurisdictions should be capable of integrating resources received through mutual-aid operationally into ongoing response efforts, necessitating interoperability of management systems, equipment and communications. Relates to Automated Resource Management System (ARMS, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Emergency Management Institute (EMI)

A part of the Training Division of the Preparedness, Training and Exercise Directorate of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The EMI is located at Emmitsburg, Maryland, USA at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC), q.v. Training is conducted by FEMA instructors on-campus and across the nation under auspices of training authorities in the various states. Relates to Mount Weather (MWEAC), q.v., to Independent Study Program (ISP), q.v., to National Fire Academy (NFA), q.v., and to Joint Interagency Training Center (JITC - West and JITC - East), q.v., a training program of the National Guard Bureau that draws attendance by professionals from both the public and private sectors. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG)

EMPG helps state and local emergency managers develop, maintain and improve emergency management capabilities and key components of a comprehensive national emergency management system for all hazards. Through this grants program, FEMA provides states a flexibility to allocate funds according to risk and to address the most urgent state and local needs in disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Working within standard federal government grant administration, EMPG provides support for state and local governments to achieve measurable results in key functional areas of emergency management: 1) Laws and Authorities; 2) Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment; 3) Hazard Management; 4) Resource Management; 5) Planning; 6) Direction, Control, and Coordination; 7) Communications and Warning; 8) Operations and Procedures; 9) Logistics and Facilities; 10) Training; 11) Exercises; 12) Public Education and Information; and 13) Finance and Administration. EMPG is administered by the Preparedness Division of the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA), an entity within the Department of Homeland Security. Relates to National Fire Protection Association's NFPA 1600, q.v., to Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP), q.v.; to National Preparedness Standard (NPS), q.v.; and to Capability Assessment for Readiness (CAR), q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Emergency Management Plans	Those plans prepared by federal, state and local governments in advance and in anticipation of disasters for the purposes of assuring effective management and delivery of aid to disaster victims, and providing for disaster prevention, warning, emergency response, and recovery. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Emergency Management XML Consortium	The Emergency Management XML Consortium consists of private- and public-sector organizations, university groups and nonprofit agencies to create standards for using Extensible Markup Language for first responders and others to communicate and exchange information during emergencies using equipment that is interoperable. The group provides a specification to the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS, q.v.) to ease the exchange of information by tagging data so disparate applications and systems can recognize it. Contributed by Tom May.
Emergency Manager's Mutual Aid (EMMA)	EMMA is an agreement for disaster conditions whereby an entity, public or private, assigns professional emergency management personnel to duty with another entity having need and so requesting. The agreement may or may not be pre-arranged. For government, see <a href="http://www.scesa.org/EMMA.HTM">/www.scesa.org/EMMA.HTM</a> or see <a href="http://www.oes.ca.gov">www.oes.ca.gov</a> and search EMMA. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Emergency Multilingual Phrasebook	The Emergency Multilingual Phrasebook, produced and updated by the British Red Cross Society with advice and funding from the Department of Health and endorsed by the British Association for Emergency Medicine (BAEM) is translated into 36 languages. It covers the most common medical questions and terms to help first contact staff communicate with patients who do not speak English and to make an initial assessment while an interpreter is contacted. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Emergency Nurses Association (ENA)	ENA is the specialty nursing association serving the emergency nursing profession through research, publications, professional development, and injury prevention. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Emergency Operating Records	Those types of vital records essential to the continued functioning or reconstitution of an organization during and after a disaster. Such records include, but are not limited to, disaster plans and directive(s), orders of succession, delegations of authority, staffing assignments, selected program records needed to continue the most critical agency operations, as well as related policy or procedural records that assist organizational staff in conducting operations under emergency conditions and for resuming normal operations after disasters. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) (1)	A protected site from which public officials issue warnings and exercise direction and control during an emergency / disaster. It is equipped and staffed to provide support in coordinating and guiding emergency / disaster operations. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) (2)	A facility from which management officials exercise direction and control in an emergency or disaster. It is equipped and staffed to provide support in coordinating and guiding emergency/disaster operations. EOCs are activated on an as needed basis. Source: Adapted from FEMA and NEMA definitions. Contributed by Steve Davis
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) (1)	Emergency Operations Plan. A document that: describes how people and property will be protected in disaster and disaster threat situations; details who is responsible for carrying out specific actions; identifies the personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available for use in the disaster; and outlines how all actions will be coordinated. (Source FEMA SLG101)
Emergency Operatons Plan (EOP) (2)	The plan that each jurisdiction has and maintains for responding to appropriate hazards. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
Emergency Planning Society	The Emergency Planning Society is a professional body for all those with an involvement with any form of crisis, emergency or disaster planning and management. <a href="http://www.emergplansoc.org.uk">www.emergplansoc.org.uk</a> Contributed by Tom May. (UK)
Emergency Planning Society (EPS)	The representative organisation for Emergency Planning, Management and Civil Protection practitioners in the UK. Source: <a href="http://www.emergplansoc.org.uk">www.emergplansoc.org.uk</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn.
Emergency Preparedness	The discipline which ensures an organization, or community's readiness to respond to an emergency in a coordinated, timely, and effective manner. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Emergency Preparedness Canada (EPC)	EPC was replaced 2001 by Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Preparedness (OCIPEP, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (Canada)
Emergency Procedures	A plan of action to commence immediately to prevent the loss of life and minimize injury and property damage. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Emergency Protective Measures	Those efforts to protect life and property against anticipated and occurring effects of a disaster. These activities generally take place after disaster warning (if any) and throughout the incidence period. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

Emergency Provider Access Directory (EPAD)	Emergency Provider Access Directory. EPAD is a ComCARE initiative, a project partly funded by the U. S. Department of Justice with phased implementation. EPAD is a GIS-enabled database registry of local, state, and federal emergency authorities and public service providers to enable instant (quick alert) interoperable communication and accurate notification of emergency events and related situations (data sharing), ultimately serving most of approximately 80,000 jurisdictional entities with emergency responsibilities in America. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Emergency Public Information (EPI)	EPI disseminates information primarily in anticipation of an emergency, or at the actual time of an emergency. In addition to providing information as such, EPI frequently directs actions, instructs, and transmits direct orders. It includes rumor-control processes. Contributed by Steve Davis. (International )
Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)	Information on hazardous materials handling. The Emergency Response Guide (ERG), aka North American Emergency Response Guide (NAERG), was developed jointly by the US Department of Transportation, Transport Canada, and the Secretariat of Communications and Transportation of Mexico (SCT) for use by firefighters, police, and other emergency services personnel who may be the first to arrive at the scene of a transportation incident involving a hazardous material. It is primarily a guide to aid first responders. Update versions will be published. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Emergency Response Synchronization Matrix (ERSM)	Disaster response details can be overwhelming. Volunteers, staff, and out-of-house support teams face extra difficulties trying to refresh and adapt an understanding of the response plan while actively carrying out a response. As emergency response plans grow more complex because of expanding interjurisdictional and agency, or intra-organizational interplay, it becomes more difficult to grasp and visualize a full range of response plans, procedures, and checklists and to manage them for a synchronized community- or organization-wide response. ERSM provides a concise means to plan for, and then graphically display a wide range of complex activities so as to improve time-place-resource controls, documentation and decision-making. The techniques of ERSM aka SM may be applied at all phases in the life cycle of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, and response and recovery. ERSM is broadly adaptive of Program Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT) and of Critical Path Method (CPM). Relates to Business Recovery Process, q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Emergency Response Team (ERT)	An interagency team, consisting of the lead representative from each Federal department or agency assigned primary responsibility for an ESF and key members of the FCO's staff, formed to assist the FCO in carrying out his/her coordination responsibilities. The ERT provides a forum for coordinating the overall Federal response, reporting on the conduct of specific operations, exchanging information, and resolving issues related to ESF and other response requirements. ERT members respond to and meet as requested by the FCO. The ERT may be expanded by the FCO to include designated representatives of other Federal Departments and agencies as needed. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )



Emergency Services Coordinator (ESC)	A staff position, most commonly in local government, typically charged with program responsibilities for jurisdictional emergency management and business continuity. With respect to local government, an ESC may have major operational authority in a chain of command directly under an appointed or elected jurisdictional executive, or may have lesser operational authority subordinate to some other agent such as a Fire Chief, Police Chief, or Sheriff. Contributed by Tom May. (US)
Emergency Services Sector (ESS)	ESS mainly consists of the fire, police, emergency medical, and emergency management professionals who provide the fundamental frontline services for public health and safety. Contributed by Tom May.
Emergency Support Function (ESF) (1)	A functional area of response activity established to facilitate the delivery of Federal assistance required during the immediate response phases of a disaster to save lives, protect property and public health, and to maintain public safety. ESFs represent those types of Federal assistance which the State will most likely need because of the Overwhelming impact of a catastrophic or significant disaster on its own resources and response capabilities, or because of the specialized or unique nature of the assistance required. ESF missions are designed to supplement State and local response efforts. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Emergency Support Function (ESF) (2)	Emergency Support Function. The National Response Plan (NRP) groups the capabilities of federal departments and agencies into an array of Emergency Support Functions creating an organizational structure to provide the support, resources, program implementation and services that are most likely to be needed to save lives, protect property, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims return to normal following a national incident. The ESFs serve as the primary operational level mechanism to orchestrate activities – to provide assistance to state and local governments or to federal departments and agencies conducting missions of primary federal responsibility. Each ESF is composed of Primary and Support Agencies. States, local governments, and other agencies, public or private, may use the term Emergency Support Function. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Emergency Support Services	The departments of local government that have the capability to respond to emergencies 24 hours a day. They typically include law enforcement, fire, rescue, and public works. They may also be referred to as emergency response personnel or emergency operating forces. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Emergency Support Team (EST)	An interagency group operating from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) headquarters. The EST oversees the national-level response support effort and coordinates activities with the ESF primary and support agencies in supporting Federal response requirements in the field. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

Emergency, State of	A condition during which special precautions/actions will be necessary in order to adequately safeguard property and the health and lives of personnel. A State of Emergency will be declared/terminated at the discretion of the AHJ. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Emergent Multi-Organizational Network (EMON)	EMONs that determine community responses to disaster can be mapped. Like a road map strands of social structure can be measured, identified and diagrammed. Among the most critical structural dimensions are frequency of interagency contact, network decision structure, and degree to which agency personnel participate in an emergency operations center (EOC). EMONs structures vary in accordance with the phase of a disaster. Contributed by Tom May.
EMI	Emergency Management Institute. A part of the Training Division of the Preparedness, Training and Exercise Directorate of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The EMI is located at Emmitsburg, Maryland, USA at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC), q.v. Training is conducted by FEMA instructors on-campus and across the nation under auspices of training authorities in the various states. Relates to Mount Weather (MWEAC), q.v., to Independent Study Program (ISP), q.v., to National Fire Academy (NFA), q.v., and to Joint Interagency Training Center (JITC - West and JITC - East), q.v., a training program of the National Guard Bureau that draws attendance by professionals from both the public and private sectors. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
EMI SIG	Emergency Management Issues Special Interest Group. the EMI SIG is a network of Emergency Management professionals for the exchange of information, ideas, resources, and products of interest to support the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Emergency Management community. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
EMMA	Emergency Manager's Mutual Aid. An agreement for disaster conditions whereby an entity, public or private, assigns professional emergency management personnel to duty with another entity having need and so requesting. An agreement may or may not be pre-arranged. For government, see <a href="http://www.scesa.org/EMMA.HTM">/www.scesa.org/EMMA.HTM</a> or see <a href="http://www.oes.ca.gov">www.oes.ca.gov</a> and search EMMA. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
EMON	Emergent Multi-Organizational Network. EMONs that determine community responses to disaster can be mapped. Like a road map strands of social structure can be measured, identified and diagrammed. Among the most critical structural dimensions are frequency of interagency contact, network decision structure, and degree to which agency personnel participate in an emergency operations center (EOC). EMONs structures vary in accordance with the phase of a disaster. Contributed by Tom May.
EMP (1)	Electromagnetic Pulse. The initial energy radiated by a nuclear burst in the medium-to-low frequency range that may affect or damage electrical or electronic components and equipment. A non-nuclear electromagnetic pulse generator may be weaponized to disrupt transportation, communication and other systems that depend on electronics. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

EMP (2)	Emergency Management Plan. Contributed by Tom May.
EMPG	Emergency Management Performance Grants. EMPG helps state and local emergency managers develop, maintain and improve emergency management capabilities and key components of a comprehensive national emergency management system for all hazards. Through this grants program, FEMA provides states a flexibility to allocate funds according to risk and to address the most urgent state and local needs in disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Working within standard federal government grant administration, EMPG provides support for state and local governments to achieve measurable results in key functional areas of emergency management: 1) Laws and Authorities; 2) Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment; 3) Hazard Management; 4) Resource Management; 5) Planning; 6) Direction, Control, and Coordination; 7) Communications and Warning; 8) Operations and Procedures; 9) Logistics and Facilities; 10) Training; 11) Exercises; 12) Public Education and Information; and 13) Finance and Administration. EMPG is administered by the Preparedness Division of the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA), an entity within the Department of Homeland Security. Relates to National Fire Protection Association's NFPA 1600, q.v., to Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP), q.v.; to National Preparedness Standard (NPS), q.v.; and to Capability Assessment for Readiness (CAR), q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Employee Assistance Program (EAP)	An EAP is a part of a business recovery plan or a business continuity plan which serves as a resource to mitigate the short and long term effects of trauma and crisis upon employees and their households. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Employee Relief Center (ERC)	A predetermined location for employees and their families to obtain food, supplies, financial assistance, etc., in the event of a catastrophic disaster. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
EMRT	Emergency Medical Response Team. A field operations entity organized, supervised and assigned in accordance with the Federal Response Plan (FRP, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
EMS (1)	Emergency Medical Services. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

EMS (2)	Emergency Medical Service. Generally a paramedic or first responder medical provision organisation.
EMS (3)	Emergency Messaging System. A commercial product for a backup emergency messaging and notification system. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician. Applies to a specialized form of Emergency Medical Service training next below that of Paramedic (EMT-P) and above that of First Responder (FR). Contributed by Tom May (USA)
EMT-CC	Emergency Medical Technician-Critical Care. Also known as EMT-II and A-EMT. Contributed by David Awerbuch. (Regional USA)
EMT-II	Emergency Medical Technician II. Also known as EMT-CC and AEMT. Contributed by David Awerbuch. (Regional USA)
EMT-P	Emergency Medical Technician - Paramedic. A designation for a paramedic. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
EMT-W	A designation for an EMT with a wilderness rating. The EMT-W designation qualifies individuals in 12 states to treat injured victims in the wild. Many victims cannot be transported to a hospital within the "golden hour" and remain in the wilderness until medical help can transport them. Many states are starting to recognize this rating. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA).
ENA	Emergency Nurses Association. ENA is the specialty nursing association serving the emergency nursing profession through research, publications, professional development, and injury prevention. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
ENDEX	End of exercise. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) (1)	A main objective of spill response, after protecting human life, is to reduce the environmental consequences of both spills and cleanup efforts. Vulnerable coastal locations are identified before a spill happens so that protection priorities can be established and cleanup strategies identified. ESI maps are produced by the Office of Response and Restoration (OR&R), an entity in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) which is part of the Department of Commerce. ESI maps are quick references for oil and chemical spill responders and coastal zone managers. They contain three kinds of information: shorelines which are color-coded to indicate sensitivity to oiling; sensitive biological resources, such as seabird colonies and marine mammal hauling grounds, which are depicted by special symbols; sensitive human-use resources. OR&R teams work with a wide variety of other offices within NOAA, other federal agencies, state and territory government partners and nongovernmental organizations. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
EOC	Emergency Operations Center. Contributed by Steve Davis. (International)
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal. Contributed by Tom May.
EOP (1)	Emergency Operations Plan. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
EOP (2)	Emergency Operations Plan. A document that: describes how people and property will be protected in disaster and disaster threat situations; details who is responsible for carrying out specific actions; identifies the personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available for use in the disaster; and outlines how all actions will be coordinated. (Source FEMA SLG101)
EOV	Emergency Operations Vehicle. A Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) vehicle for field use in catastrophic disasters. The EOV provides a temporary working area until a suitable Disaster Field Office (DFO, q.v.) is established and operational. It is based at Denton, Texas. Refer to Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency. Contributed by Steve Davis. (International)

EPAD	Emergency Provider Access Directory. EPAD is a ComCARE initiative, a project partly funded by the U. S. Department of Justice with phased implementation. EPAD is a GIS-enabled database registry of local, state, and federal emergency authorities and public service providers to enable instant (quick alert) interoperable communication and accurate notification of emergency events and related situations (data sharing), ultimately serving most of approximately 80,000 jurisdictional entities with emergency responsibilities in America. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
EPC	Emergency Planning College. The EPC is situated at the heart of government, within the Civil Contingencies Secretariat (CCS) of the Cabinet Office. As the UK Government's centre of excellence for crisis management and emergency planning, the EPC is located at Easingwold in Yorkshire. Reference: <a href="http://www.epcollege.gov.uk">www.epcollege.gov.uk</a> <a href="http://www.epcollege.gov.uk">www.epcollege.gov.uk</a> . Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
EPC (1)	Emergency Preparedness Canada. Replaced 2001 by Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Preparedness (OCIPEP, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (Canada)
EPC (2)	Emergency Planning College which is situated at the heart of UK Government, within the Civil Contingencies Secretariat (CCS) of the Cabinet Office. Since 1989, it has been the Government's centre of excellence for running short seminars, workshops and courses on an inter-agency basis in the field of crisis management and emergency planning. Its diverse and dynamic programme attracts in excess of six thousand delegates per year from a wide range of backgrounds providing a national forum for discussion and the sharing of good practice. <a href="http://www.epcollege.gov.uk">www.epcollege.gov.uk</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act. Also known as Title III of SARA ... 42 USC 11001 et seq. (1986). EPCRA is a response to the environmental and safety hazards posed by the storage and handling of toxic chemicals. It was triggered by the 1984 disaster in Bhopal, India, in which more than 2,000 people suffered death or serious injury from the accidental release of methyl isocyanate. To reduce the likelihood of such a disaster in the United States, EPCRA places requirements on both states and regulated facilities. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
EPI	Emergency Public Information. EPI disseminates information primarily in anticipation of an emergency, or at the actual time of an emergency. In addition to providing information as such, EPI frequently directs actions, instructs, and transmits direct orders. It includes rumor-control processes. Contributed by Steve Davis. (International )
Epidemic Intelligence Service (EIS)	EIS was established in 1951 following the start of the Korean War as an early warning system against biological warfare and man-made epidemics. The program, composed of medical doctors, researchers, and scientists who serve in 2-year assignments, has expanded into a surveillance and response unit for all types of epidemics, including chronic disease and

injuries. EIS officers have played pivotal roles in combating the root causes of major epidemics. The EIS played a key role in the global eradication of smallpox by sending officers to the farthest reaches of the world, restored public confidence in the first polio vaccine after a defective vaccine led to panic, and discovered how the AIDS virus was transmitted. EIS officers have documented the obesity epidemic in the United States, helped states reduce tobacco use, and studied whether disease outbreaks were a result of bioterrorism. EIS is a program of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), an entity in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). [www.cdc.gov/eis/](http://www.cdc.gov/eis/). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

- EPIRB                      Emergency Position Indicating Radiobeacon. Relates to Emergency Locator Transmitter (ELF) and to Personal Locator Beacon (PLB). Contributed by Tom May.
- EPLO                        Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer. EPLO is a military acronym. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- EPO                         Emergency Planning Officer. Undertakes plan writing and auditing for the response to, mitigation of and recovery from emergencies. In the UK, EPO is the general title of professionals employed in the emergency management profession by local government or agencies.
- EPPC                        Emergency Prevention and Preparedness Council. EPPCs are multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional bodies established for pre-event coordination. EPPC's are the principal mechanism through which to maintain and improve the National Incident Management System (NIMS, q.v.). Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)
- EPR                         Emergency Preparedness and Response. A Directorate that is a major component of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). EPR administers programs for federal homeland preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation for disasters whether natural, technological or attack. The Directorate coordinates with first responders and oversees the federal national response and recovery strategy. Refer to National Response Plan (NRP). The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is a part of EPR. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- EPRI                        Electric Power Research Institute. EPRI is a nonprofit organization to provide science and technology-based solutions to global energy customers. To carry out its mission, EPRI manages a far-reaching program of scientific research, technology development, and product implementation. Contributed by Tom May.

EPS	Emergency Planning Society. The representative organisation for Emergency Planning,. Management and Civil Protection practitioners in the UK. Source:www.emergplansoc.org.uk Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn.
EPU	Emergency Planning Unit - a team of Emergency Planning Officers and administration staff employed to carry out EP / EM work. Contributed by Louise Cadle (UK)
ERG (1)	Emergency Response Guide. Information on hazardous materials handling. The Emergency Response Guide (ERG), aka North American Emergency Response Guide (NAERG), was developed jointly by the US Department of Transportation, Transport Canada, and the Secretariat of Communications and Transportation of Mexico (SCT) for use by firefighters, police, and other emergency services personnel who may be the first to arrive at the scene of a transportation incident involving a hazardous material. It is primarily a guide to aid first responders. Update versions will be published. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
ERG (2)	Emergency Response Guidebook. Contributed by Tom May.
ERSM	Emergency Response Synchronization Matrix. Aka Synchronization Matrix (SM). A management system. Disaster response details can be overwhelming. Volunteers, staff, and out-of-house support teams face extra difficulties trying to refresh and adapt an understanding of the response plan while actively carrying out a response. As emergency response plans grow more complex because of expanding interjurisdictional and agency, or intra-organizational interplay, it becomes more difficult to grasp and visualize a full range of response plans, procedures, and checklists and to manage them for a synchronized community- or organization-wide response. ERSM provides a concise means to plan for, and then graphically display a wide range of complex activities so as to improve time-place-resource controls, documentation and decision-making. The techniques of ERSM may be applied at all phases in the life cycle of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, and response and recovery. ERSM is broadly adaptive of Program Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT) and of Critical Path Method (CPM). Relates to Business Recovery Process, q.v. and to Emergency Action Levels (EALs, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
ERT (1)	Emergency Response Team. Members of the organization who have been trained to respond to emergencies. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )



ERT (2)	Evidence Response Team. Term used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
ERT (3)	Emergency Response Team. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Emergency Response Team (ERT). FEMA ERT is activated for a disaster and located in the field near a disaster scene. Relates to FEMA Emergency Support Team which is located at FEMA headquarters. Contributed by Tom May
ERV	Emergency Response Vehicle. ERV is a term often used by public and private entities for variety of vehicle types used in disasters.
ESC (1)	Emergency Services Coordinator. A staff position, most commonly in local government, typically charged with program responsibilities for jurisdictional emergency management and business continuity. With respect to local government, an ESC may have major operational authority in a chain of command directly under an appointed or elected jurisdictional executive, or may have lesser operational authority subordinate to some other agent such as a Fire Chief, Police Chief, or Sheriff. Contributed by Tom May. (US)
ESC (2)	Emergency Support Center. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Escape Gas Mask	A gas mask that consists of a half-mask facepiece or mouthpiece, a canister, and associated connections, and that is designed for use during escape-only from hazardous atmospheres. NIOSH Definition Source OSHA Contributed by Steve Davis (US)
ESF	Emergency Support Function. The National Response Plan (NRP) groups the capabilities of federal departments and agencies into an array of Emergency Support Functions creating an organizational structure to provide the support, resources, program implementation and services that are most likely to be needed to save lives, protect property, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims return to normal following a national incident. The ESFs serve as the primary operational level mechanism to orchestrate activities – to provide assistance to state and local governments or to federal departments and agencies conducting missions of primary federal responsibility. Each ESF is composed of Primary and Support Agencies. States, local governments, and other agencies, public or private, may use the term Emergency Support Function. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

ESH	Environmental, Safety, and Health. Relates to Environmental Health and Safety (EHS, q.v.). ESH applies to National Environmental, Safety & Health Training Association (NESHTA, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
ESI (1)	Environmental Sensitivity Index. A main objective of spill response, after protecting human life, is to reduce the environmental consequences of both spills and cleanup efforts. Vulnerable coastal locations are identified before a spill happens so that protection priorities can be established and cleanup strategies identified. ESI maps are produced by the Office of Response and Restoration (OR&R), an entity in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) which is part of the Department of Commerce. ESI maps are quick references for oil and chemical spill responders and coastal zone managers. They contain three kinds of information: shorelines which are color-coded to indicate sensitivity to oiling; sensitive biological resources, such as seabird colonies and marine mammal hauling grounds, which are depicted by special symbols; sensitive human-use resources. OR&R teams work with a wide variety of other offices within NOAA, other federal agencies, state and territory government partners and nongovernmental organizations. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
ESRI	Environmental Systems Research Institute. ESRI was founded in 1969 as a privately held consulting firm that specialized in land use analysis projects. To help build disaster resistant communities, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and ESRI have formed a National Partnership in part aimed at providing multi-hazard maps and information to U.S. residents, business owners, schools, community groups, and local governments via the Internet. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
ESS	Emergency Services Sector. ESS mainly consists of the fire, police, emergency medical, and emergency management professionals who provide the fundamental frontline services for public health and safety. Contributed by Tom May.
EST	Emergency Support Team. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Emergency Support Team (EST). FEMA EST is activated for a disaster and located at FEMA headquarters. Relates to FEMA Emergency Response Team which is sent to disasters. Contributed by Tom May
ETA	Estimated Time of Arrival. (International)
ETD	Estimated Time of Departure. (International)

ETE	Estimated Time of Enroute. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International).
EVAC	Evacuation. A sometimes preferred alternative to early Shelter(ing) in Place (SIP, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Evacuation Assembly Point	Building or area to which evacuees are directed for transportation to a rest centre. Contributed by Nigel Furlong. (UK)
Event (1)	A large scale emergency or disaster. Also, any organized gathering such as sporting event See also Major Incident. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Event (2)	In the private sector an "event" is similar to an "incident" in that it is an unexpected process that impacts operations.
Event Management	Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Exercise	A simulated emergency condition involving planning, preparation, and execution; carried out for the purpose of testing, evaluating, planning, developing, training, and/or demonstrating emergency management systems and individual components and capabilities, to identify areas of strength and weakness for improvement of emergency plan (CEMP). Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Expedient Shelter	A shelter constructed or used in an emergency or crisis on a crash basis by individuals, families, or small groups. And, possibly, large groups. The term is commonly applied to shelters that are intended to protect the occupants against radiation from radioactive fallout. A culvert under a roadway might be considered an expedient shelter. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Experience Learning System (ELS)	ELS provides learning through active, as opposed to passive, systems. ELS involves immersive training simulation. Relates to Institute for Creative Technologies (ICT, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May.

Extended Outage A lengthy, unplanned interruption in system availability due to computer hardware or software problems, power outage, or communication failures. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

Extra Expense Coverage Insurance coverage for disaster related expenses, which may be incurred until operations are fully recovered after a disaster. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

## F

FAA Federal Aviation Administration. The FAA operates the US aviation system. It is responsible for the safety and certification of aircraft and pilots, for the security of US airports, and for the around-the-clock operation of the US's air traffic control system. Source: [www.faa.gov](http://www.faa.gov) Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (US)

FAAT List FEMA Acronyms, Abbreviations and Terms. A list or glossary published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). [www.fema.gov/doc/library/faatlist2002.doc](http://www.fema.gov/doc/library/faatlist2002.doc)

Facility or Facilities A location containing the equipment, supplies, voice and data communication lines, to conduct transactions required to conduct business under normal conditions. SIMILAR TERMS Primary Site, Primary Processing Facility, Primary Office Facility. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

Fallout Shelter A habitable structure, facility, or space used to protect its occupants from radiation emitted by radioactive fallout. Criteria for standardized shelter design include a Protection Factor (PF, q.v.) of 40 or greater, and a minimum of 10 square feet of floor space and 65 cubic feet of living space per person. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Fallout, Radioactive Fallout, Radioactive. The process or phenomenon of the fallback to the earth's surface of particles contaminated with radioactive materials from the cloud formed by a nuclear burst. The term is also applied in a collective sense to the contaminated particulate matter itself. Early (or local) fallout is defined, somewhat arbitrarily, as those particles which reach the earth's surface within 24 hours after a nuclear burst. The delayed (or worldwide) fallout consists of smaller particles which rise into the upper troposphere and into the stratosphere and are carried by winds to all parts of the earth. Delayed fallout descends to the earth's surface mainly in rain or snow, over extended periods ranging from months to years. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

FAMS	Federal Air Marshal Service. A law enforcement and security component of the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) which is an entity in the U. S. Department of Homeland Security. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
FAO (1)	For Attention Of. A common abbreviation in written materials / messaging. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (International)
FAO (2)	Food and Agriculture Organization. FAO, an organization within the United Nations, was founded in 1945 with a mandate to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, to improve agricultural productivity, and to better the condition of rural populations. Today, FAO is one of the largest specialized agencies in the United Nations system and the lead agency for agriculture, forestry, fisheries and rural development. An intergovernmental organization, FAO has 183 member countries plus one member organization, the European Community. Source: <a href="http://www.fao.org">www.fao.org</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (International)
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
FBN	Federal Base Network. A nationwide, 100 kilometer array of permanently monumented stations. It provides spatial reference control that has some of the highest accuracies available. The FBN enhances the Nation's spatial framework for precision navigation, mapping, and resource management. Developing and managing the FBN is one of the primary responsibilities of the National Geodetic Survey (NGS), q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
FCC	Federal Communications Commission. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer. To coordinate federal efforts, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) recommends and the President appoints a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) for each state that is affected by a disaster. The FCO and the state response team set up a Disaster Field Office (DFO) near the disaster scene. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
FCP	Forward Control Point. Usually the location from which the direct management of the scene/site is being carried out. Usually located on or next to the Inner Cordon. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)

Federal / State Agreement	The agreement signed by the Governor and the Regional Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, specifying the manner in which federal assistance will be made available for a Presidential Declaration of Emergency, Fire Suppression, or Major Disaster, and containing terms and conditions consistent with applicable laws, executive orders, and regulations as the Administrator of FEMA may require. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS)	FAMS is a law enforcement and security component of the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) which is an entity in the U. S. Department of Homeland Security. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Federal Assistance	Aid to disaster victims or state or local governments by federal agencies authorized to provide assistance under federal statutes. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Federal Base Network (FBN)	A nationwide, 100 kilometer array of permanently monumented stations. It provides spatial reference control that has some of the highest accuracies available. The FBN enhances the Nation's spatial framework for precision navigation, mapping, and resource management. Developing and managing the FBN is one of the primary responsibilities of the National Geodetic Survey (NGS), q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)	To coordinate federal efforts, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA, q.v.) recommends and the President appoints a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) for each state that is affected by a disaster. The FCO and the state response team set up a Disaster Field Office (DFO, q.v.) near the disaster scene. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	FEMA plays a multi-faceted central role in the national disaster program in terms of preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation by federal, state and local governments, commerce and industry, individuals and families, and non-governmental organizations. FEMA leads the effort to prepare the nation for all hazards and effectively manage federal response and recovery efforts following any national incident. FEMA also initiates proactive mitigation activities, trains first responders, and manages the Citizen Corps, the National Flood Insurance Program and the U.S. Fire Administration. FEMA is a part of the Directorate of Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR, q.v.) which, in turn, is a major component of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS, q.v.). Prior to 2003 FEMA was a stand alone agency. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Federal Hazard Mitigation Officer (FHMO)	Person appointed by the FCO responsible for managing federal hazard mitigation programs and activities. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

Federal Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team (I-Team)	Activated by the FHMO immediately following a Presidential Disaster Declaration, and made up of appropriate federal, state, and local government representatives to identify opportunities for hazard mitigation. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)	As an entity in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), FLETC is the primary law enforcement training academy for federal law enforcement FLETC provides interagency law enforcement training for more than 75 federal agencies with personnel located throughout the nation and its territories. FLETC also provides services to state, local, and international law enforcement agencies and, on a space-available basis, other federal agencies with related law enforcement missions. FLETC has facilities at Glynco, GA, Artesia, NM, and Charleston, SC designed primarily for residential training operations. A fourth training facility is at Cheltenham, MD. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Federal Preparedness Circular 65 (FPC 65)	One of a series of FPCs, subject to revision and update, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). FPC 65 provides for continuity of operations planning (COOP). Through a Presidential Decision Directive and FPC 65, federal agencies are required to develop viable COOP plans to ensure the continuity of essential operations in emergency situations. FEMA is the executive agent to formulate guidance on executive departments' COOP plans, and coordinating and assessing their capabilities. FPC 65 includes 12 annexes covering such topics as Plans and Procedures, Essential Functions, Interoperable Communications, Human Capital and Vital Records and Databases. Two essential planning areas for continuity of operations, Delegation of Authority and Orders of Succession, force departments and agencies to confront the possible loss of senior leadership. A compatible requirement for state and local governments would relate to NIMS Compliance Assurance Support Tool (NIMCAST), Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP), National Preparedness Standard (NPS), Capability Assessment for Readiness (CAR), and Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Federal Protective Service (FPS)	FPS is a police agency that protects federal facilities and serves to protect and serve federal communities. The FPS is a part of the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement which is a major component of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Federal Railroad and Pipeline Administration (FRPA)	An agency in the U. S. Department of Transportation (DOT) resulting from the merger of the Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS), which regulated the safety of the nation's pipelines, with the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), which was structurally and operationally similar. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Federal Response Plan (FRP)	A signed agreement among 27 federal departments and agencies, which includes the American Red Cross, that provides the mechanism for coordinating delivery of federal assistance and resources to augment efforts of state and local governments overwhelmed by a major disaster or emergency. Superseded by the National Response Plan (NRP, q.v.) which

is more interactive with respect to state and local agencies, non-governmental organizations, and business and industry.

[www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/02/20030228-9.html](http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/02/20030228-9.html), dated 28 Feb 2003. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency. FEMA plays a multi-faceted central role in the national disaster program in terms of preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation by federal, state and local governments, commerce and industry, individuals and families, and non-governmental organizations. FEMA leads the effort to prepare the nation for all hazards and effectively manage federal response and recovery efforts following any national incident. FEMA also initiates proactive mitigation activities, trains first responders, and manages the Citizen Corps, the National Flood Insurance Program and the U.S. Fire Administration. FEMA is a part of the Directorate of Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR, q.v.) which, in turn, is a major component of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS, q.v.). Prior to 2003 FEMA was a stand alone agency. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
FEMA acronyms	List of acronymns/abbreviations published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Refer to <a href="http://www.fema.gov/library/acronym.shtm">www.fema.gov/library/acronym.shtm</a>
FEMA ERT	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Emergency Response Team (ERT). FEMA ERT is activated for a disaster and located in the field near a disaster scene. Relates to FEMA Emergency Support Team which is located at FEMA headquarters. Contributed by Tom May
FEMA EST	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Emergency Support Team (EST). FEMA EST is activated for a disaster and located at FEMA headquarters. Relates to FEMA Emergency Response Team which is sent to disasters. Contributed by Tom May
FF, F/F	Firefighter. Contributed by Tom May.
FFE	Full Field Exercise. Contributed by Tom May.
FFPE	Firefighter Protective Ensemble. FFPE typically consists of specialized outerwear and equipment, such as Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA), for hazardous areas activities such as rescue operations during a terrorist chemical agent incident. Contributed by Tom May.



Field Training Officer (FTO)	Title of a position frequently found in law enforcement and emergency medical services. A common duty of an FTO is to acquaint new hires with departmental policies and practices and with the community. Some FTOs may take staff assignments at training academies. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
File Backup	The practice of copying a file stored on disk or tape to another disk or tape. This is done for protection incase the active file is damaged. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
File Recovery	The restoration of computer files using backup copies. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
File Server	The central repository of shared files and applications in a computer network (LAN). Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
FIRESCOPE	Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies. Originally: Firefighting Resources of Southern California Organized for Potential Emergencies. A program created after disastrous 1970 Southern California wildland fires. The FIRESCOPE program developed the Incident Command System (ICS, q.v.) and the Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS, q.v.) used nationwide as an all-risk management system (See NIMS). In 1988 FIRESCOPE was adopted as an all risk incident command system. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk (US, International)
FireWise	FireWise is a public service initiative known as the Firewise Communities Program. Firewise is managed by the Wildland/Urban Interface Working Team, a consortium of agencies and organizations from the public and private sectors. Firewise is a website resource for homeowners, community leaders, planners, developers, and others to learn about fire hazards and building defensible space in the wildland/urban interface. Publications available. <a href="http://www.firewise.org/">www.firewise.org/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
First Responder (FR)	A form of Emergency Medical Service training at a level below that of Emergency Medical Technician. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
FLETC	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. As an entity in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), FLETC is the primary law enforcement training academy for federal law enforcement FLETC provides interagency law enforcement training for more than 75 federal agencies with personnel located throughout the nation and its territories. FLETC also provides services to state, local, and international law enforcement agencies and, on a space-available basis, other federal agencies with related law enforcement missions. FLETC has facilities at

Glynco, GA, Artesia, NM, and Charleston, SC designed primarily for residential training operations. A fourth training facility is at Cheltenham, MD. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

FLIR	Forward Looking Infrared. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
Floor Team Coordinator	The person appointed by the Occupant Emergency Coordinator to be in charge of the emergency evacuation team on a floor of a building. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Floor Team Members	Persons selected to assist in the orderly evacuation of the building including Aides to Individuals with Disabilities, Stairway Monitors, Elevator Monitors, Restroom Monitors or any other person so assigned by the Floor Team Coordinator. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act. A document or software is FOIAble when it is subject to release to a member of the public in accordance with a properly prepared and presented request. Sensitive or classified documents may not be FOIAble, or may be FOIAble after a time lapse. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
FOP	Fraternal Order of Police. FOP is the world's largest organization of sworn law enforcement officers, with more than 308,000 members in more than 2,100 lodges. FOP works to improve the working conditions of law enforcement officers and the safety of those they serve through education, legislation, information, community involvement, and employee representation. FOP joins with other organizations to advise on matters of public safety and security. Contributed by Tom May.
For Official Use Only (FOUO)	Sometimes Official Use Only (OUO). FOUO is a government generated protective marking. The government is solely responsible for marking documents "FOUO" in accordance with the protection Guidance Matrix. The FOUO marking applies to Unclassified Controlled Information (UCI), q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Forward Control Point	The control point nearest the scene of the incident responsible for immediate direction, deployment and security. Contributed by Nigel Furlong. (UK)
Forward Data Recovery	The process of recovering a data base to the point of failure by applying active journal or log data to the current backup files of the data base. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

FOUO	For Official Use Only. Sometimes OUO (Official Use Only). FOUO is a government generated protective marking. The government is solely responsible for marking documents “FOUO” in accordance with the protection Guidance Matrix. The FOUO marking applies to Unclassified Controlled Information (UCI), q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Four Phases of Emergency Management (1)	Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Four Phases of Emergency Management (2)	Four R's: Reduction, Readiness, Response, and Recovery. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Foxhunt	A hidden transmitter locating game which amateur (Ham) radio operators play where a transmitter, either manned or unmanned, which is hidden has to be located by Radio Direction Finding (RDF) antennas. A scientific game which can be developed for animal radio collar tracking, finding a stolen transmitter, or finding a pirate radio transmitting station. Contributed by Lion Ajoy, VU2JHM. (India)
FPC	Federal Preparedness Circular. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) guidance to federal departments, agencies, offices and to independent organizations on civilian disaster preparedness. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
FPC 65	Federal Preparedness Circular 65. One of a series of FPCs, subject to revision and update, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). FPC 65 provides for continuity of operations planning (COOP). Through a Presidential Decision Directive and FPC 65, federal agencies are required to develop viable COOP plans to ensure the continuity of essential operations in emergency situations. FEMA is the executive agent to formulate guidance on executive departments’ COOP plans, and coordinating and assessing their capabilities. FPC 65 includes 12 annexes covering such topics as Plans and Procedures, Essential Functions, Interoperable Communications, Human Capital and Vital Records and Databases. Two essential planning areas for continuity of operations, Delegation of Authority and Orders of Succession, force departments and agencies to confront the possible loss of senior leadership. A compatible requirement for state and local governments would relate to NIMS Compliance Assurance Support Tool (NIMCAST), Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP), National Preparedness Standard (NPS), Capability Assessment for Readiness (CAR), and Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

FPS	US Federal Protective Service. A police agency that protects federal facilities and serves to protect and serve federal communities. The FPS is a part of the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement which is a major component of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
FR	First Responder. A form of Emergency Medical Service training at a level below that of Emergency Medical Technician. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Fraternal Order of Police (FOP)	FOP is the world's largest organization of sworn law enforcement officers, with more than 308,000 members in more than 2,100 lodges. FOP works to improve the working conditions of law enforcement officers and the safety of those they serve through education, legislation, information, community involvement, and employee representation. FOP joins with other organizations to advise on matters of public safety and security. Contributed by Tom May.
Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)	A document or software is FOIAble when it is subject to release to a member of the public in accordance with a properly prepared and presented request. Sensitive or classified documents may not be FOIAble, or may be FOIAble after a time lapse. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
FRERP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan. Relates to National Response Plan. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Friends and Relatives Reception Centre	Secure area set aside for use by, and interviewing of, friends and relatives arriving at the scene, within, for example, an airport in the case of aviation incidents (UK Police)
FRP (1)	Federal Response Plan. A signed agreement among 27 federal departments and agencies, which includes the American Red Cross, that provides the mechanism for coordinating delivery of federal assistance and resources to augment efforts of state and local governments overwhelmed by a major disaster or emergency. Superseded by the National Response Plan (NRP, q.v.) which is more interactive with respect to state and local agencies, non-governmental organizations, and business and industry. <a href="http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/02/20030228-9.html">www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/02/20030228-9.html</a> , dated 28 Feb 2003. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
FRP (2)	Facility Response Plan. Contributed by Tom May.

FRPA	Federal Railroad and Pipeline Administration. FRPA is an agency in the U. S. Department of Transportation (DOT) resulting from the merger of the Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS), which regulated the safety of the nation's pipelines, with the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), which was structurally and operationally similar. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
FSA	Food Standards Agency. FSA is an independent food safety watchdog established to protect the public's health and consumer interests in relation to food. <a href="http://www.food.gov.uk">www.food.gov.uk</a> . Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn (UK)
FSC	Finance Section Chief (Finance). Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International).
FSE	Full Scale Exercise. Contributed by Tom May.
FSIVA	Full Spectrum Integrated Vulnerability Assessment. FSIVA training is offered by Joint Interagency Training Center - West (JITC - West), an activity of the National Guard Bureau. <a href="http://www.nici.org">www.nici.org</a> . Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
FT-IR	Fourier-Transform Infrared Spectrometry. FT-IT records the interaction of infrared radiation (IR) with chemical samples. Measures of the frequency and intensity of IR absorption identify the sample. Relates to Chemical-Biological Mass Spectrometry (CBMS, q.v.) and to Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (GC/MS, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
FTC	Floor Team Coordinator. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
FTO	Field Training Officer. Title of a position frequently found in law enforcement and emergency medical services. A common duty of an FTO is to acquaint new hires with departmental policies and practices and with the community. Some FTOs may take staff assignments at training academies. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
FUD	Fear, Uncertainty, Doubt. Contributed by Tom May.

Fujita Scale	System developed by Dr. Theodore Fujita to classify tornadoes based on wind damage. Scale is from F0 for weakest to F5 for strongest tornadoes. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
Fujita-Pearson Scale (FPP Scale)	A 3-digit scale for measuring the strength of tornadoes devised by Fujita (F scale) and Pearson (PP scale) to indicate the tornado intensity (0-5), path length (0-5), and path width (0-7) (WMO 1992). Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Full Recovery Test	An exercise in which all recovery procedures and strategies are tested (as opposed to a Partial Recovery Test.) Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Full-Scale Exercise	A Full-Scale Exercise is as close to the real thing as possible. It is a lengthy and typically somewhat expensive exercise, which takes place on location, using -- as far as possible -- the equipment, and personnel that would be called upon in a real event. Relates to Tabletop Exercise, q.v. and to Functional Exercise. q.v. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)
Functional area	A major group of disaster functions and tasks to carry out awareness, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities. Contributed by Tom May and Ed Kostiuk.
Functional Exercise	A Functional Exercise simulates an emergency in the most realistic manner possible, short of moving real people and equipment to an actual site. As the name suggests, its goal is to test or evaluate the capability of one or more functions in the context of an emergency event. Relates to Full-Scale Exercise, q.v. and to Tabletop Exercise, q.v. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)

## G

GAN	Grant Award Notice. Contributed by Tom May.
GAO	General Accounting Office. The audit, evaluation, and investigative arm of the US Congress. GAO exists to support the Congress in meeting its Constitutional responsibilities and to help improve the performance and ensure the accountability of the federal government for the American people. GAO examines the use of public funds, evaluates federal programs and activities, and provides analyses, options, recommendations, and other assistance to help the Congress make effective oversight, policy, and funding decisions. Source: <a href="http://www.gao.gov">www.gao.gov</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn.

GC/MS	Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry. GC/MS is a system for point detection of chemical substances. A limitation in HAZMAT response is that a first responder must enter the hot zone to collect a sample. Relates to Fourier-Transform Infrared Spectrometry (FT-IR, q.v.) and to Chemical-Biological Mass Spectrometry (CBMS, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
GCHQ	Government Communications Headquarters. GCHQ is one of three UK intelligence services, with the Security Service (MI5) and the Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) (MI6). Reference: <a href="http://www.gchq.gov.uk">www.gchq.gov.uk</a> Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Geiger Counter	An instrument that measures the dose rate of gamma radiation. Used in nuclear and radiological emergencies to determine hazardous conditions. Some instruments also measure beta radiation. The dose rate may be indicated by an analog dial or digital readout as well as audio output. Geiger counters come in many architectural styles with many names such as Radiac, etc. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
GEIS, DoD-GEIS	Global Emerging Infections Surveillance and Response System. DoD-GEIS is designed to strengthen the prevention of, surveillance of and response to infectious diseases that are a threat to military personnel and families, reduce medical readiness, or present a risk to national security. In 1996 the mission of the Department of Defense (DoD) expanded to include support of global surveillance, training, research, and response to emerging infectious disease threats. The Executive Agent function is carried out by the Department of the Army. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
GEMS	Global Emergency Management System. A function of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). An online, searchable database containing links to websites in a variety of categories that are related in some way to emergency management. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Generator	An independent source of electrical power usually fueled by diesel or natural gas. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Geographic Information Officer (GIO)	A GIO, often a component in an organization's Information Technology (IT) infrastructure, coordinates Geographic Information System (GIS) spatial information and technology for multiple divisions, departments, agencies or jurisdictions to cross functional boundaries in an effort toward efficiencies and official clarity from standardized methodologies. Relates to the Urban and Regional Information Systems Association (URISA) with respect to governmental GIS professionals. Contributed by Tom May.

Geographic Information System (GIS)	A computerized database for the capture, storage, analysis and display of locationally defined information. Commonly, a GIS portrays a portion of the earth's surface in the form of a map on which this information is overlaid. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
GESS	Global Earthquake Satellite System. As reported in April, 2003 a group of NASA and university scientists have outlined a 20-year plan to deploy a network of satellites to forecast earthquakes from space by monitoring fault zones around the world. The technique involves combining two radar images of a tectonic area to detect changes in ground motion at the surface for an increase in certainty of an estimate of the probability an earthquake will occur. Contributed by Tom May.
GETS	Government Emergency Telecommunications System. GETS is a service offered by the Office of the Manager, National Communications System (OMNCS), to meet national security and emergency preparedness (NS/EP) requirements for the use of public, defense, or federal telephone networks by federal, state and local governments and authorized private users. GETS provides emergency access and priority processing in the local and long distance segments of the Public Switched Network (PSN). It is intended to be used in an emergency or crisis situation during which the probability of completing a call over normal or other alternate telecommunication means has significantly decreased. Access availability to the system is free of charge until put to use. GETS access is through a simple dialing plan and personal identification number (PIN). Relates to Point of Contact (POC, q.v.). Contributed by Ed Kostiuk.
GICS	Government Information and Communication Service. A network of communication professionals working in government departments and agencies across the UK. More than 1,000 GICS staff are employed in press offices, marketing, e-communications and internal communications. Source: <a href="http://www.gics.gov.uk">http://www.gics.gov.uk</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
GIO	Geographic Information Officer. A GIO, often a component in an organization's Information Technology (IT) infrastructure, coordinates Geographic Information System (GIS) spatial information and technology for multiple divisions, departments, agencies or jurisdictions to cross functional boundaries in an effort toward efficiencies and official clarity from standardized methodologies. Relates to the Urban and Regional Information Systems Association (URISA) with respect to governmental GIS professionals. Contributed by Tom May.
GIS	Geographic Information System. Contributed by Tom May.



GISITI	Go In Stay In Tune In. GISITI is equivalent to shelter in place. Devised by the National Steering Committee on Warning and Informing the Public (NSCWIP). Submitted by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Global Positioning System (GPS)	GPS is a worldwide radio-navigation system formed from a constellation of 24 satellites and their ground stations. The satellites are reference points to calculate positions accurate to a matter of meters. By using advanced forms of GPS, measurements are better than a centimeter. In effect, each square meter on the planet has a unique address. Relates to UTM (q.v.) and USNG (q.v.). Relates to CORS (q.v.) and to National Geodetic Survey (NGS, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time. Internationally known as Coodinated Universal Time (UTC. q.v.) and, for the military 24 hour clock, as ZULU time. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
GNN	Government News Network - GNN News Distribution Service (NDS) is the partner of choice for government news targeting and distribution. NDS distributes press releases for the main Whitehall government departments and for a wide range of non-departmental public bodies and agencies to a variety of audiences, to the highest quality standards, and using the most cost-effective methods. The GNN is the regional arm of the Government Information and Communication Service (GICS) and serves all the English Regions, Scotland and Wales. It was formerly the regional network of COI Communications and moved to GICS in the Cabinet Office in April 2002 following a recommendation from the COI's five-yearly Agency review. Source: <a href="http://www.gnn.gov.uk">http://www.gnn.gov.uk</a> Contributed by Louise Cadle (UK)
Gold	Term used to refer to the "strategic" management level of an emergency / major incident. Relates to Silver, q.v. and Bronze, q.v. (UK)
Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ)	GCHQ is one of three UK intelligence services, with the Security Service (MI5) and the Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) (MI6). Reference: <a href="http://www.gchq.gov.uk">www.gchq.gov.uk</a> Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Government Emergency Telecommunications Systems (GETS)	GETS is a service offered by the Office of the Manager, National Communications System (OMNCS), to meet national security and emergency preparedness (NS/EP) requirements for the use of public, defense, or federal telephone networks by federal, state and local government and other authorized users. GETS provides emergency access and specialized processing in local and long-distance telephone networks. GETS access is through a simple dialing plan and personal identification number (PIN). Relates to Point of Contact (POC, q.v.). Contributed by Ed Kostiuk.

Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR)	That person named by the Governor in the Federal / State Agreement to execute on behalf of the state all necessary documents for disaster assistance following the declaration of an emergency or a major disaster, including certification of applications for public assistance. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
GPS (1)	Global Positioning System. A mobile/cell phone or a PDA sized handheld equipment which is a radio receiver when put on - scan for available GPS Satellites and give your location such as Longitude, Latitude, Altitude, Time, Speed. Modern GPS also have local map enlaying provision so that colourful map and your positon. Most useful device for Search and Rescue personnel, especially when you have to backtrack from where you started or if you know the destination - it will give you the bearing to travel, giving approximate reaching time, or how much off course you are going. The GPS Handheld basic model is as low as just US\$ 100 Contributed by Lion Ajoy - VU2JHM. (International)
GPS (2)	Global Positioning System. GPS is a worldwide radio-navigation system formed from a constellation of 24 satellites and their ground stations. The satellites are reference points to calculate positions accurate to a matter of meters. By using advanced forms of GPS, measurements are better than a centimeter. In effect, each square meter on the planet has a unique address. Relates to UTM (q.v.) and USNG (q.v.). Relates to CORS (q.v.) and to National Geodetic Survey (NGS, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Grantee	The state agency that is eligible to receive federal dollars in a Presidential Disaster. Contributed by Steve Davis. (US)
Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)	Internationally known as Coodinated Universal Time (UTC. q.v.) and, for the military 24 hour clock, as ZULU time. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
GT	Government Technology. Magazine. govtec.net. Contributed by Tom May.
GTEN	Government Technology Executive Newsletter. A free weekly eNewsletter by Government Technology (GT). Contributed by Tom May.
GTPS	Government Telephone Preference Scheme. GTPS is a system for ensuring users have priority in making outgoing landline calls. GTPS lines are allocated to key personnel in local emergency response capability. <a href="http://www.ukresilience.info/contingencies/dwd/c3response.htm">www.ukresilience.info/contingencies/dwd/c3response.htm</a> Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)

GWOT Global War on Terrorism. Contributed by Tom May.

GWOT / Gee-WOT Global War on Terrorism. U. S. Military slang. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

## H

Ham An amateur radio operator. Amateur radio volunteers provide emergency communication network services apart from having radio communication as a hobby.

HAMMER Hazardous Materials Management and Emergency Response. Also, Hazardous Materials Mitigation and Emergency Response (Special Unit.) Source: U.S. Department of Energy. Contributed by Steve Davis (US)

HAN Health Alert Network. HAN is a Centers for Disease control and Prevention program that supports the exchange of key public health information over the internet and other communication systems, such as two-way radio. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)

Hazard (1) A situation or condition that presents the potential for causing damage to life, property, and/or the environment an event or physical condition that has the potential to cause fatalities, injuries, property damage, infrastructure damage, agricultural loss, damage to the environment, interruption of business, or other types of harm or loss. May be biological, chemical, or physical agents capable of causing adverse health effects or property damage given a particular environment or location See also Threat. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

Hazard (2) A term meaning a danger, a peril or a risk. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

Hazard Analysis A hazard analysis consists of two main components: threat/hazard assessments and vulnerability assessments, which together comprise an overall risk analysis. Contributed by Tom May.

Hazard Assessment or Hazard Vulnerability Analysis	The process of estimating, for defined areas, the probabilities of the occurrence of potentially-damaging phenomenon of given magnitudes within a specified period of time. A systematic approach used to analyze the effectiveness of the overall (current or proposed) security and safety systems at a particular facility. Hazard assessment involves analysis of formal and informal historical records, and skilled interpretation of existing topographical graphical, geological geomorphological, hydrological, and land-use maps. The analysis first determines the objectives of the facility's physical protection system. Next, it identifies the physical protection elements in place (or proposed) to prevent or mitigate security concerns. Finally, it analyzes the system design against the objectives in a systematic, quantitative manner in order to determine if the physical protection system is effective and acceptable for that facility. Similar Terms Vulnerability Analysis, Risk Assessment, Threat Assessment. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Hazard Characterization	The qualitative and/or quantitative evaluation of the nature of the adverse effects associated with biological, chemical and physical agents which may be present in a given location. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Hazard Identification or Hazard Definition	The process of defining and describing a hazard, including its physical characteristics, magnitude and severity, probability and frequency, causative factors, and locations/areas affected. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Hazard Mitigation	The process of alleviating hazards or reducing the risk of hazards by the use of proactive measures. (FEMA's Disaster Mitigation Act) Any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Federal government may contribute up to 75 percent of the cost of hazard mitigation measures which the President has determined are cost-effective and which substantially reduce the risk of future damage, hardship, loss, or suffering in any area affected by major disaster. Source : Stafford Act, Sec. 404. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (HVA)	HVA is a systematic means, often in the form of a columnar Hazard Vulnerability Analysis Chart, for a numerical and comparative rating of existing conditions. Contributed by Tom May.
Hazardous Material (HAZMAT)	Any material which is explosive, flammable, poisonous, corrosive, reactive, or radioactive (or any combination), and requires special care in handling because of the hazards posed to public health, safety, and/or the environment. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

HAZMAT	Hazardous Material. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
HAZSUB	Hazardous Substances. Contributed by Tom May.
HAZUS	Hazards U.S. HAZUS is a multi-hazard risk assessment tool provided by FEMA for a nationally standardized loss estimation model. HAZUS is broad-ranging, multi-disciplinary, and technically sophisticated. Training and advanced training sessions to certify individuals are available for the application of HAZUS by sponsoring jurisdictions. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
HD	Homeland Defense
HDC	Harbor Defense Commander. A US Naval officer or a US Coast Guard officer so designated. Relates to Captain of the Port (COTP, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
HDER	Homeland Defense Equipment Reuse Program. The HDER Program provides surplus radiological detection instrumentation and other equipment, as well as training and long term technical support, to emergency responder agencies nationwide to enhance their domestic preparedness capabilities. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
HDR	Homeland Defense Radio. HDR is a 24 hour, national live internet broadcast providing time sensitive information to the homeland defense community. As a broadcast outlet dedicated to homeland security at the federal, state and local levels, it provides information and news that is targeted to homeland security decision makers. HDR has partnered with Homeland Defense Journal and Associated Press. HomelandDefenseRadio.com Contributed by Tom May. (USA, Canada)
Health Alert Network (HAN)	HAN is a Centers for Disease control and Prevention program that supports the exchange of key public health information over the internet and other communication systems, such as two-way radio. Contributed by Ed Kostiuik. (International)

Health Physics Society (HPS)	HPS offers local support for surplus radiological detection instrumentation under the Homeland Defense Equipment Reuse (HDER) Program, q.v. In partnership with the HDER Program HPS volunteers from local HPS chapters in selected metropolitan areas arrange annual calibration and basic maintenance for the equipment, provide hands-on refresher training if required and serve as a local source of expertise for questions regarding the instrumentation. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Health Protection Agency (HPA)	UK government body that gives advice on infectious diseases, chemicals and poisons, radiation risks. HPA is made up of Regional Health Protection Teams that have a role in emergency response. Source: <a href="http://www.hpa.org.uk">www.hpa.org.uk</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV)	An HGV is a goods-carrying vehicle over 3,500kg design gross weight under UK law. Compare to LGV, Light Goods Vehicle, a goods-carrying vehicle not exceeding 3,500kg design gross weight. Source: <a href="http://www.vosa.gov.uk/vosa/glossary.htm">www.vosa.gov.uk/vosa/glossary.htm</a> . Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
HEICS (1)	Healthcare Emergency Incident Command System. Refer to Hospital Emergency Incident Command System. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
HEICS (2)	Hospital Emergency Incident Command System. Also known as Healthcare Emergency Incident Command System. Modeled on the Incident Command System (ICS, q.v.). The Hospital Emergency Incident Command System (HEICS) is an emergency management system that employs a logical management structure, defined responsibilities, clear reporting channels, and a common nomenclature to help unify hospitals (and healthcare facilities) with other emergency responders and the larger community. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Helibase	The main location for parking, fueling, maintenance, and loading of helicopters operating in support of an incident. It is usually located at or near the incident base. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
Helispot	Any designated location where a helicopter can safely take off and land. Some helispots may be used for loading of supplies, equipment, or personnel. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
HEPA	High Efficiency Particulate Air. A descriptive acronym for certain personal protective equipment such as a common NIOSH N-95 face mask. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)

HERT	Hospital Emergency Response Training. HERT is a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) course for Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) events to provide guidance to hospitals, EMS, health care facilities and citizens who may become involved in a mass casualty incident as a result of a hazardous materials incident (HMI). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle. An HGV is a goods-carrying vehicle over 3,500kg design gross weight under UK law. Compare to LGV, Light Goods Vehicle, a goods-carrying vehicle not exceeding 3,500kg design gross weight. Source: <a href="http://www.vosa.gov.uk/vosa/glossary.htm">www.vosa.gov.uk/vosa/glossary.htm</a> . Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
HIPAA	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (amended 2003). Sets standards under 45 CFR parts 160 and 164 for Civil Rights on Privacy of Individually Identifiable Health Information. HIPAA privacy standards apply under disaster conditions. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (US).
HIPPA	Health Insurance Privacy and Portability Act. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
HLS	HomeLand Security. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
HMI	Hazardous Materials Incident. Contributed by Tom May.
HMRU	Hazardous Materials Response Unit. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Holding tank	A secure container, commonly portable and collapsible in bladder form, for field collection and temporary retention of nuclear, biological and chemical contaminants. Contributed by Tom May.

Homeland Defense Radio (HDR)	HDR is a 24 hour, national live internet broadcast providing time sensitive information to the homeland defense community. As a broadcast outlet dedicated to homeland security at the federal, state and local levels, it provides information and news that is targeted to homeland security decision makers. HDR has partnered with Homeland Defense Journal and Associated Press. HomelandDefenseRadio.com Contributed by Tom May. (USA, Canada)
Homeland Defense	Reducing the consequences of weapons of mass destruction incidents by enhancing the preparedness, protection, and response capabilities of local, state, and federal agencies. Source: US Army Soldier and Biological Chemical Command (SBCCOM, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May.
Homeland Defense Equipment Reuse (HDER) Program	The HDER Program provides surplus radiological detection instrumentation and other equipment, as well as training and long term technical support, to emergency responder agencies nationwide to enhance their domestic preparedness capabilities. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Homeland Security (HS)	HS is the prevention of terrorist acts, the reduction in the consequences of those events on people and property, and the response and recovery from those terrorist events. Source: TACDA's Journal of Civil Defense, February 2004. A broad view is that HS covers disasters on an all-hazards basis, natural and man-made, inasmuch as continuity of the economic base is an essential for homeland security regardless of the cause of a disaster. Contributed by Tom May.
Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agenc	HSARPA is the external funding arm for the Department of Homeland Security Science and Technology division. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Homeland Security Advisory Council (HSAC)	HSAC provides advice and recommendations to the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) on matters related to homeland security. The Council is comprised of leaders from state and local government, first responder communities, the private sector, and academia. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Homeland Security Advisory System (HSAS)	Homeland Security Advisory System. HSAS is a five-level, color-coded alert warning system based on classified intelligence indicators for national use to announce the risk of terrorist attack. Local, state and federal authorities take preplanned actions, at some expense, for each threat alert condition with a major focus on critical infrastructure protection. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Homeland Security Council (HSC)	The HSC performs a critical national security function. It was established by Homeland Security Presidential Directive-1 dated October 29, 2001 to ensure coordination of Federal, State, and local agencies to reduce the potential for terrorist attacks and to mitigate damage when an attack occurs. It is further to ensure coordination of all homeland security-related activities among executive departments and agencies and promotes the development and implementation of all homeland security policies.



Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program	HSEEP is a national exercise program of financial and direct support to assist state and local governments with the development and implementation of a state exercise and evaluation program to assess and enhance domestic preparedness. The Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP), a component of the Department of Homeland Security, publishes a series of HSEEP documents as guidance on the design, conduct, and evaluation of terrorism threat-and performance-based exercises. The National Strategy for Homeland Security directed the establishment of a National Exercise Strategy. Homeland Security Presidential Directive #8 (HSPD 8) resulted in a 'National Exercise Program' (NEP). Relates to Automated Exercise and Assessment System (AEAS, q.v.), to Integrated Analysis, q.v. and to Integrated Timeline, q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN)	HSIN is an operational system managed by the Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC), an entity in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). HSIN is at the center of an effort to let local, state, and federal officials collect and share sensitive-but-unclassified information. HSIN is a computer-based counterterrorism communications network to all 50 states, five territories, Washington, D.C., and 50 other major urban areas to strengthen a two-way flow of threat information. This communications system delivers real-time interactive connectivity among state and local partners and with HSOC through the Joint Regional Information Exchange System (JRIES). Other DHS agencies participate through seats at the HSOC and their own operations centers. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC)	Homeland Security Operations Center. The HSOC is the primary national-level hub for operational communications, information and resource coordination pertaining to domestic incident management. HSOC is the primary, national-level nerve center for the nation. The cornerstone of the HSOC is its ability to share threat information and provide real-time interactive connectivity with governors, homeland security advisors, law enforcement partners and critical infrastructure operators in all 50 states and more than 50 major urban areas through the Homeland Security Information Network. The HSOC is comprised of two branches: the Operational Information and Intelligence Branch, located at Department of Homeland Security (DHS) headquarters, and the Resource Management Branch, managed by the National Resource Coordination Center (NRCC) located at Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) headquarters. The HSOC provides threat monitoring and situation awareness for domestic incidents on a 24/7 basis. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Homeland Security Research Corporation (HSRC)	HSRC is a market research organization dedicated solely to studying, analyzing and reporting about the homeland security industry and its products, providing airport, seaport, enterprise and government security professionals with premium market information, analysis and forecasts. HSRC is located at San Jose, CA. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Homeland Security Standards Panel (HSSP)	HSSP is a function of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and may be cited as ANSI-HSSP. Relates to National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Homeland Security Week	A free weekly e-mail newsletter on the federal government's efforts to ensure the security of the United States. <a href="http://www.govexec.com/email">www.govexec.com/email</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Host Computer	A high-end computer processor, with related peripheral devices, capable of supporting large volumes of batch processing, high performance on-line transaction processing systems, and extensive data storage and retrieval. Similar term: Mainframe Computer.
Hot Site (2)	With respect to business continuity planning, an alternative data and office center equipped with IT, telecommunications and office systems ready to house companies or agencies, private or public, whose facilities are affected. Compare to Cold Site. Contributed by Tom May.
Hot Zone	The zone of highest contamination. Only personnel in appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE, q.v.) will enter this zone following a dynamic risk assessment. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn (UK)
Hot Zone (1)	With respect to Control Zones (q.v.) for a hazardous materials incident and to the Emergency Response Guide (ERG, q.v.), the area immediately surrounding a dangerous goods incident which extends far enough to prevent adverse effects from released dangerous goods to personnel outside the zone. This zone is also referred to as exclusion zone, red zone or restricted zone in other documents. EPA Standard Operating Safety Guidelines, OSHA 29 CFR §1910.120, NFPA 472. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Hot Zone (2)	The control zone of the highest contamination. Only personnel in appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will enter this zone following a dynamic risk assessment. Contributed by Nigel Furlong. (UK)
Hotsite	An alternate facility that has the equipment and resources to recover the business functions affected by the occurrence of a disaster. Hotsites may vary in type of facilities offered (such as data processing, communication, or any other critical business functions needing duplication). Location and size of the hot-site will be proportional to the equipment and resources

needed. Similar Terms Backup Site; Recovery Site; Recovery Center, Alternate Processing Site. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

- HPA Health Protection Agency. UK government body that gives advice on infectious diseases, chemicals and poisons, radiation risks. HPA is made up of Regional Health Protection Teams that have a role in emergency response. Source: [www.hpa.org.uk](http://www.hpa.org.uk) Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
- HPS Health Physics Society. HPS offers local support for surplus radiological detection instrumentation under the Homeland Defense Equipment Reuse (HDER) Program, q.v. In partnership with the HDER Program HPS volunteers from local HPS chapters in selected metropolitan areas arrange annual calibration and basic maintenance for the equipment, provide hands-on refresher training if required and serve as a local source of expertise for questions regarding the instrumentation. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- HQ Headquarters. Principle administrative or operational facility of an organisation. Contributed by Louise Cadle. (ALL)
- HRSA Health Resources and Services Administration. HRSA is a part of the Department of Health and Human Services. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- HS Homeland Security. HS is the prevention of terrorist acts, the reduction in the consequences of those events on people and property, and the response and recovery from those terrorist events. Source: TACDA's Journal of Civil Defense, February 2004. A broad view is that HS covers disasters on an all-hazards basis, natural and man-made, inasmuch as continuity of the economic base is an essential for homeland security regardless of the cause of a disaster. HS may also be used to refer to a governmental agency. Contributed by Tom May.
- HSAC Homeland Security Advisory Council. HSAC provides advice and recommendations to the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) on matters related to homeland security. The Council is comprised of leaders from state and local government, first responder communities, the private sector, and academia. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- HSARPA Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency. HSARPA is the external funding arm for the Directorate of Science and Technology in the Department of Homeland Security . Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

- HSAS (1) Homeland Security Advisory System. HSAS provides a comprehensive and effective means to disseminate information regarding the risk of terrorist attacks to Federal, State, and local authorities and to the American people. Source: TwoTigers Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (USA)
- HSAS (2) Homeland Security Advisory System. HSAS is a five-level, color-coded alert warning system based on classified intelligence indicators for national use to announce the risk of terrorist attack. Local, state and federal authorities take preplanned actions, at some expense, for each threat alert condition with a major focus on critical infrastructure protection. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- HSC (1) The UK Health and Safety Commission (HSC) and the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) are responsible for the regulation of almost all the risks to health and safety arising from work activity in Britain. Source [www.hse.gov.uk](http://www.hse.gov.uk) Contributed by Louise Cadle. (UK)
- HSC (2) Homeland Security Council. The HSC performs a critical national security function. It was established by Homeland Security Presidential Directive-1 dated October 29, 2001 to ensure coordination of Federal, State, and local agencies to reduce the potential for terrorist attacks and to mitigate damage when an attack occurs. It is further to ensure coordination of all homeland security-related activities among executive departments and agencies and promotes the development and implementation of all homeland security policies. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- HSE The UK Health and Safety Executive (HSE) and the Health and Safety Commission (HSC) are responsible for the regulation of almost all the risks to health and safety arising from work activity in Britain. HSE has publications, free leaflets, and online subscription service. Source [www.hse.gov.uk](http://www.hse.gov.uk) Contributed by Louise Cadle. (UK)
- HSEEP (1) Homeland Security Exercise & Evaluation Program. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (US)
- HSEEP (2) Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program. HSEEP is a national exercise program of financial and direct support to assist state and local governments with the development and implementation of a state exercise and evaluation program to assess and enhance domestic preparedness. The Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP), a component of the Department of Homeland Security, publishes a series of HSEEP documents as guidance on the design, conduct, and evaluation of terrorism threat-and performance-based exercises. The National Strategy for Homeland Security directed the establishment of a National Exercise Strategy. Homeland Security Presidential Directive #8 (HSPD 8) resulted in a 'National Exercise Program' (NEP). Relates to Automated Exercise and Assessment System (AEAS, q.v.), to Integrated Analysis, q.v. and to Integrated Timeline, q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

HSIN	Homeland Security Information Network. HSIN is an operational system managed by the Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC), an entity in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). HSIN is at the center of an effort to let local, state, and federal officials collect and share sensitive-but-unclassified information. HSIN is a computer-based counterterrorism communications network to all 50 states, five territories, Washington, D.C., and 50 other major urban areas to strengthen a two-way flow of threat information. This communications system delivers real-time interactive connectivity among state and local partners and with HSOC through the Joint Regional Information Exchange System (JRIES). Other DHS agencies participate through seats at the HSOC and their own operations centers. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
HSOC	Homeland Security Operations Center. The HSOC is the primary national-level hub for operational communications, information and resource coordination pertaining to domestic incident management. HSOC is the primary, national-level nerve center for the nation. The cornerstone of the HSOC is its ability to share threat information and provide real-time interactive connectivity with governors, homeland security advisors, law enforcement partners and critical infrastructure operators in all 50 states and more than 50 major urban areas through the Homeland Security Information Network. The HSOC is comprised of two branches: the Operational Information and Intelligence Branch, located at Department of Homeland Security (DHS) headquarters, and the Resource Management Branch, managed by the National Resource Coordination Center (NRCC) located at Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) headquarters. The HSOC provides threat monitoring and situation awareness for domestic incidents on a 24/7 basis. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
HSRC	Homeland Security Research Corporation. HSRC is a market research organization dedicated solely to studying, analyzing and reporting about the homeland security industry and its products, providing airport, seaport, enterprise and government security professionals with premium market information, analysis and forecasts. HSRC is located at San Jose, CA. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
HSSP	Homeland Security Standards Panel. HSSP is a function of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and may be cited as ANSI-HSSP. Relates to National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
HSUS	Humane Society of the United States. The HSUS Disaster Services department has responsibility for the National Disaster Animal Response team, developing and managing volunteer responder corps, and presenting training programs throughout the country. HSUS has information to help plan for the needs of pets, horses, and livestock before, during, and after any disaster, whether natural or man-made. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

HUA	Heard, understood, acknowledged. Pronounced HOO'-AAH. A responsive military cry that has carried over into civil life. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Human Threats or Hazards	Possible disruptions in operations resulting from human actions (i.e., disgruntled employee, terrorism, etc.). See also Socioeconomic/Geopolitical Hazard. Contributed by Steve Davis. (International)
Humane Society of the United States (HSUS)	The HSUS Disaster Services department has responsibility for the National Disaster Animal Response team, developing and managing volunteer responder corps, and presenting training programs throughout the country. HSUS has information to help plan for the needs of pets, horses, and livestock before, during, and after any disaster, whether natural or man-made. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Hurricane Advisory	A method for disseminating hurricane and storm data to the public every six (6) hours. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Hurricane Eye	The relatively calm area near the center of the storm. In this area winds are light and sky often partly covered by clouds. Contributed by Steve Davis. (International)
Hurricane Season	The portion of the year having relatively high incidence of hurricane. In the Atlantic, Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico it is usually regarded as the period from June 1 through November 30. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Hurricane Warning	A warning that one or both of the following dangerous effects of a hurricane are expected in a specified coastal area in 24 hours or less (a) Sustained winds 74 miles per hour (64 knots) or higher; (b) Dangerously high water or a combination of dangerously high water and exceptionally high waves, even though winds expected may be less than hurricane force. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Hurricane Watch	An announcement for specific areas that a hurricane or an incipient hurricane condition poses a threat to coastal and inland communities. All people in the indicated areas should take stock of their preparedness requirements, keep abreast of the latest advisories and bulletins and be ready for quick action in case a warning is issued for their areas. Contributed by Steve Davis. (International)

Hurricane, Tropical Storm Category 1-5	A large cyclone storm accompanied by high winds, extreme rainfall and storm surge. Winds Category 1- 74 - 95 m.p.h. Category 2- 96 - 100 m.p.h. Category 3- 111 - 130 m.p.h. Category 4- 131 - 155 m.p.h. Category 5- > 155 m.p.h Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
HVA	Hazard Vulnerability Analysis. HVA is a systematic means, often in the form of a columnar Hazard Vulnerability Analysis Chart, for a numerical and comparative rating of existing conditions. Contributed by Tom May.
HVAC	Heating, Ventilating, Air Conditioning. See Transfer Air and see Stack Effect. Contributed by Tom May.

## I

I&R	Information and Referral. Comprehensive community I&R services (I&Rs) are available at the 2-1-1 telephonics call in number, parallel to 9-1-1 for life-threatening emergencies. Dialing 2-1-1 links the caller to an organization that maintains a comprehensive database of government, nonprofit, and faith-based agencies in its defined area. Disaster information is of special import. The 2-1-1 service provider must have accurate and update disaster information to give the public based on a developed relationship with emergency management authorities, established prior to a disaster, clearly defined, and exercised like all other parts of the emergency plan. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
IAAC	Information Assurance Advisory Council. IAAC is an independent forum set up in 2000 in the UK in response to growing concerns over the security and reliability of critical information infrastructures that underpin the UK economy, government and vital social services. IAAC draws members and sponsors from both private and public sectors. Source: <a href="http://www.iaac.org.uk">www.iaac.org.uk</a> . Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
IAB	Interagency Board (IAB) for Equipment Standardization and InterOperability. The IAB establishes and coordinates local, state and federal standardization, interoperability, and responder safety to prepare for, respond to, mitigate and recover from any incident by identifying requirements for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear or Explosives (CBRNE) incident response equipment. The IAB is an advisory board to the Attorney General of the United States and the Director of Military Support. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

IACP	International Association of Chiefs of Police. IACP is an organization of police executives, with over 19,000 members in over 92 different countries. IACP's leadership consists of the operating chief executives of international, federal, state and local agencies of all sizes. IACP joins with other organizations to advise on matters of public safety and security. Contributed by Tom May.
IACSP	International Association for Counterterrorism and Security Professionals. IACSP is a center of information and educational services for those concerned about the challenges now facing all free societies, and promotes professional ethics in the counterterrorism field. Members have a professional interest in understanding the security threat posed by terrorism and related conflicts. IACSP publishes <i>The Journal of Counterterrorism &amp; Homeland Security</i> magazine as well as a quarterly newsletter, <i>Counterterrorism &amp; Homeland Security Reports</i> . <a href="http://www.iacsp.com/">www.iacsp.com/</a> . Contributed by Tom May.
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency. The world's central intergovernmental forum for scientific and technical co-operation in the nuclear field, and as the international inspectorate for the application of nuclear safeguards and verification measures covering civilian nuclear programmes. Source: <a href="http://www.iaea.org">www.iaea.org</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn (International)
IAEM	International Association of Emergency Managers. A non-profit educational organization dedicated to promoting the goals of saving lives and protecting property during emergencies and disasters. Source: IAEM. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (International)
IAFC	International Association of Fire Chiefs. IAFC joins with other organizations to advise on matters of public safety and security. Contributed by Tom May.
IAP	Incident Action Plan. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
IAPA	Industrial Accident Prevention Association. A not-for-profit, member-driven organization operating in the Province of Ontario. Representing 45,000 member firms and 1.5 million workers, IAPA is Canada's largest health and safety organization with a leading role in the prevention of workplace injury and illness. IAPA offices are located at Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario. Contributed by Tom May. (Canada)
IBA	Incident Business Advisor. An IBA is a liaison and advisor to an agency administrator with respect to business continuity and business recovery. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)



IBHS	Institute for Business & Home Safety. IBHS is a nonprofit, nonlobbying corporation formed and funded by the insurance industry and others dedicated to reducing deaths, injuries, property damage, economic losses and human suffering caused by natural disasters. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
IC (1)	Incident Commander. Under the Incident Command System (ICS, q.v.), the person assigned to have overall charge of the field response to an incident. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
IC (2)	Intelligence Community. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
IC3	Internet Crime Complaint Center. IC3 is a partnership between the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C). IC3's mission is to serve as a vehicle to receive, develop, and refer criminal complaints regarding the arena of cyber crime. IC3 gives victims of cyber crime a reporting mechanism that alerts authorities of suspected criminal or civil violations. For law enforcement and regulatory agencies at the federal, state, and local level, IC3 provides a central referral mechanism for complaints involving Internet related crimes. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
ICC	Incident Command Center. Contributed by Tom May.
ICCOH	Interagency Coordinating Committee on Hurricanes. ICCOH's purpose is to coordinate the National Hurricane Program with emphasis on hurricane evacuation activities. Lead agency is the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
ICDDS	Institute of Civil Defence and Disaster Studies. The Institute is the longest serving academic institution in the world wholly dedicated to civil protection and disaster mitigation research. Established in 1938, the Institute of Civil Defence (ICD) as it then was, sought to raise public awareness to the threat of air attack in the event of war, and through training, enable the civil population to effectively implement or participate in emergency response procedures. Source. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
ICE	Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement. ICE is an entity in the Department of Homeland Security. It includes the Federal Air Marshals Service (FAMS). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

ICISF	International Critical Incident Stress Foundation. Offices at Ellicott City, Maryland, USA. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
ICMA	International City/County Management Association. ICMA is in partnership with Smart Growth Network (SGN), a nationwide effort coordinated by the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Division of Development, Community and Environment. EPA supports SGN through cooperative partnerships with ICMA and with Sustainable Communities Network (SCN). ICMA serves as the organizational "home" of the SGN and runs its membership program. Contributed by Tom May.
ICODS	Interagency Committee on Dam Safety. ICODS' purpose is to provide a permanent forum for the coordination of federal dam safety activities. Lead agency is the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
ICP	Incident Command Post. Under the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the ICP signifies the location of the on-scene incident management organization comprised of the Incident Commander (IC), other designated incident management officials and responders from local, state, tribal and federal agencies, as well as private and nongovernmental organizations. Typically, the ICP is located at or in the immediate vicinity of the incident site and is the locus for the conduct of direct, on-scene control of tactical operations. Incident planning is also conducted at the ICP; an incident communications center also would normally be established at this location. The ICP may be co-located with the incident base, if the communications requirements can be met. The ICP may serve as the local EOC in the context of smaller jurisdictions or less complex incident scenarios. at which the primary command functions are executed. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross. Also known as Comité International de la Croix-Rouge (CICR) and Comité International de la Cruz Roja (CICR). Headquarters at Geneva (Fr: Geneve; Sp: Genebra), Switzerland. The ICRC is a neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian institution. The ICRC is affiliated with the Red Crescent Movement. All Red Cross and Red Crescent activities have one central purpose: to prevent and alleviate human suffering, without discrimination, and to protect human dignity. The ICRC is one component of a large network that includes national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies (National Societies) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (Federation). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
ICS (1)	Incident Command System. A structured system of organizing for and managing emergency response and recovery. ICS has the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure with responsibility for the management of assigned resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertaining to an incident. ICS has five Essential Management

Functions applicable to any emergency: command, operations, planning/intelligence, logistics and finance/administration. Other basic principles include: organizational flexibility - modular organization; organizational unity and hierarchy of command or management; action planning; management by objectives; common terminology; integrated communications; resources management; and span of control. Refer to Multi-agency Coordination (MAC) and Span-of-Control. Relates to Incident Management System (IMS, q.v.), National Incident Management System (NIMS, q.v.), Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS, q.v.), and Hospital/Healthcare Emergency Incident Command System (HEICS, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (International)

- ICS (2) Incident Command System. With respect to a hazardous materials incident and to the Emergency Response Guide (ERG, q.v.), an organized approach to control and manage operations at an emergency incident. The OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response regulations (29 CFR 1910.120(q)(3)(ii)) require that an ICS be implemented by the senior emergency response official on the scene. See Appendix C, Section 6, of the OSHA rule for more information on ICS. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
- ICS (3) Incident Command System. ICS is a management system designed to integrate resources from numerous organizations into a single response structure using common terminology and processes. The National Incident Management System (NIMS, q.v.) establishes ICS as a standard organization with incident management activities organized in five functions: command, operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration, for management of all major incidents. To ensure further coordination, and during incidents involving multiple jurisdictions or agencies, the principle of unified command has been universally incorporated into NIMS. This unified command not only coordinates the efforts of many jurisdictions, but provides for and assures joint decisions on objectives, strategies, plans, priorities, and public communications. Unified Command incorporates Federal, State, Tribal, Local and non-governmental entities with overlapping jurisdiction and incident management responsibilities. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- ICS (4) Incident Command System. In accord with the National Incident Management System (NIMS, q.v.), ICS is a management system for coordinating the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to enable effective and efficient domestic incident management. A basic premise of ICS is that it widely applicable. It is used to organize near term and long term field-level operations for a broad spectrum of emergencies, from small to complex incidents, both natural and manmade, at the appropriate level of government. ICS is used by all levels of government—local, state, tribal, and federal, as well as by many private sector and non-governmental organizations. It is normally organized to facilitate activities in four major functional areas: command, operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration. ICS is modular and scalable. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

ICS/UCS	Incident Command System/Unified Command System. Contributed by Tom May.
ICT	Institute for Creative Technologies. ICT is a public-private partnership between the U.S. Army and the University of Southern California. ICT enlists the resources and talents of the entertainment and game development industries in collaboration with computer scientists to advance the state of immersive training simulation, to create imaginatively outside the box. ICT's goal is creation of the Experience Learning System (ELS) which provides learning through active, as opposed to passive, systems. In addition to specific military training tasks, ELS has applications for a broad range of educational initiatives. Contributed by Tom May.
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH): Acute respiratory exposure that poses an immediate threat of loss of life, immediate or delayed irreversible adverse effects on health, or acute eye exposure that would prevent escape from a hazardous atmosphere. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) definition. Source OSHA. Contributed by Steve Davis. (USA)
IDNDR	International Decade of Natural Disaster Reduction. A program of the United Nations which concluded in December 1999. Contributed by Lion Ajoy.
IDRA	International Disaster Recovery Association. IDRA is a group comprised of those having a special interest in the voice, data, image, and sensory telecommunications aspects of Disaster Recovery Planning (DRP), Contingency Planning and Business Continuity. A second IDRA special interest group (SIG) concentrates on physical security, terrorism, executive protection, notification systems, employee safety and workplace violence. Offices in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, USA. Contributed by Tom May.
IED	Improvised Explosive Device. A bomb, usually made outside of a military/civil engineering production facility using improvised parts and explosives. Contributed by Louise Cadle. (International)
IEDD	Improvised Explosive Device Disposal. Contributed by Tom May.
IEM	Integrated Emergency Management. A process for the development of flexible plans to enable any organisation to deal effectively with any emergency, foreseen or unforeseen. IEM consists of five key stages: Assessment, Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)

IFMA	International Fire Marshals Association. IFMA seeks to minimize the loss of life and property by fire through advocating, promoting, and providing leadership in the prevention and mitigation of fire, explosion, and other hazardous conditions. IFMA provides members of the fire prevention community with an avenue to discuss items of mutual interest and to participate in activities to benefit IFMA and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May.
Ignition source	An ignition source includes heat, sparks, flames, static electricity and friction. With respect to a hazardous materials incident and to the Emergency Response Guide (ERG, q.v.), ignition sources should always be eliminated. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
IGPT	Interagency Geospatial Preparedness Team. A function in the Office of National Preparedness (ONP) which is a part of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). IGPT supports all-hazards emergency management by making geospatial information and technologies more readily available to the national community of emergency response agencies. The National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA), the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service are the lead agencies. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
IIMAC	Mnemonic. A memory aid used to plan operational briefings. Information: time, place, event, hazards, details known. Intention: operations aim and objectives. Method: command & control, resources, routes. Administration: equipment, transport, fuel, feeding, toilets, etc. Communications: Channels, RT procedures, call signs, phone numbers. Source: Met Police Ops Manual. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
IIMG	Interagency Incident Management Group. Supercedes the Secretary's Crisis Assessment Team. The IIMG facilitates headquarters-level domestic incident management and coordination. The Secretary of Homeland Security activates the IIMG based on the nature, severity, magnitude, and complexity of the threat or incident. The IIMG is comprised of senior representatives from Department of Homeland Security components, Department of Justice, Department of Defense, Department of State, and other federal departments and agencies and non-governmental organizations (ngos), as required. The IIMG membership is flexible and can be tailored to provide the appropriate subject matter expertise required for the specific incident at hand. The IIMG serves as the focal point for federal headquarters-level strategic and operational coordination. The IIMG interacts with Regional Interagency Incident Groups (RIIMGs). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)	Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement. ICE is an entity in the Department of Homeland Security. It includes the Federal Air Marshals Service (FAMS). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

IMP	Incident Management Plan. Contributed by Tom May.
Impact Assessment	See Business Impact Assessment. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
IMS (1)	Incident Management System. Sometimes stated as ICS/IMS. In disaster/emergency management applications, organized and systematic activities designed to address the immediate and short-term effects of the disaster/emergency. Relates to Incident Command System (ICS, q.v.) and National Incident Management System (NIMS, q.v.). Source: NFPA 1600 (2004 ROP)
IMS (2)	Incident Management Software. Contributed by Tom May.
IMT	Incident Management Team. In accordance with Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5), the nation's fire and emergency services may develop local and regional/metropolitan area IMT overhead teams based on U.S. Forest Service (USFS) models and in accordance with the Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS). Impetus for the program comes from the U. S. Fire Administration (USFA). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Incidence Period	For Emergencies or Major Disasters declared pursuant to PL 93-288, those days or parts thereof officially designated by the President or a representative as the dates upon which damages occurred. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Incident	A definite and separate occurrence. Usually a minor event or condition that is a result of a human error, technical failure, or environmental condition. An incident or event typically interrupts normal activities. Note incidents may or may not lead to accidents, events, or disasters. See also Accident and Event. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Incident Base (1)	A location where primary logistics functions are coordinated and administered for an incident. The Incident Command Post may be co-located with the Incident Base. There is ONLY one base per incident. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)

Incident Base (2)	Under the National Incident Management System (NIMS), an incident base is the location at which primary support activities are conducted. A single incident base is established to house all equipment and personnel support operations, including, for example, food and a sleeping area. The incident logistics section, which orders all resources and supplies, is also located at this base. The base should be designed to be able to support multiple incident sites. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Incident Business Advisor (IBA)	An IBA is a liaison and advisor to an agency administrator with respect to business continuity and business recovery. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
Incident Command Post (1)	The forward location, in the vicinity of the incident, from which the Incident Commander directs operations. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Incident Command Post (ICP) (2)	Under the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the ICP signifies the location of the on-scene incident management organization comprised of the Incident Commander (IC), other designated incident management officials and responders from local, state, tribal and federal agencies, as well as private and nongovernmental organizations. Typically, the ICP is located at or in the immediate vicinity of the incident site and is the locus for the conduct of direct, on-scene control of tactical operations. Incident planning is also conducted at the ICP; an incident communications center also would normally be established at this location. The ICP may be co-located with the incident base, if the communications requirements can be met. The ICP may serve as the local EOC in the context of smaller jurisdictions or less complex incident scenarios. at which the primary command functions are executed. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Incident Command System (ICS) (1)	ICS (1) A combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure with responsibility for management of assigned resources to effectively direct and control the response to an incident. Intended to expand as situation requires larger resource, without requiring new, reorganized command structure. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Incident Command System (ICS) (2)	ICS is a structured system of organizing for and managing emergency response and recovery. ICS has the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure with responsibility for the management of assigned resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertaining to an incident. ICS has five Essential Management Functions applicable to any emergency: command, operations, planning/intelligence, logistics and finance/administration. Other basic principles include: organizational flexibility - modular organization; organizational unity and hierarchy of command or management; action planning; management by objectives; common terminology; integrated communications; resources management; and span of control. Refer to Multi-agency Coordination (MAC) and Span-

of-Control. Relates to Incident Management System (IMS, q.v.), National Incident Management System (NIMS, q.v.), Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS, q.v.), and Hospital/Healthcare Emergency Incident Command System (HEICS, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (International)

Incident Command System (ICS) (3)

ICS is a management system designed to integrate resources from numerous organizations into a single response structure using common terminology and processes. The National Incident Management System (NIMS, q.v.) establishes ICS as a standard organization with incident management activities organized in five functions: command, operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration, for management of all major incidents. To ensure further coordination, and during incidents involving multiple jurisdictions or agencies, the principle of unified command has been universally incorporated into NIMS. This unified command not only coordinates the efforts of many jurisdictions, but provides for and assures joint decisions on objectives, strategies, plans, priorities, and public communications. Unified Command incorporates Federal, State, Tribal, Local and non-governmental entities with overlapping jurisdiction and incident management responsibilities. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Incident Command System (ICS) (4)

In accord with the National Incident Management System (NIMS, q.v.), ICS is a management system for coordinating the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to enable effective and efficient domestic incident management. A basic premise of ICS is that it is widely applicable. It is used to organize near term and long term field-level operations for a broad spectrum of emergencies, from small to complex incidents, both natural and manmade, at the appropriate level of government. ICS is used by all levels of government—local, state, tribal, and federal, as well as by many private sector and non-governmental organizations. It is normally organized to facilitate activities in four major functional areas: command, operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration. ICS is modular and scalable. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Incident Commander

An individual charged with directing emergency operations to mitigate a situation that presents the possibility of harm, injury and/or destruction. Individuals designated to assume the role of the incident commander may be the senior Emergency Response Team (ERT) member, the senior fire officer at the scene, or the senior law enforcement official at the scene depending on the incident. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

Incident Control Point

For the police and fire services, the point from which the management of an incident is controlled and co-ordinated. The central point of contact for all specialist and emergency services engaged on the site. Contributed by Tom May. (UK)



Incident Management System (IMS)	Sometimes stated as ICS/IMS. In disaster/emergency management applications, activities designed to address the immediate and short-term effects of the disaster/emergency. Relates to Incident Command System (ICS, q.v.) and National Incident Management System (NIMS, q.v.). Source: NFPA 1600 (2004 ROP)
Incident Management Team (IMT)	In accordance with Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5), the nation's fire and emergency services may develop local and regional/metropolitan area IMT overhead teams based on U.S. Forest Service (USFS) models and in accordance with the Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS). Impetus for the program comes from the U. S. Fire Administration (USFA). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Incident Response Unit (IRU)	An IRU is generally a vehicle specially equipped for response to emergency events. In UK an IRU within the Fire and Rescue Service is a Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV, q.v.) that carries and deploys the Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN, q.v.) decontamination capability that has been put in place in the UK under the 'New Dimensions' programme of the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM, q.v.) Source: Various. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Incident Support Organization	Includes any off-incident support provided to an incident. Examples would be Agency Dispatch centers, Airports, Mobilization Centers etc. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk.
Incidents of National Significance	Under the National Response Plan (NRP), incidents that require operational and/or resource coordination by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) are termed Incidents of National Significance, also referred to as nationally significant incidents or national incidents in that plan. Incidents of National Significance requiring DHS action can include: credible threats, indications of terrorism or acts of terrorism; major disasters or emergencies as defined under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; catastrophic incidents; and unique situations that may require the Secretary of Homeland Security to aid in coordination of incident management. Submitted by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)
Independent Study Program (ISP)	A distance learning program of the Emergency Management Institute (EMI, q.v.) which is a training arm of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). ISP consists of self-paced courses for both the general public and people who have emergency management duties. Courses are free-of-charge. ISP issues course certifications for US citizens with a US deliverable postal address including APOs and FPOs. <a href="http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/">http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Individual Assistance	Financial or other aid provided to private citizens to help alleviate hardship and suffering, and intended to facilitate resumption of their normal way of life prior to disaster. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

Individual Assistance Officer	State Human Services officer designated to coordinate individual assistance programs. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Industrial Accident Prevention Association (IAPA)	IAPA is a not-for-profit, member-driven organization operating in the Province of Ontario. Representing 45,000 member firms and 1.5 million workers, IAPA is Canada's largest health and safety organization with a leading role in the prevention of workplace injury and illness. IAPA offices are located at Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario. Contributed by Tom May. (Canada)
Information Assurance Advisory Council (IAAC)	IAAC is an independent forum set up in 2000 in the UK in response to growing concerns over the security and reliability of critical information infrastructures that underpin the UK economy, government and vital social services. IAAC draws members and sponsors from both private and public sectors. Source: <a href="http://www.iaac.org.uk">www.iaac.org.uk</a> . Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Information Officer/PIO	Under the Incident Command System (ICS) a member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public, media, and other agencies requiring information directly from the incident. There is only one Information Officer per incident. The Information Officer is also known as the Public Information Officer (PIO). Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
Information Sharing and Analysis Center (ISAC)	An entity that represents a major segment of the national infrastructure. Several ISACs, each representing a different segment, have signed memoranda of understanding or operating agreements with the National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC, q.v.) which is a component of the Department of Homeland security. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Information Systems for Crisis Response and Manage	International Community on Information Systems for Crisis Response and Management. ISCRAM community members are researchers, scholars, teachers, students, practitioners and policy makers interested or actively involved in any aspect of the design, development, use and evaluation of information systems for crisis response and management. <a href="http://www.iscram.org">www.iscram.org</a> . Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Information Technology (IT)	IT is information stored, transmitted, or manipulated by electronic means. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Information Warfare	Information warfare is the offensive and defensive use of information and information systems to deny, exploit, corrupt, or destroy an adversary's information, information-based processes, information systems, and computer-based networks while protecting one's own. Such actions are designed to achieve advantages over military or business adversaries. Ref: Dr. Ivan Goldberg's definition. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

InfoSec	Information Security. Contributed by Tom May.
InfraGard	An information sharing and analysis effort serving the interests and combining the knowledge base of a wide range of members. InfraGard is a cooperative effort between the federal government, led by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and an association of businesses, academic institutions, state and local law enforcement agencies, and others to coordinate the security of critical infrastructures against cyber and physical threats. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Initial Action	The actions taken by resources which are the first to arrive at an incident. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
Initial National Response Plan (INRP)	The INRP is a successor to the Federal Response Plan (FRP). INRP represents a significant first step towards a full National Response Plan (NRP, q.v.) to integrate a pre-existing family of Federal domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into a single all-discipline, all-hazards plan. The INRP is supported by the National Incident Management System (NIMS, q.v.), a national system to create standardized incident management processes, protocols, and procedures. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Initial Nuclear Radiation	See "Radiation, Initial Nuclear". Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Inner Cordon	The boundary line of a zone that is determined, reinforced by legislative power, and exclusively controlled by the emergency services from which all unauthorised persons are excluded for a time period determined by the emergency services. Area within is usually of evidential value or an unsafe environment. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn (UK)
INRP	Initial National Response Plan. A successor to the Federal Response Plan (FRP). INRP represents a significant first step towards a full National Response Plan (NRP, q.v.) to integrate a pre-existing family of Federal domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into a single all-discipline, all-hazards plan. The INRP is supported by the National Incident Management System (NIMS, q.v.), a national system to create standardized incident management processes, protocols, and procedures. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Institute for Business & Home Safety (IBHS)	IBHS is a nonprofit, nonlobbying corporation formed and funded by the insurance industry and others dedicated to reducing deaths, injuries, property damage, economic losses and human suffering caused by natural disasters. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Institute for Creative Technologies (ICT)	ICT is a public-private partnership between the U.S. Army and the University of Southern California. ICT enlists the resources and talents of the entertainment and game development industries in collaboration with computer scientists to advance the state of immersive training simulation, to create imaginatively outside the box. ICT's goal is creation of the Experience Learning System (ELS) which provides learning through active, as opposed to passive, systems. In addition to specific military training tasks, ELS has applications for a broad range of educational initiatives. Contributed by Tom May.
Integrated Analysis	As defined by the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) program, Integrated Analysis allows future identification of (1) successes and best practices (2) new gaps or problems (3) root causes of existing gaps/problems, and compares observations from different locations and functions within the exercise. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)
Integrated Emergency Management (IEM)	A process for the development of flexible plans to enable any organisation to deal effectively with any emergency, foreseen or unforeseen. IEM consists of five key stages: Assessment, Prevention, Preparedness, Response, Recovery. Contributed by Nigel Furlong. (UK)
Integrated Timeline	The Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) defines integrated timeline as having 4 components: Time (based on a 12 or 24 hour clock); Location/Agency/Jurisdiction; Activity; and, Outcome. Integrated Timeline encompasses the total activities of the functional or full scale exercise and all parties involved. Submitted by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)
Interagency Board (IAB)	Full name: Interagency Board (IAB) for Equipment Standardization and InterOperability. The IAB establishes and coordinates local, state and federal standardization, interoperability, and responder safety to prepare for, respond to, mitigate and recover from any incident by identifying requirements for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear or Explosives (CBRNE) incident response equipment. The IAB is an advisory board to the Attorney General of the United States and the Director of Military Support. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Interagency Contingency Planning Regulation	A regulation written and imposed by the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council concerning the need for financial institutions to maintain a working disaster recovery plan. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG)	Supercedes the Secretary's Crisis Assessment Team. The IIMG facilitates headquarters-level domestic incident management and coordination. The Secretary of Homeland Security activates the IIMG based on the nature, severity, magnitude, and complexity of the threat or incident. The IIMG is comprised of senior representatives from Department of Homeland Security components, Department of Justice, Department of Defense, Department of State, and other federal departments and agencies and non-governmental organizations (ngos), as required. The IIMG membership is flexible and can be tailored to provide the appropriate subject matter expertise required for the specific incident at hand. The IIMG serves as the focal point for federal headquarters-level strategic and operational coordination. The IIMG interacts with Regional Interagency Incident Groups (RIIMGs). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Interagency OPSEC Support Staff (IOSS)	IOSS operates under the National Security Agency (NSC) . It is a consultant to U.S. government departments and agencies, providing technical guidance and assistance for self-sufficient Operational Security (OPSEC, q.v.) programs throughout government and the protection of U.S. operations. Training is conducted for local agencies to apply OPSEC to emergency planning and special operations. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Interim Organizational Structure	An alternate organization structure that will be used during recovery from a disaster. This temporary structure will typically streamline chains of command and increase decision-making autonomy. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Internal Hotsites	A fully equipped alternate processing site owned and operated by the organization. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
International Association for Counterterrorism and	IACSP is a center of information and educational services for those concerned about the challenges now facing all free societies, and promotes professional ethics in the counterterrorism field. Members have a professional interest in understanding the security threat posed by terrorism and related conflicts. IACSP publishes The Journal of Counterterrorism & Homeland Security magazine as well as a quarterly newsletter, Counterterrorism & Homeland Security Reports. <a href="http://www.iacsp.com/">www.iacsp.com/</a> . Contributed by Tom May.
International Association of Emergency Managers (I	IAEM. A nonprofit, professional, educational, and advocacy organization dedicated to promoting the goals of saving lives and protecting property during emergencies and disasters. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Also known as Comite International de la Croix-Rouge (CICR) and Comite International de la Cruz Roja (CICR). Headquarters at Geneva (Fr: Geneve; Sp: Genebra), Switzerland. The ICRC is a neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian institution. The ICRC is affiliated with the Red Crescent Movement. All Red Cross and Red Crescent activities have one

central purpose: to prevent and alleviate human suffering, without discrimination, and to protect human dignity. The ICRC is one component of a large network that includes national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies (National Societies) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (Federation). Contributed by Tom May. (International)

International Disaster Recovery Association (IDRA)

IDRA is a group comprised of those having a special interest in the voice, data, image, and sensory telecommunications aspects of Disaster Recovery Planning (DRP), Contingency Planning and Business Continuity. A second IDRA special interest group (SIG) concentrates on physical security, terrorism, executive protection, notification systems, employee safety and workplace violence. Offices in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, USA. Contributed by Tom May.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Cres

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The "Federation" affiliated with national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies (National Societies) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC, q.v.). All Red Cross and Red Crescent activities have one central purpose: to prevent and alleviate human suffering, without discrimination, and to protect human dignity. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

International Fire Marshals Association (IFMA)

IFMA seeks to minimize the loss of life and property by fire through advocating, promoting, and providing leadership in the prevention and mitigation of fire, explosion, and other hazardous conditions. IFMA provides members of the fire prevention community with an avenue to discuss items of mutual interest and to participate in activities to benefit IFMA and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May.

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)

ISDR is an instrumentality of the United Nations (UN) in the form of an inter-agency Task Force (and Working Groups) and Secretariat. The ISDR program is to enable all societies to become resilient to the effects of natural hazards and technological and environmental disasters in order to reduce human, economic and social losses. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3)

IC3 is a partnership between the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C). IC3's mission is to serve as a vehicle to receive, develop, and refer criminal complaints regarding the arena of cyber crime. IC3 gives victims of cyber crime a reporting mechanism that alerts authorities of suspected criminal or civil violations. For law enforcement and regulatory agencies at the federal, state, and local level, IC3 provides a central referral mechanism for complaints involving Internet related crimes. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Interoperability

The ability of systems, units, or agencies to provide services to and accept services from other systems, units or agencies and to use the services so exchanged to enable them to work effectively together. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

Interruption	An outage caused by the failure of one or more communications links with entities outside of the local facility. Contributed by Steve Davis. (International)
IOSS	Interagency OPSEC Support Staff. IOSS operates under the National Security Agency (NSC) . It is a consultant to U.S. government departments and agencies, providing technical guidance and assistance for self-sufficient Operational Security (OPSEC, q.v.) programs throughout government and the protection of U.S. operations. Training is conducted for local agencies to apply OPSEC to emergency planning and special operations. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
IRAC	Interagency Radio Advisory Committee. IRAC's purpose is federal spectrum frequency management and other communications issues. The lead agency is the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
IRDA	International Disaster Recovery Association. IDRA is a group comprised of those having a special interest in the voice, data, image, and sensory telecommunications aspects of Disaster Recovery Planning (DRP), Contingency Planning and Business Continuity. A second IDRA special interest group (SIG) concentrates on physical security, terrorism, executive protection, notification systems, employee safety and workplace violence. Offices in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, USA. Contributed by Tom May. IDRA is different from other disaster recovery organizations due to its special interest groups (SIGs) concentrating on specific contingency planning areas. These subject areas include workplace violence, physical security, executive protection, terrorism, notification systems, policy and procedures, present system documentation and job descriptions.
IRU	Incident Response Unit. An IRU is generally a vehicle specially equipped for response to emergency events. In UK an IRU within the Fire and Rescue Service is a Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV, q.v.) that carries and deploys the Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN, q.v.) decontamination capability that has been put in place in the UK under the 'New Dimensions' programme of the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM, q.v.) Source: Various. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
ISAC	Information Sharing and Analysis Center. An entity that represents a major segment of the national infrastructure. Several ISACs, each representing a different segment, have signed memoranda of understanding or operating agreements with the National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC, q.v.) which is a component of the Department of Homeland security. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
ISCRAM	International Community on Information Systems for Crisis Response and Management. ISCRAM community members are researchers, scholars, teachers, students, practitioners and policy makers interested or actively involved in any aspect of the design, development, use and evaluation of information systems for crisis response and management. <a href="http://www.iscram.org">www.iscram.org</a> . Contributed by Tom May. (International)

ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. An instrumentality of the United Nations (UN) in the form of an inter-agency Task Force (and Working Groups) and Secretariat. The ISDR program is to enable all societies to become resilient to the effects of natural hazards and technological and environmental disasters in order to reduce human, economic and social losses. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
ISO	Information Systems and Operations. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
ISP	Independent Study Program. A distance learning program of the Emergency Management Institute (EMI, q.v.) which is a training arm of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). ISP consists of self-paced courses for both the general public and people who have emergency management duties. Courses are free-of-charge. ISP issues course certifications for US citizens with a US deliverable postal address including APOs and FPOs. <a href="http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/">http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (International)
IT	Information Technology. Information stored, transmitted, or manipulated by electronic means. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
IT (2)	Information Technology. Includes matters concerned with the furtherance of computer science and technology, design, development, installation and implementation of information systems and applications.
IW	Information Warfare. IW is the offensive and defensive use of information and information systems to deny, exploit, corrupt, or destroy an adversary's information, information-based processes, information systems, and computer-based networks while protecting one's own. Such actions are designed to achieve advantages over military or business adversaries. Ref: Dr. Ivan Goldberg's definition. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

## J

JAC	Joint Air Coordination. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International).
-----	---



JCAD	Joint Chemical Agent Detector. A multi-mission chemical agent point detection system developed for the US military as a portable, handheld device that can alert users to the presence of chemical warfare agents. It detects, measures and reports the presence of nerve, blister, blood agents and toxic industrial chemicals. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
JCAHO	Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations. JCAHO provides evaluation and accreditation services for many types of healthcare organizations. JCAHO has developed standards for emergency management with a special focus on community-wide emergency preparedness systems. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
JEM	Journal of Emergency Management. Contributed by Tom May.
JESCC	Joint Emergency Services Control Centre. A facility that may be permanently established or brought together at an event / incident to manage the integrated response of the emergency services. Normally a tactical (Silver) level control. Source: Various. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
JFO	Joint Field Office. A JFO is a temporary Federal facility established to unify the Federal assistance effort at the state and local level and to coordinate the provision of Federal assistance to the affected jurisdiction(s) during national incidents. A JFO provides a central point for federal, state, tribal and local executives with responsibility for incident oversight, direction and/or assistance to effectively conduct and coordinate prevention, preparedness, response and recovery actions. The JFO leadership is responsible for coordination and integration of federal operations and resources with state, local, tribal, private sector, and non-governmental organization incident command structures. A JFO utilizes the scalable organizational structure of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) / Incident Command System (ICS) and Unified Command. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk and Tom May. (USA)
JHAC	Joint Health Advisory Cell. JHAC is a multi-disciplinary team of health experts to provide support, liaison and advice to the Gold, i.e. strategic, management team at major emergencies. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
JHSEM	Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. JHSEM is an online journal. Claire B. Rubin, Editor. <a href="http://www.bepress.com/jhsem/">www.bepress.com/jhsem/</a> Contributed by Tom May.

JIC	Joint Information Center. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
JIISE	Joint Interagency Intelligence Support Element. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
JIS	Joint Information System. Under the National Incident Management System (NIMS, q.v.), JIS provides the public with timely and accurate incident information and unified public messages. This system employs Joint Information Centers (JIC) and brings incident communicators together in real time during an incident to develop, coordinate, and deliver a unified message in order that federal, state, and local levels of government are releasing the same information during an incident. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
JITC - West / JITC - East	Joint Interagency Training Center. JITC-West is a joint field office of the National Guard Bureau, carrying out the traditions and expanding the mission of its predecessor, National Interagency Civil-Military Institute (NICI) at Camp San Luis Obispo, California. Located at San Diego, California, JITC-West offers professionals from the public and private sectors a full spectrum of tuition-free courses devoted to homeland security, homeland defense, disaster preparedness, and consequence management. The strategic-level courses offered by JITC-West are conducted in its classrooms at San Diego as well as at training sites across the country. JITC-West will tailor courses to individual community requirements and will assist agency registration and programming requirements. JITC - East at Camp Dawson near Morgantown, West Virginia has a focus of training on chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, high yield explosives, and continuity of operations. Not to be confused with Joint Interoperability Test Command, an information interoperability activity of the Department of Defense. <a href="http://www.jitc-west.com/index.html">www.jitc-west.com/index.html</a> . Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
JITT	Just-In-Time Training. Training initiated during an event for those individuals who need to be quickly trained at the incident for a specific job or role within the incident. JITT is typically used for training of spontaneous volunteers. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)
JOC	Joint Operations Center. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

Joint Command	Two agencies working an incident both with jurisdictional authority. Each agency has an Incident Commander. Both Incident Commanders stay co-located developing one common list. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International).
Joint Field Office (JFO)	A JFO is a temporary Federal facility established to unify the Federal assistance effort at the state and local level and to coordinate the provision of Federal assistance to the affected jurisdiction(s) during national incidents. A JFO provides a central point for federal, state, tribal and local executives with responsibility for incident oversight, direction and/or assistance to effectively conduct and coordinate prevention, preparedness, response and recovery actions. The JFO leadership is responsible for coordination and integration of federal operations and resources with state, local, tribal, private sector, and non-governmental organization incident command structures. A JFO utilizes the scalable organizational structure of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) / Incident Command System (ICS) and Unified Command. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk and Tom May. (USA)
Joint Information Center (JIC) (1)	The primary field location for the coordination of multiple entities, such as federal and state media relations, located in or near the DFO. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Joint Information Center (JIC) (2)	The primary field location for the coordination of federal and state media relations, located in or near the Disaster Field Office (DFO). Source FEMA.
Joint Information System (JIS)	Under the National Incident Management System (NIMS, q.v.), JIS provides the public with timely and accurate incident information and unified public messages. This system employs Joint Information Centers (JIC) and brings incident communicators together in real time during an incident to develop, coordinate, and deliver a unified message in order that federal, state, and local levels of government are releasing the same information during an incident. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Joint Interagency Training Center (JITC)	JITC-West is a joint field office of the National Guard Bureau, carrying out the traditions and expanding the mission of its predecessor, National Interagency Civil-Military Institute (NICI) at Camp San Luis Obispo, California. Located at San Diego, California, JITC-West offers professionals from the public and private sectors a full spectrum of tuition-free courses devoted to homeland security, homeland defense, disaster preparedness, and consequence management. The strategic-level courses offered by JITC-West are conducted in its classrooms at San Diego as well as at training sites across the country. JITC-West will tailor courses to individual community requirements and will assist agency registration and programming requirements. JITC - East at Camp Dawson near Morgantown, West Virginia has a focus of training on chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, high yield explosives, and continuity of operations. Not to be confused with Joint Interoperability Test Command, an

information interoperability activity of the Department of Defense. [www.jitc-west.com/index.html](http://www.jitc-west.com/index.html). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Joint Regional Information Exchange System (JRIES)	JRIES is The Department of Homeland Security's computer-based counterterrorism communications system to all 50 states, five territories, Washington, D.C., and 50 major urban areas to strengthen the flow of threat information. This communications capability delivers real-time interactive connectivity with the DHS Homeland Security Operations Center and provides a flow of real-time threat information at the sensitive-but-unclassified (SBU) level to all users immediately. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Joint Terrorism Assessment Centre (JTAC)	JTAC is a co-ordinating group based in London staffed by representatives from the UK's intelligence and security agencies. Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Managem	JHSEM is an online journal. Claire B. Rubin, Editor. <a href="http://www.bepress.com/jhsem/">www.bepress.com/jhsem/</a> Contributed by Tom May.
JRCC/RCC	Joint Rescue Coordination Center. A basic, practical, and humanitarian effect of having a global Search and Rescue (SAR) system is that it eliminates the need for each nation to provide SAR services for its own citizens wherever they travel worldwide. Instead, the globe is divided into SAR Regions, each with a Rescue Coordinating Centre (RCC) and associated SAR services, which assist anyone in distress regardless of the nationality or status of such a person or the circumstances in which found. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
JRIES	Joint Regional Information Exchange System. JRIES is The Department of Homeland Security's computer-based counterterrorism communications system to all 50 states, five territories, Washington, D.C., and 50 major urban areas to strengthen the flow of threat information. This communications capability delivers real-time interactive connectivity with the DHS Homeland Security Operations Center and provides a flow of real-time threat information at the sensitive-but-unclassified (SBU) level to all users immediately. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
JTAC	Joint Terrorism Assessment Centre. JTAC is a co-ordinating group based in London staffed by representatives from the UK's intelligence and security agencies. Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)

JTTF Joint Terrorism Task Force. An activity of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

## K

KI Potassium iodide. Drug used as a thyroid blocking agent, a prophylaxis against thyroid radioiodine exposure. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

KISS Keep It Simple Stupid. An acronym used to remind professionals not to over complicate their planning. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (International)

KIW Killed, Injured, Walking wounded. Disaster response planners and incident commanders use prior experience to estimate probable ratios among KIW to determine resource needs for various types of incidents. Contributed by Tom May.

KPI Key Performance Indicator. KPI is a benchmark measurement based on objectives, targets and define industry standards. Source: PAS56:2003 Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (International)

## L

LA Local Authority. A governmental unit which is a near equivalent to local agency. Contributed by Tom May. (UK)

LAESI London Authorities and Emergency Services Information. A document providing the Emergency Services, Local Authorities and health professionals with information on contingency arrangements for the transport of nuclear weapons, Special Nuclear Material (SNM, q.v.), new and used submarine reactor fuel. Source: [www.mod.uk/issues/laesi/index.htm](http://www.mod.uk/issues/laesi/index.htm) Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)

LAN (Local Area Network)	Computing equipment, in close proximity to each other, connected to a server which houses software that can be access by the users. This method does not utilize a public carrier. SEE ALSO WAN. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
LAN Recovery	The component of Disaster Recovery which deals specifically with the replacement of LAN equipment in the event of a disaster, and the restoration of essential data and software. SIMILAR TERMS Client/Server Recovery. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU)	LEIU is a private organization since 1956 supported by state and local police agencies for sharing information on potential criminals. LEIU is a pointer system subject to local oversight, but as a private organization not public oversight. LEIU's decentralized structure consists of over 250 members. Relates to Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS, q.v). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
LDRTF	Local Disaster Recovery Task Force. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
LE	Law Enforcement. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
LEA	Law Enforcement Agency. Contributed by Tom May.
Lead Government Department (LGD)	A LGD is the particular department which co-ordinates central UK Government activity in response to a major emergency. Depending on the nature of the emergency the LDG will vary. Source: <a href="http://www.ukresilience.info/handling.htm">www.ukresilience.info/handling.htm</a> . Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Leased Line	Usually synonymous with dedicated line. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
LEIU	Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit. LEIU is a private organization since 1956 supported by state and local police agencies for sharing information on potential criminals. LEIU is a pointer system subject to local oversight, but as a private organization not public oversight. LEIU's decentralized structure consists of over 250 members. Relates to Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS, q.v). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

LEO	Law enforcement officer.
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee. The enabling federal legislation is designed to help communities prepare for and respond to emergencies involving hazardous substances. LEPCs must develop an emergency response plan, review it at least annually, and provide information about chemicals in the community to citizens. A Regional Emergency Planning Committee REPC, q.v.) may be a substitute for a series of LEPCs. LEPCs and the State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs) are supported by the Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO) which is a part of the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Refer to Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
LEPPC	Local Emergency Prevention and Preparedness Council. Relates to PPC, q.v. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)
LER (1)	Law Enforcement Response.
LER (2)	Local Emergency Responder.
LES	Law Enforcement Sensitive. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
LESLP	London Emergency Services Liaison Panel. Established in 1973 and consists of representatives from the Metropolitan Police Service, The London Fire Brigade, City of London Police, British Transport Police, London Ambulance Service and local authorities. The group meets once every three months under the chair of the Metropolitan Police. Its purpose is to ensure a partnership approach between all the relevant agencies in the planning for, and the response to, a major incident of whatever kind. This could be anything from a terrorist attack to a natural disaster such as a severe flood, which may occur within the Greater London area. Source: <a href="http://www.leslp.gov.uk">http://www.leslp.gov.uk</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)

Lessons Learned Information Sharing (LLIS)	LLIS.gov is a national network for emergency response providers and homeland security officials. LLIS.gov's secure, restricted-access information is designed to facilitate efforts to prevent and respond to acts of terrorism across all disciplines and communities throughout the US. Relates to DFI International and to Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism (MIPT). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Level A (PPE)	(eng) This level of protection should be worn when the highest level of respiratory, skin, eye, and mucous membrane protection is needed. It consists of fully encapsulating, chemical resistant clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International).
Level B (PPE)	This level of protection should be used when the highest level of respiratory protection is required, but a lesser level of skin and eye protection is sufficient. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International).
Level C (PPE)	This level of protection can be used when proper respiratory protection can be afforded by air-purifying, canister-equipped protective breathing devices. It provides the same level of skin protection as Level B, but a lower level of respiratory protection. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International).
Level D (PPE)	This protective ensemble consists primarily of a standard work uniform. It provides no respiratory protection and affords only minimal skin protection. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
LFA	Lead Federal Agency. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
LFM	Live Fuel Moisture. Describes moisture levels (expressed in percentage) found in brush and trees. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
LGD	Lead Government Department. A LGD is the particular department which co-ordinates central UK Government activity in response to a major emergency. Depending on the nature of the emergency the LDG will vary. Source: <a href="http://www.ukresilience.info/handling.htm">www.ukresilience.info/handling.htm</a> . Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
LGV	Light Goods Vehicle. A LGV is a goods-carrying vehicle under 3,500kg design gross weight under UK law. Compare to HGV, Heavy Goods Vehicle, a goods-carrying vehicle exceeding 3,500kg design gross weight. Source: <a href="http://www.vosa.gov.uk/vosa/glossary.htm">www.vosa.gov.uk/vosa/glossary.htm</a> . Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)



Liaison	Under the National Incident Management System (NIMS), liaison is a form of communication for establishing and maintaining mutual understanding and cooperation. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Liaison / Liaison Officer	An agent or representative. Typically an agency official sent to another agency to facilitate interagency communications and coordination. Liaison and Liaison Officer are sometimes used interchangeably. Under the National Incident Management System (NIMS) the term for the person on the Command Staff is Liaison Officer. For emergency exercises and in disasters, a number of liaisons from other agencies, commerce and industry, various non-governmental organizations, jurisdictions, and other parties should be assigned to (or seated or present) and in direct communication with Emergency Operations Centers to meet the need for linkages for effective strategy and use of resources in an incident. Contributed by Tom May. (USA, International)
Liaison Officer	Under the National Incident Management System, a member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies. Contributed by Steve Davis. (NIMS is US, term is international)
Light Goods Vehicle (LGV)	A LGV is a goods-carrying vehicle under 3,500kg design gross weight under UK law. Compare to HGV, Heavy Goods Vehicle, a goods-carrying vehicle exceeding 3,500kg design gross weight. Source: <a href="http://www.vosa.gov.uk/vosa/glossary.htm">www.vosa.gov.uk/vosa/glossary.htm</a> . Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Line Rerouting	A service offered by many regional telephone companies allowing the computer center to quickly reroute the network of dedicated lines to a backup site. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Line Voltage Regulators	Also known as surge protectors. These protectors/regulators distribute electricity evenly. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Lions	International Association of Lions Clubs. <a href="http://www.lions.org">http://www.lions.org</a> . World Wide Networked NGO, Volunteer Organisation who provide Community Service and Emergency Relief. Contributed by Lion Ajoy. (International )
LLIS	Lessons Learned Information Sharing. LLIS.gov is a national network for emergency response providers and homeland security officials. LLIS.gov's secure, restricted-access information is designed to facilitate efforts to prevent and respond to acts of terrorism across all disciplines and communities throughout the US. Relates to DFI International and to Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism (MIPT). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

LM	Logistics Management. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
LNO	Liaison Office or Liaison Officer as used in the U.S. military. May be adopted for civilian use as used under the National Incident Management System (NIMS, q.v.),. Relates to Liaison, q.v. Contributed by Steve Davis. (USA)
LO	Liaison Officer. Person who represents and links their organisation to another organisation. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn.
Local Emergency	The duly proclaimed existence of conditions of a disaster or of extreme peril to the safety or health of persons and property within local jurisdictional boundaries. The emergency may be declared by a mayor or his/her designee and would normally be issued concurrent with a county declaration by the board of County Commissioners prior to requesting state and / or federal assistance. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)	A committee appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), as required by Title II of SARA, to formulate a comprehensive emergency plan to deal with Hazardous Materials for its district. (See SARA) Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Local Government	Any county, city, village, town, district or other political subdivisions of the state, any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, and including any rural community or unincorporated town or village or any other public entity for which an application for assistance is made by the state or political subdivision thereof. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Logistics	Logistics is the procurement, maintenance, distribution, and transportation of materiel, facilities, services and personnel. Contributed by Steve Davis and Tom May. (International)
London Authorities and Emergency Services Informat	LAESI is a document providing the Emergency Services, Local Authorities and health professionals with information on contingency arrangements for the transport of nuclear weapons, Special Nuclear Material (SNM, q.v.), new and used submarine reactor fuel. Source: <a href="http://www.mod.uk/issues/laesi/index.htm">www.mod.uk/issues/laesi/index.htm</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)

Loss	The unrecoverable business resources that are redirected or removed as a result of a disaster. Such losses may be loss of life, revenue, market share, competitive stature, public image, facilities, or operational capability. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Loss Reduction	The technique of instituting mechanisms to lessen the exposure to a particular risk. Loss reduction is intended to react to an event and limit its effect. Examples of Loss Reduction include sprinkler systems, insurance policies, and evacuation procedures. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
LSA	Logistical Staging Area. More commonly known as Staging Area, q.v. Contributed by Tom May.
LSC	Logistics Section Chief (Logistics). Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International).
LZ	Landing Zone. A location designated as a safe landing or takeoff area for aircraft, usually helicopters. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (ALL)

## **M**

M	Member. Normally precedes initials of a professional body i.e. MBCI, MEPS, MIAEM or as in MP for Member of Parliament or MC for Member of Congress. Contributed by Louise Cadle. (International)
MAA	Mutual Aid Agreement. A pre-arranged agreement between two or more entities, public and/or private, to render services in terms of human, materiel and data resources when essential resources of one party are not adequate to meet the needs of a disaster or other emergency. Financial aspects for post-disaster or post-incident reimbursements may be incorporated into the agreement. Many functional needs other than those of first responders may be served such as state-to-state lending of building officials to assess damages or of prison guards, city-to-city lending of accounting personnel, ngo's engaged in animal welfare management, blood banks, or newspapers as to printing and distribution. Refer to Reciprocal Agreement and to Business Mutual Aid. Also refer to Emergency Manager Mutual Aid (EMMA). Relates to Statement of Understanding (SOU, q.v.) and to Memorandum of Understanding (MOU, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May.

MAA (2)	Mutual Aid Agreement. Under the National Response Plan (NRP), a written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions in which they agree to assist one another upon request, by furnishing personnel and equipment. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
MAC (1)	See MAC/MACS
MAC (2)	Mission Assignment Coordinator. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
MAC (3)	Mapping & Analysis Center. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
MAC/MACS (1)	Multi-agency (or Interagency) Coordination (MAC). Sometimes, Multi-agency Coordination System (MACS). A basic principle under the Incident Command System (ICS) and under the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as an integral part of the functioning of an entity's emergency organization. The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is staffed by representatives of the entity's departments and agencies who, in accord with MAC, share information and facilitate communications, and develop consensus on priorities, resource allocations, and response strategies. Liaisons from outside agencies such as governments, resource organizations, non-profit agencies, private services, and business and industry may participate, either through liaisons or by operating from separate locations. Contributed by Tom May.
MACA	Military Assistance to Civil Authorities. When requested and when directed, a mission of United States Northern Command (NORTHCOM) is to provide military assistance to civil authorities (MACA) within its area of responsibility consisting of 48 states, nearby territories, island nations and European possessions for all-hazards disaster response and recovery operations. Such aid does not provide: a police auxiliary; a lead over federal, state or local agencies; the making of policy; or the allocation of resources. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
MACC (1)	Multi Agency Coordination Center. Another name for a disaster operations control center that is functionally a near equivalent to an Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Contributed by Tom May.

MACC (2)	Military Aid to the Civilian Community. Contributed by Tom May. (UK)
MACDIS	Military Assistance for Civil Disturbances. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
MACS (2)	Multi-Agent Coordination System. A component of the Incident Command System (ICS, q.v.). A generalized term describing a combination of facilities, a common system with responsibility for coordination of assisting agency resources and support. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International).
MAHP	Major Accident Hazard Plan. Usually a plan written to address an identified risk involving materials that are of a hazardous nature.
MAIB	Marine Accident Investigation Branch, Investigates all types of marine accidents, both to ships and to people on board. Its fundamental role is to determine the circumstances of an accident and its causes. Its aim is to improve safety at sea and prevent accidents in the future. Source: <a href="http://www.maib.dft.gov.uk">http://www.maib.dft.gov.uk</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
MAIES	Member, Australian Institute of Emergency Services
Mainframe Computer	A high-end computer processor, with related peripheral devices, capable of supporting large volumes of batch processing, high performance on-line transaction processing systems, and extensive data storage and retrieval. Similar term: Host Computer. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Mainframe Recovery	The component of Disaster Recovery which deals with the restoration, at an alternate location, of data centers services and computer processing capabilities. Similar Term: Data Center Recovery.
Major Damage	This term is used by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to categorize an item or a building that has been damaged to the extent that it is no longer usable and may be returned to service only with extensive repairs. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

Major Incident (1)	An incident which would probably result in a major disruption of organizational activities, injury to personnel, or damage to University property (bomb threats, civil disorders, etc.). Relates to Major Incident Plan. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Major Incident (2)	A Major Incident can be defined as "an emergency that requires the implementation of special arrangements by one or more of the Emergency Services." Source Readings: National Health Service; Primary Care Trust; and Major Incident Plan. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Major Incident Procedures	Pre-planned and exercised procedures which are activated once a major incident has been declared. Contributed by Nigel Furlong. (UK)
Management and Maintenance Center (MMC)	To ensure that the National Incident Management System (NIMS) remains an accurate and effective management tool, the NIMS MMC assesses proposed changes to NIMS. The MMC uses the collaborative process of Federal, state, tribal, local, and private authorities to assess prospective changes and assure continuity and accuracy. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Management by Walking Around (MBWA)	MBWA is as valid today as it was in 1982, when Tom Peters and Bob Waterman popularized Hewlett-Packard's mantra in their bestselling book <i>In Search of Excellence: Lessons from America's Best-Run Companies</i> . With adequate staffing under the Incident Command System, MBWA can be a best practice in the midst of crisis. Also known as Management by Walking Around and Listen (MBWAL). Contributed by Tom May.
Maritime Rescue Co-ordination Centre	HM Coastguard regional centre responsible for promoting the efficient organisation of search and rescue services and for co-ordinating the conduct of search and rescue operations. Contributed by Nigel Furlong. (UK)
MARS	Military Affiliated Radio System. MARS is a Department of Defense sponsored program, separately managed and operated by the Army, Navy, and Air Force. The program consists of licensed amateur radio operators who are active in military communications on a local, national, and international basis as an adjunct to normal communications. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
MARSEC	Maritime Security. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

Marshalling Area (1)	A safe area where resources not immediately required can be directed to standby to await deployment. Relates to Staging Area, q.v. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (International)
Marshalling Area (2)	Area to which resources and personnel not immediately required at the scene or being held for further use can be directed to standby. Relates to Staging Area, q.v. Contributed by Nigel Furlong. (International)
Mass Care	The temporary housing, feeding, and care at suitable facilities of populations displaced by a disaster. Also known as Congregate Care. Although mass care is a duty and obligation of local government sometimes handled in large part by the American Red Cross as a supporting federal agency, in large scale disasters the many functions involved are typically performed by such organizations as The Salvation Army, churches, synagogues, mosques, food banks and numerous other ngo's which may or may not be members of a local VOAD (q.v.), as well as by business and industry and spontaneous volunteer groups. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Mass Care Facility	A public or private building that may be used to lodge, feed or otherwise care for displaced populations. Also known as Congregate Care Facility. A properly managed Mass Care Facility or Congregate Care Facility serving the general public on a 24 hour basis requires a trained staff for each of at least two shifts. Generally, assigned space is approximately 40 square feet per person. Such a facility may or may not meet criteria for designation as a "fallout shelter". Because there may not be on-site or other ready access to pre-positioned supplies and equipment, logistical support may be critical to its operation. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Mass Casualty Incident (MCI)	A MCI will often focus on triage, treatment, transport and health care of the injured or wounded. The word 'casualty' may, however, include 'killed' or 'dead'. Planning for and response to a mass casualty incident should address the management and analysis of mass fatalities, i.e. dead bodies, along with the management and analysis of the injured or wounded. Contributed by Tom May.
Mass fatality incident	A mass fatality incident may be defined as, 'An incident where more deaths occur than can be handled by local resources'. See DMORT.
Master Exercise Practitioner (MEP)	MEP is a professional designation in emergency management. The purpose of the MEP program is to provide a concentration of advanced training in the critical area of emergency management exercising with professional recognition for those who have demonstrated competence in the field. MEP candidates demonstrate, through hands-on application of selected knowledge, skills, and abilities contained in the Comprehensive Exercise Curriculum (CEC), a high level of professionalism and capability. The MEP certificate and title are awarded by the Emergency Management

Institute (EMI), an entity of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) which is a part of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Master Sequence of Events List (MSEL)

A check list of things to do upon the occurrence of an incident. Contributed by Tom May. (Regional USA)

MATRIX

Multistate Anti-Terrorism Information Exchange. MATRIX is an initiative to increase and enhance the exchange of sensitive terrorism and other criminal activity information between local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies. Participating states are mostly in the eastern US. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)

MATTS

Mobile Air Transportable Telecommunications System

MBCP

Master Business Continuity Professional. Contributed by Steve Davis. (International)

MBWA

Management by Walking Around. MBWA is as valid today as it was in 1982, when Tom Peters and Bob Waterman popularized Hewlett-Packard's mantra in their bestselling book *In Search of Excellence: Lessons from America's Best-Run Companies*. With adequate staffing under the Incident Command System, MBWA can be a best practice in the midst of crisis. Also known as Management by Walking Around and Listen (MBWAL). Contributed by Tom May.

MCA

Mission Critical Activity. MCA is a critical operational and/or business support, service or product related activity (provided internally or externally), including its dependencies and single points of failure, which enables an organisation to achieve its business objective(s), taking into account seasonal trends and/or critical timing issues. Source: PAS56:2003 / Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (International)

MCCC

Mobile Command and Communications Center. Contributed by Tom May.



MCDEM	Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management. Leads the way in making New Zealand and its communities resilient to hazards and disasters. The overarching strategy for achieving resilience to hazards and disasters is through a risk management approach to the four "Rs" of reduction, readiness, response and recovery. Source: <a href="http://www.mcdem.govt.nz">http://www.mcdem.govt.nz</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (New Zealand)
MCI	Mass Casualty Incident. A MCI will often focus on triage, treatment, transport and health care of the injured or wounded. The word 'casualty' may, however, include 'killed' or 'dead'. Planning for and response to a mass casualty incident should address the management and analysis of mass fatalities, i.e. dead bodies, along with the management and analysis of the injured or wounded. Contributed by Tom May.
MCV	Mobile Communications Vehicle. Contributed by Tom May.
MDAT	Major Disaster Advisory Team. A national resource for police response to major disasters that provides experts to the responding constabulary. Based out of the National Police Training's (NPT) National Operations Faculty (NOF) at Bramshill. Source: Various. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Media Emergency Forum (MEF)	MEF is an ad hoc group of senior media editors, government representatives, local authority emergency planners, emergency services and private industry which considers media issues arising from civil emergencies. MEF develops best practices in getting the right information to the right people in an emergency. Its work has included developing protocols and high level contacts for use in emergencies, and giving feedback after major incidents. Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Media Monitoring Unit (MMU)	The MMU keeps government departments and agencies informed of news developments and media coverage 24/7/365. Source: Media Emergency Forum glossary. Reference: <a href="http://www.gics.gov.uk/thegicstoday/gics-centre.htm">www.gics.gov.uk/thegicstoday/gics-centre.htm</a> . Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Media Transportation Coverage	An insurance policy designed to cover transportation of items to and from an EDP center, the cost of reconstruction and the tracing of lost items. Coverage is usually extended to transportation and dishonesty or collusion by delivery employees. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Medical Reserve Corps (MRC)	A Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) program, with funding to community-based organizations. MRC units are made of locally-based medical and health volunteers, trained to respond to health crises, who can assist their communities during emergencies such as an influenza epidemic, a chemical spill, or an act of terrorism. Their duties include emergency response, logistical planning, records keeping, assisting

in public health and awareness campaigns, and public communications. MRC units function as a specialized component of Citizen Corps, a national network of volunteers dedicated to making sure their families, homes, and communities are safe from terrorism, crime, and disasters of all kinds. Citizen Corps, AmeriCorps, Senior Corps, and the Peace Corps are all part of the USA Freedom Corps, which promotes volunteerism and service throughout the nation. MRC's mission is to allow local volunteer medical and health professionals to contribute their skills and expertise throughout the year as well as during emergencies. The MRC Program Office, headquartered in the Office of the Surgeon General, supports MRC units across the U.S. The Program Office functions as a clearinghouse for community information and "best practices." Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

MEF

Media Emergency Forum. MEF is an ad hoc group of senior media editors, government representatives, local authority emergency planners, emergency services and private industry which considers media issues arising from civil emergencies. MEF develops best practices in getting the right information to the right people in an emergency. Its work has included developing protocols and high level contacts for use in emergencies, and giving feedback after major incidents. Source: Media Emergency Forum Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)

MEIR

Medical Effects of Ionizing Radiation. Contributed by Tom May.

Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism

MIPT, located in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, is dedicated to preventing terrorism or mitigating its effects. A special Congressional appropriation directs MIPT to conduct "research into the social and political causes and effects of terrorism and the development of technologies to counter biological, nuclear and chemical weapons of mass destruction as well as cyberterrorism..." MIPT's library and website constitute a comprehensive source of information about terrorism that is accessible to the general public but extensive enough to serve expert researchers. The Responder Knowledge Base is an MIPT-sponsored national knowledge base of equipment-related information (products, standards, certifications, etc.) for the emergency responder community. Relates to DFI International and to Lessons Learned Information Sharing ([www.LLIS.gov](http://www.LLIS.gov)). [www.mipt.org](http://www.mipt.org). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

MEMS

Modular Emergency Medical System. Developed by the U. S. Army, MEMS is designed as a system to manage a huge mass casualty load in a community resulting primarily from a covert bioterrorist attack, but also from virtually any other cause. MEMS addresses the gap in casualty care resources that would exist in most medical care jurisdictions if a large number of victims were to seek treatment from neighborhood area hospitals. MEMS is based on the rapid organization of two types of expandable patient care modules: the Neighborhood Emergency Help Center (NEHC); and, the Acute Care Center (ACC). MEMS also includes a Medical Command and Control (MCC) element, Casualty Transportation

System (CTS), Community Outreach, Mass Prophylaxis, and Public Information components. Contributed by Tom May.

- MEP (1) Master Exercise Practitioner. MEP is a professional designation in emergency management. The purpose of the MEP program is to provide a concentration of advanced training in the critical area of emergency management exercising with professional recognition for those who have demonstrated competence in the field. MEP candidates demonstrate, through hands-on application of selected knowledge, skills, and abilities contained in the Comprehensive Exercise Curriculum (CEC), a high level of professionalism and capability. The MEP certificate and title are awarded by the Emergency Management Institute (EMI), an entity of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) which is a part of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- MEP (2) Mechanical, electrical, plumbing. The three disciplines of engineering and design-build contractors. Relates to Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning (HVAC), key factors in many building emergencies. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
- MERS Mobile Emergency Response Support. A mobile unit of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The MERS team consists of 20 to 25 personnel assigned with a large Emergency Operations Vehicle (EOV, q.v.) for temporary field use in catastrophic disasters until a Disaster Field Office (DFO) is established and operating. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- Met Office One of the world's leading providers of environmental and weather-related services. It's solutions and services meet the needs of many communities of interest . . . from the general public, government and schools, through broadcasters and online media, to civil aviation and almost every other industry sector in the UK and around the world. Source: <http://www.met-office.gov.uk>. Contributed by: Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
- Metric A measurement. Used in this glossary to describe quantification of the term. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
- Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) The MPS of Scotland Yard has many Specialist Operations departments, including an anti-terrorist SO. The MPS is unique among UK police forces for performing national functions in security and protection, and intelligence and surveillance. The MPS is responsible for management of the National Identification Service (NIS) The MPS should not be confused with the City of London Police which is a separate force with local responsibilities in London. [www.met.police.uk/](http://www.met.police.uk/); and, [www.fas.org/irp/world/uk/mps/](http://www.fas.org/irp/world/uk/mps/). Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn and Tom May. (UK)

MI	Major Incident. The following definition is set out in the Association of Chief Police Officers Emergency Procedures Manual and in the Fire Service Major Incident Emergency Procedures Manual. "A major incident is any emergency that requires the implementation of special arrangements by one or more of the emergency services, the NHS or the local authority for: (a) the initial treatment, rescue and transport of a large number of casualties; (b) the involvement either directly or indirectly of large numbers of people; (c) the handling of a large number of enquiries likely to be generated both from the public and the news media, usually to the police; (d) the need for the large scale combined resources of two or more of the emergency services; (e) the mobilisation and organisation of the emergency services and supporting organisations, eg local authority, to cater for the threat of death, serious injury or homelessness to a large number of people". Source: Dealing with Disaster. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
MI5	The Security Service. More commonly known as MI5, is responsible for security intelligence work against covertly organised threats to the nation. These include terrorism, espionage, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and supporting the police and other law enforcement agencies against serious crime. In addition it provides security advice to a range of organisations to help to reduce vulnerability to threats from individuals, groups or countries hostile to UK interests. Source: <a href="http://www.mi5.gov.uk">http://www.mi5.gov.uk</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
MI6	Secret Intelligence Service. Its mission as laid down in the The Intelligence Services Act 1994 is to obtain and provide information relating to the actions or intentions of persons outside the British Islands; and (b) to perform other tasks relating to the actions or intentions of such persons...[in relation to] the interests of national security, with particular reference to defence and foreign policies . . . the interests of the economic well-being of the UK . . . or in support of the prevention or detection of serious crime. US equivalent CIA. Source: <a href="http://www.five.org.uk/security/mi6org/">http://www.five.org.uk/security/mi6org/</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
MICR Equipment (Magnetic Ink Character Reader)	Equipment used to imprint machine readable code. Generally, financial institutions use this equipment to prepare paper data for processing, encoding (imprinting) items such as routing and transit numbers, account numbers and dollar amounts. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Military Assistance to Civil Authorities (MACA)	When requested and when directed, a mission of United States Northern Command (NORTHCOM) is to provide military assistance to civil authorities (MACA) within its area of responsibility consisting of 48 states, nearby territories, island nations and European possessions for all-hazards disaster response and recovery operations. Such aid does not provide: a police auxiliary; a lead over federal, state or local agencies; the making of policy; or the allocation of resources. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Millibar	Weather term used to express barometric pressure. A millibar is a unit of atmospheric pressure. At sea level there are 1,013.2 millibar of atmospheric pressure, or 29.92 inches of mercury. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
Minor	FEMA Category where an item or building is damaged and may only be used under limited conditions, but may be restored with minor repairs. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
MIO	Medical Incident Officer. The officer in charge of on-scene medical provision at a major incident. Source: Berkshire Major Incident Protocol. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
MIP	Major Incident Plan. Relates to Major Incident. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
MIPT	Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism. MIPT, located in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, is dedicated to preventing terrorism or mitigating its effects. A special Congressional appropriation directs MIPT to conduct "research into the social and political causes and effects of terrorism and the development of technologies to counter biological, nuclear and chemical weapons of mass destruction as well as cyberterrorism..." MIPT's library and website constitute a comprehensive source of information about terrorism that is accessible to the general public but extensive enough to serve expert researchers. The Responder Knowledge Base is an MIPT-sponsored national knowledge base of equipment-related information (products, standards, certifications, etc.) for the emergency responder community. Relates to DFI International and to Lessons Learned Information Sharing ( <a href="http://www.LLIS.gov">www.LLIS.gov</a> ). <a href="http://www.mipt.org">www.mipt.org</a> . Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Mitigation (1)	Mitigation is any action of a long-term, permanent nature that reduces the actual or potential risk of loss of life or property from a hazardous event.
Mitigation (2)	Within the disaster context, an action or those actions taken prior to a disaster event to reduce the severity of, the exposure to, or the occurrence likelihood of the event. Bob Robinson. (International)
Mitigation Management Series (MMS)	MMS is a series of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) training courses offered through the states. Completion of this series leads to an MMS certificate. Relates to Professional Development Series (PDS, q.v.) and Applied Practices Series (APS, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Mitretek	Mitretek Systems is a non-profit scientific research and system engineering organization to conduct basic and applied research and undertake systems engineering analyses. Mitretek's focus is in the areas of criminal justice, environment, health, safety, energy, homeland security and counter-terrorism, space, transportation, and telecommunications. Mitretek joins with other organizations to advise on matters of public safety and security. Contributed by Tom May.
MKT	Mobile Kitchen Trailer. U.S. Army and National Guard. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
MMC	Management and Maintenance Center. To ensure that the National Incident Management System (NIMS) remains an accurate and effective management tool, the NIMS MMC assesses proposed changes to NIMS. The MMC uses the collaborative process of Federal, state, tribal, local, and private authorities to assess prospective changes and assure continuity and accuracy. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
MMI	Mutihazard Mapping Initiative. A Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) activity that maintains a living atlas of hazards data and map services for advisory purposes supplied from a network of hazard and base map providers. <a href="http://www.hazardmaps.gov/vision.php">www.hazardmaps.gov/vision.php</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
MMMMF	Man Made Mineral Fibres. Pronounced 'Triple MF'. These materials are used in the construction of modern vehicles due to their strength to weight ratio. However they can be high toxic if ignited and can cause serious health concerns if inhaled when fragmented. Source: Various. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (International)
MMRS	Metropolitan Medical Response System. The Federal Government has tasked Metropolitan Cities under the bioterrorism response plan to develop operational response plans for hazardous nuclear, biological, and chemical releases. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)
MMS	Mitigation Management Series. MMS is a series of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) training courses offered through the states. Completion of this series leads to an MMS certificate. Relates to Professional Development Series (PDS, q.v.) and Applied Practices Series (APS, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
MMU	Media Monitoring Unit. The MMU keeps government departments and agencies informed of news developments and media coverage 24/7/365. Source: Media Emergency Forum glossary. Reference: <a href="http://www.gics.gov.uk/thegicstoday/gics-centre.htm">www.gics.gov.uk/thegicstoday/gics-centre.htm</a> . Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)

MMWR	Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. The MMWR Series of three publications is prepared by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Each is available in an electronic version. The data in the weekly MMWR are provisional, based on weekly reports to CDC by state health departments. <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/about.html">www.cdc.gov/mmwr/about.html</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement. Contributed by Tom May.
Mobile Hot Site	A large trailer containing backup equipment and peripheral devices delivered to the scene of the disaster. It is then hooked up to existing communication lines. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
MOD	Ministry of Defence. The objectives of the UK's Ministry of Defence are to provide the defence capabilities needed to ensure the security and defence of the United Kingdom and the Overseas Territories, including against terrorism; and to support the Government's foreign policy objectives, particularly in promoting international peace and security. <a href="http://www.mod.uk">www.mod.uk</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Modem (Modulator Demodulator Unit)	Device that converts data from analog to digital and back again. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Modular Emergency Medical System (MEMS)	MEMS is designed to manage a potentially huge casualty load resulting from a covert bioterrorist attack. MEMS addresses the gap in casualty care resources that would exist in most medical care jurisdictions if a large number of victims were to seek treatment from neighborhood area hospitals. MEMS is based on the rapid organization of two types of expandable patient care modules: the Neighborhood Emergency Help Center (NEHC); and, the Acute Care Center (ACC). MEMS also includes a Medical Command and Control (MCC) element, Casualty Transportation System (CTS), Community Outreach, Mass Prophylaxis, and Public Information components. Contributed by Tom May.
MOPP	Mission Oriented Protective Posture. MOPP practices and equipment apply when treating casualties in a contaminated environment. Relates to training programs initiated by USAMRIID and USAMRICD. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)	The MMWR Series of three publications is prepared by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Each is available in an electronic version. The data in the weekly MMWR are provisional, based on weekly reports to CDC by state health departments. <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/about.html">www.cdc.gov/mmwr/about.html</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

MOU	Memorandum of Understanding. Relates to Statement of Understanding (SOU, q.v.) and to Mutual Aid Agreement (MAA, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May.
Mount Weather Emergency Assistance Center (MWEAC)	Located in Virginia high in the Blue Ridge Mountains 75 miles west of Washington, D.C., MWEAC is a hub for emergency response activities providing the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other government agencies space for offices, training, conferencing, operations, and storage. Several FEMA functions are sited at Mount Weather. The Conference and Training Center (CDC) at Mount Weather supports FEMA training activities. Relates to FEMA's Emergency Management Institute (EMI). This location was first used by the Department of Agriculture's Weather Bureau as a meteorological balloon and kite launch facility in 1902. Contributed by Tom May. (USA) Mt. Weather is currently home to eight major FEMA functional groups
MPS (1)	Metropolitan Police Service. London's principle Constabulary. The Metropolitan Police Force was founded by Sir Robert Peel in 1829. The original establishment of 1,000 officers policed a seven-mile radius from Charing Cross and a population of less than 2 million. Today, the Metropolitan Police Service employs 25,550 officers, 10,800 civil staff and 844 traffic wardens and, since the realignment of police boundaries in April 2000, it covers an area of 620 square miles and a population of 7.2million. It polices England's capital, London, and has a number of national functions. Source <a href="http://www.met.police.uk">www.met.police.uk</a> Contributed by Louise Cadle. (UK)
MPS (2)	Metropolitan Police Service. The MPS of Scotland Yard has many Specialist Operations departments, including an anti-terrorist SO. The MPS is unique among UK police forces for performing national functions in security and protection, and intelligence and surveillance. The MPS is responsible for management of the National Identification Service (NIS) The MPS should not be confused with the City of London Police which is a separate force with local responsibilities in London. <a href="http://www.met.police.uk/">www.met.police.uk/</a> ; and, <a href="http://www.fas.org/irp/world/uk/mps/">www.fas.org/irp/world/uk/mps/</a> . Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn and Tom May. (UK)
MRC	Medical Reserve Corps. A Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) program, with funding to community-based organizations. MRC units are made of locally-based medical and health volunteers, trained to respond to health crises, who can assist their communities during emergencies such as an influenza epidemic, a chemical spill, or an act of terrorism. Their duties include emergency response, logistical planning, records keeping, assisting in public health and awareness campaigns, and public communications. MRC units function as a specialized component of Citizen Corps, a national network of volunteers dedicated to making sure their families, homes, and communities are safe from terrorism, crime, and disasters of all kinds. Citizen Corps, AmeriCorps, Senior Corps, and the Peace Corps are all part of the USA Freedom Corps, which promotes volunteerism and service throughout the nation. MRC's mission is to allow local volunteer medical and health professionals to contribute their skills



and expertise throughout the year as well as during emergencies. The MRC Program Office, headquartered in the Office of the Surgeon General, supports MRC units across the U.S. The Program Office functions as a clearinghouse for community information and "best practices."  
Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

- MRCC Marine Rescue Co-ordination Centre. MRCC is HM Coastguard regional centre responsible for promoting effective organisation of search and rescue (SAR) services and for co-ordinating the conduct of SAR operations within a SAR Region. Source: Dealing with Disaster 3rd Edition Revised. Contributed by Louise Cadle. (UK)
- MSCA Military Support to Civil Authorities. MSCA is a military acronym. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- MSDS Material Safety Data Sheet. A MSDS is designed to provide both workers and emergency personnel with the proper procedures for handling or working with a particular substance. MSDS's include information such as physical data (melting point, boiling point, flash point etc.), toxicity, health effects, first aid, reactivity, storage, disposal, protective equipment, and spill/leak procedures. This data is of use if a spill or other accident occurs. Contributed by Tom May.
- MSEL Master Sequence of Events List. A check list of things to do upon the occurrence of an incident. Contributed by Tom May. (Regional USA)
- MSI Maximum Survivable Incident. The geographical extent of an incident beyond which the Business Continuity Plan provides no protection. e.g. a single-site MSI plan which relies on transferring operations to an alternative site would be compromised if the extent of the incident was such that both primary and alternative sites were inaccessible. Contributed by Ian Charters. (UK)
- MSO Marine Safety Office. An function of the United State Coast Guard (USCG). MSOs are located throughout the 50 states, Guam, and Puerto Rico. The MSO mission is to make information available on pollution prevention and response, vessel safety, and marine casualties. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- MSST Maritime Safety and Security Team. A United States Coast Guard (USCG) unit that specializes in waterborne security. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

MTD	Maximum Tolerable Downtime. Contributed by Steve Davis. (International)
Multi-agency Coordination (MAC/MACS)	Multi-agency (or Interagency) Coordination (MAC). Sometimes, Multi-agency Coordination System (MACS). A basic principle under the Incident Command System (ICS) and under the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as an integral part of the functioning of an entity's emergency organization. The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is staffed by representatives of the entity's departments and agencies who, in accord with MAC, share information and facilitate communications, and develop consensus on priorities, resource allocations, and response strategies. Liaisons from outside agencies such as governments, resource organizations, non-profit agencies, private services, and business and industry may participate, either through liaisons or by operating from separate locations. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Multi-Jurisdiction Incident	An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that have a statutory responsibility for incident mitigation. Under the Incident Command System (ICS) these incidents will be managed under Unified Command. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
Multihazard Mapping Initiative (MMI)	A Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) activity that maintains a living atlas of hazards data and map services for advisory purposes supplied from a network of hazard and base map providers. <a href="http://www.hazardmaps.gov/vision.php">www.hazardmaps.gov/vision.php</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Multistate Anti-Terrorism Information Exchange (MA)	MATRIX is an initiative to increase and enhance the exchange of sensitive terrorism and other criminal activity information between local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies. Participating states are mostly in the eastern US. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)
Must, Should, May	Informal words to assign activities and functions into three broad categories according to priority. Of particular use under the stress of emergency conditions for a preliminary sorting, as well as for program initiation and development. Adapted from OSS, 1943. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Mutual Aid	As between two or more entities, public and/or private, the pre-arranged rendering of services in terms of human and materiel resources when essential resources of one party are not adequate to meet the needs of a disaster or other emergency. Refer to Mutual Aid Agreement, Business Mutual Aid, and Reciprocal Agreement. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Mutual Aid Agreement (MAA)	A pre-arranged agreement between two or more entities, public and/or private, to render services in terms of human, materiel and data resources when essential resources of one party are not adequate to meet the needs of a disaster or other emergency. Financial aspects for post-disaster or post-incident reimbursements may be incorporated into the agreement.

Many functional needs other than those of first responders may be served such as state-to-state lending of building officials to assess damages or of prison guards, city-to-city lending of accounting personnel, ngo's engaged in animal welfare management, blood banks, or newspapers as to printing and distribution. Refer to Reciprocal Agreement and to Business Mutual Aid. Also refer to EMMA. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Mutual Aid Agreement (MAA) (2)

Under the National Response Plan (NRP), a written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions in which they agree to assist one another upon request, by furnishing personnel and equipment. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Mutual Aid Arrangements

Cross-boundary arrangements under which emergency services, local authorities and other organisations request extra staff and/or equipment for use in a disaster. Contributed by Nigel Furlong. (UK)

MWEAC

Mount Weather Emergency Assistance Center. Located in Virginia high in the Blue Ridge Mountains 75 miles west of Washington, D.C., MWEAC is a hub for emergency response activities providing the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other government agencies space for offices, training, conferencing, operations, and storage. Several FEMA functions are sited at Mount Weather. The Conference and Training Center (CDC) at Mount Weather supports FEMA training activities. Relates to FEMA's Emergency Management Institute (EMI). This location was first used by the Department of Agriculture's Weather Bureau as a meteorological balloon and kite launch facility in 1902. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

## N

NACCHO

The National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) is the national nonprofit organization representing local public health agencies. Membership consists of over 1,100 local public health agencies, serving 75 percent of the U.S. population. City, county, metro, district, township, and tribal agencies are represented. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

NACHS

National Academic Consortium for Homeland Security. NACHS's goal is to help improve the security of the U.S. and its worldwide interests, while protecting and preserving its values, freedoms and civil liberties, and economic interests and competitiveness. Offices at Ohio State University. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

NACo	National Association of Counties. NACo represents county governments in the United States to Congress and the White House. NACo is a full-service organization that provides an extensive line of services including legislative, research, technical, and public affairs assistance, as well as enterprise services to its members. NACo's membership totals more than 2,000 counties, representing over 80 percent of the nation's population. NACo joins with other organizations to advise on matters of public safety and security. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NACOP	National Association of Citizens on Patrol. Citizens on Patrol are adult volunteers who work together within a Citizen Patrol organization in their community to assist and support law enforcement in the reduction of crime. NACOP membership consists of Citizen Patrol Volunteers who may or may not be official members of a specific law enforcement organization. The long term goal of NACOP is to provide Citizen Patrol organizations across the nation with the same level of recognition, awareness and respect that other public safety volunteer organizations have in order to increase volunteer pride, recruitment and retention. Newsletter, "Eyes and Ears" available online. Corona, California <a href="http://www.nacop.org/newsletters.htm">www.nacop.org/newsletters.htm</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NAEMSP	National Association of EMS Physicians. NAEMSP is an organization of physicians and other professionals partnering to provide leadership and foster excellence in out of hospital emergency medical services. Offices at Lenexa, Kansas, USA. Contributed by Tom May.
NAEMT	National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians. NAEMT is a professional organization to receive and represent the views and opinions of pre-hospital care personnel and to influence the future advancement of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) as an allied health profession. NAEMT serves its membership through educational programs, liaison activities, development of national standards and reciprocity and the development of programs to benefit pre-hospital care personnel. Contributed by Tom May. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NAERG	North American Emergency Response Guide. aka Emergency Response Guide (ERG, q.v.). Information on handling hazardous materials. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
NAHF	National Association of Hispanic Firefighters. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NAIR	National Arrangements for Incidents Involving Radioactivity. NAIR provides quick and widely available assistance to the police and other emergency services where no radiation expert is otherwise available. Source: <a href="http://www.nrp.org/radiation_incidents/nair.htm">http://www.nrp.org/radiation_incidents/nair.htm</a> . Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)

NAPO	National Association of Police Organizations. NAPO is a coalition of police unions and associations from across the United States that serves to advance the interests of America's law enforcement officers through legislative and legal advocacy, political action and education. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NARTC	National Advanced Resource Technology Center. Located at Marana, Arizona, US. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (US)
NASAR	National Association for Search and Rescue. NASAR is a membership association dedicated to advancing professional, literary, and scientific knowledge in fields related to search and rescue. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
NASEMSD	National Association of State EMS Directors. Offices at Falls Church, Virginia, USA. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NASTTPO	THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SARA TITLE III PROGRAM OFFICIALS. NASTTPO consists of members and staff of State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs), Tribal Emergency Response Commissions (TERCs), Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs), various federal agencies and private industry. Members include state, tribal or local government employees with Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (EPCRA) program responsibilities, such as health, occupational safety, first response, environmental, and emergency management agencies. Associate members are welcome and include anyone with an interest in effective EPCRA implementation. NASTPRO members prepare for possible emergencies and disasters involving hazardous materials, whether they are accidental releases or a result of terrorist acts. <a href="http://www.nasttpo.org/">http://www.nasttpo.org/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NATaT	National Association of Towns and Townships. NATaT's purpose is to strengthen the effectiveness of town and township government. NATaT joins with other organizations to advise on matters of public safety and security. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
National Academic Consortium for Homeland Security	National Academic Consortium for Homeland Security. NACHS's goal is to help improve the security of the U.S. and its worldwide interests, while protecting and preserving its values, freedoms and civil liberties, and economic interests and competitiveness. Offices at Ohio State University. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
National Arrangements for Incidents Involving Rad	National Arrangements for Incidents Involving Radioactivity. NAIR provides quick and widely available assistance to the police and other emergency services where no radiation expert is otherwise available. Source: <a href="http://www.nrpb.org/radiation_incidents/nair.htm">http://www.nrpb.org/radiation_incidents/nair.htm</a> . Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)

National Association for Search and Rescue (NASAR)	NASAR is a membership association dedicated to advancing professional, literary, and scientific knowledge in fields related to search and rescue. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
National Association of Citizens on Patrol (NACOP)	Citizens on Patrol are adult volunteers who work together within a Citizen Patrol organization in their community to assist and support law enforcement in the reduction of crime. NACOP membership consists of Citizen Patrol Volunteers who may or may not be official members of a specific law enforcement organization. The long term goal of NACOP is to provide Citizen Patrol organizations across the nation with the same level of recognition, awareness and respect that other public safety volunteer organizations have in order to increase volunteer pride, recruitment and retention. Newsletter, "Eyes and Ears" available online. Corona, California <a href="http://www.nacop.org/newsletters.htm">www.nacop.org/newsletters.htm</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA) Newsletter, "Eyes and Ears" available online. Corona, California <a href="http://www.nacop.org/newsletters.htm">www.nacop.org/newsletters.htm</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
National Association of Emergency Medical Tech	NAEMT is a professional organization to receive and represent the views and opinions of pre-hospital care personnel and to influence the future advancement of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) as an allied health profession. NAEMT serves its membership through educational programs, liaison activities, development of national standards and reciprocity and the development of programs to benefit pre-hospital care personnel. Contributed by Tom May.
National Association of EMS Physicians (NAEMSP)	NAEMSP is an organization of physicians and other professionals partnering to provide leadership and foster excellence in out of hospital emergency medical services. Offices at Lenexa, Kansas, USA. Contributed by Tom May.
National Communications System (NCS)	NCS, an agency in the Executive Office of the President, provides national security and emergency preparedness (NS/EP) telecommunications under all circumstances, including crisis or emergency attack, recovery and reconstitution. NCS has a focus on interconnectivity and survivability. NCS consists of an interagency group of 23 federal departments and agencies to support crises and disasters. NCS has wide-ranging programs. Under NCS, the Office of Priority Telecommunications (OPT) administers the Telecommunications Service Priority system (TSP), q.v. Relates to National Cyber Security Division (NCSA), q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL)	The National Conference of State Legislatures is a bipartisan organization to serve lawmakers and staffs of the nation's states, commonwealths, and territories. It is a source for research, publications, consulting assistance, meetings, and seminars. Its website, created within hours after the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, serves as a clearinghouse of information for legislators, legislative staff, the public, and the media. The information on its site has been combined with other important information on the conference's Terrorism Preparedness and Response page. NCSL joins with other organizations to advise on matters of public safety and security.

National CounterIntelligence Executive (NCIX)

NCIX is a counterintelligence (CI) system to protect and preserve national and economic security. NCIX provides new and enhanced CI capabilities, ensures coherent programs, strategies, cooperative approaches, and conducts effective oversight. It identifies the nation's most critical assets (tangible and intangible), produces strategic CI analyses, develops the national threat assessment, formulates the national CI strategy, creates an integrated CI budget, and lays out an agenda of program reviews and evaluations. Notification Service is free. [www.ncix.gov/](http://www.ncix.gov/) Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

National Crime Information Center (NCIC)

NCIC is a function of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to serve as a nationwide information system and database that supports criminal justice agencies -- local, state, and federal -- to uphold the law and protect the public. NCIC provides a wide range of services such as mugshots, fingerprints, immigration status, and on-line manuals. It is a collection point of all lost or missing people in the United States. Submitted by Tom May. (USA)

National Cyber Security Division (NCSD)

NCSD is a part of the Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). NCSD is responsible for cybersecurity at the federal level. It conducts cyberspace analysis, issues alerts and warnings, improves information sharing, responds to major incidents, and aids in national-level recovery efforts. Relates to National Communications System (NCS, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

National Disaster Education Coalition (NDEC)

NDEC is a federation of public and private organizations dedicated to providing education materials and information on a multitude of natural, chemical, terrorism, food, water, consumer products and other hazards on a consistent and scientifically accurate basis. NDEC is a source for many publications, brochures, guidelines and standard messages. [www.disastereducation.org](http://www.disastereducation.org) Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)

NDMS is a cooperative asset-sharing program among federal government agencies, state and local governments, and private businesses and civilian volunteers to ensure resources are available to provide medical services following a disaster that overwhelms local health care resources. NDMS is a federally coordinated system that augments the nation's emergency medical response capability. The overall purpose of NDMS is to establish a single, integrated national medical response capability for assisting state and local authorities in dealing with the medical and health effects of major peacetime disasters and providing support to the military and Veterans Health Administration medical systems in caring for casualties evacuated back to the U.S. from overseas armed conflicts. NDMS has responsibility to manage and coordinate the federal medical response to major emergencies and federally declared disasters including: natural disasters, technological disasters, major transportation accidents, and acts of

terrorism including weapons of mass destruction events. Working in partnership with the Departments of Health and Human Services (HHS), Defense (DoD), and Veterans Affairs (VA), NDMS serves as the lead federal agency for medical response under the National Response Plan (NRP). NDMS is a section within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Response Division, Operations Branch. Contributed by Tom May. (USA )

National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NDPC)

NDPC is a partnership of several nationally recognized public universities, the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Department of Energy (DOE). The NDPC supports the efforts of the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) and the Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) by providing expertise and training to the state and local emergency management community. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEH)

NEHRP produces Maximum Considered Earthquake (MCE) Ground Motion Maps to show those ground motions that have a specified probability of being exceeded in 50 years. These ground motion values are a reference in construction design for earthquake resistance and can be used to assess relative hazard between sites, when making economic and safety decisions. NEHRP provides recommendations for Seismic Regulations for New Buildings and for Seismic Rehabilitation of Buildings. NEHRP involves four federal agencies in collaboration: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), National Science Foundation (NSF), and United States Geological Survey (USGS). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

National Emergency Management Association (NEMA)

NEMA is the professional association of and for state emergency management directors. NEMA's mission is to: provide national leadership and expertise in comprehensive emergency management; serve as an emergency management information and assistance resource; and, advance improvement in emergency management through strategic partnerships, innovative programs, and collaborative policy positions. NEMA joins with other organizations to advise on matters of public safety and security. Newsletter is NEMA News. [www.nemaweb.org](http://www.nemaweb.org) Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

National Emergency Management Plan (NEMP)

The NEMP establishes policies and procedures for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) during nationally significant incidents in order that personnel and logistical and operational assistance are in place for technical assistance and guidance to support the safety and health of emergency response and recovery workers. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

National Emergency Number Association (NENA)

NENA fosters technological advancement, availability, and implementation of a universal emergency telephone number system. NENA represents thousands of emergency call centers and is a force for interoperability. Relates to Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials International (APCO, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA, Canada)



National Emergency Training Center (NETC)	NETC is located at Emmitsburg, Maryland. It is home to many parts of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) organization such as: the United States Fire Administration (USFA) and its National Fire Academy (NFA); and, the Training Division, including the Emergency Management Institute (EMI), of FEMA's Preparedness, Training and Exercise Directorate. The NETC has a Virtual Campus program. <a href="http://www.training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/EMICourses/catalog2004.asp">www.training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/EMICourses/catalog2004.asp</a> . Relates to Joint Interagency Training Center (JITC - West and JITC - East), q.v., a training program of the National Guard Bureau that draws attendance by professionals from the public and private sectors. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
National Environmental Health Association (NEHA)	NEHA is a source of training courses, continuity education, and professional credentials with respect to hazardous materials. Publishes <i>Journal of Environmental Health</i> . A definitive report, <i>Messages in the Dust</i> , contains a knowledge base and lessons learned on air quality hazards faced by urban rescuers and cleanup crews from rubble laced with asbestos, heavy metals, diesel fuel, PCBs and dozens of other toxins. Based on New York City 9/11, this report clarifies the pivotal role of environmental health in terrorism preparedness that applies as well for severe urban damage from earthquakes, fires and other causes. <a href="http://www.neha.org/9-11%20report/">www.neha.org/9-11%20report/</a> Contributed by Tom May.
National Environmental, Safety & Health Training A	National Environmental, Safety & Health Training Association. NESHTA is a non-profit international society for environmental, safety, and health and other technical training and adult education professionals. From its founding in 1977 to the summer of 2003, it was known as the National Environmental Training Association (NETA). Activities central to NESHTA's mission are the promotion of trainer competency through training and education standards, voluntary certification, and peer networking. NESHTA provides training for best practices in environmental, safety, and health. The association's two voluntary certification programs, the Certified Environmental, Safety and Health Trainer (CET), q.v., and Certified Instructional Technologist (CIT) are the recognized standard within industry and government for training specialists. <a href="http://www.ehs-training.org">www.ehs-training.org</a> Relates to Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS), q.v.. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)	NFPA is an international nonprofit organization to reduce the worldwide burden of fire and other hazards on the quality of life by providing and advocating scientifically-based consensus codes and standards, research, training and education. Source NFPA Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (International)
National Geodetic Survey (NGS)	NGS is a component agency serving the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration/National Ocean Service which, in turn, are part of the US Department of Commerce. NGS delivers and evolves a national foundation of reference for latitude, longitude, height, velocity, shoreline, and gravity throughout the United States with consistency, accuracy, timeliness, currency, and easy access to support public safety, coastal stewardship, economic prosperity, and environmental well being. Relates to FBN, q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

National Graduate School (NGS)	NGS. A nontraditional graduate institution based in Cape Cod, MA, awarding Master of Science degrees in quality systems management. In addition to a Masters program in Homeland Security, NGS joins with the ANSER Institute (q.v.) to offer a Certificate program in Homeland Security. NGS programs teach concepts which have been widely adopted by the military and corporate worlds: six sigma analysis, activity-based costing and project management. Classrooms are at numerous sites nationwide. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
National Guard Bureau (NGB)	The NGB is active in preparedness and response to disasters. A particular program is a CD-ROM based Automated Exercise and Assessment System (AEAS, q.v.) specific to Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorist Attacks on the United States. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
National Incident Management System (NIMS) (1)	NIMS is a unified command system which creates a shared set of standardized incident management processes, protocols and procedures for seamless response to emergencies. Under standardized guidelines, NIMS' objective is to ensure that all levels of government across the nation have the capacity to work efficiently and effectively together, using a national approach to management of domestic incident regardless of cause, size, or complexity. NIMS, as a national standard, impacts continuity and response management for commerce and industry and humanitarian aid organizations active in disasters. NIMS supports the National Response Plan (NRP, q.v.). Relates to ICS, SEMS, IMS, NIIMS, HEICS, JIS, JIC, MMC, NIMCAST, and to NIMS Integration Center (NIC). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
National Incident Management System (NIMS) (2)	As the operational arm of the National Response Plan (NRP), NIMS provides a consistent nationwide approach for governments at all levels, commerce and industry, and non-governmental organizations 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 governmental and private sector capabilities, NIMS includes: a core set of concepts, principles, terminology, and technologies covering the incident command system (ICS); multiagency coordination systems (MACS); unified command; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); personnel qualifications and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
National Incident Management Team (NIMT)	The U. S. Forest Service (USFS) National Incident Management Team (NIMT) was formed in 1998 by the Chief and National Leadership Team of the USFS to provide consistent management of all large noncommercial group uses on National Forest System lands. The Incident Commander of the NIMT is responsible to National Forest line officers and law enforcement supervisors in managing large noncommercial group uses.

Regional NIMT teams, in particular, may involve liaisons from affected federal, state and local agencies as well as private sector resource providers and contractors. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

National Incident Notification Network (NINN)

NINN is an online Incident Notification Network with incident coverage in USA and Canada. NINN provides breaking news stories in the police, fire and EMS services, as they happen, before showing in a newscast or newspaper. Incident reports may be factored according to interest areas. NINN is based on feeds from volunteer dispatchers. [ninn.org](http://ninn.org) Contributed by Tom May. (USA, Canada)

National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC).

A part of the Information Analysis Directorate which, in turn, is a major component of the Department of Homeland Security. NIPC has signed memoranda of understanding or operating agreements with several Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISACs, q.v.), each representing a major segment of the national infrastructure. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

National Infrastructure Security Co-ordination Cen

NISCC is an interdepartmental organisation set up to co-ordinate and develop existing work within UK Government departments and agencies and organisations in the private sector to defend the Critical National Infrastructure (CNI, q.v.) against electronic attack. Source: <http://www.niscc.gov.uk>. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)

National Institute for Chemical Studies (NICS)

NICS is an organization sponsored by the chemical industry to help the public understand and manage chemical risks. NICS supplies emergency planning guides and a "Kids Shelter In Place" video that speaks to home-alone kids. Also has free mailing of NICS News. [www.nicsinfo.org/](http://www.nicsinfo.org/) Contributed by Tom May. (International)

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Hea

NIOSH. The federal agency responsible for conducting research and making recommendations for the prevention of work-related disease and injury. The Institute is part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

National Institute for Urban Search and Rescue (NI

NIUSR is a non-profit educational organization for improving ways of saving lives in times of disaster. NIUSR assists the transfer of military technology into civilian readiness for crisis response. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NI

NIST. A non-regulatory component in the Technology Administration of the US Department of Commerce. NIST develops and promotes measures, standards, and technology. Cooperative programs help improve the national capacity to handle disasters. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

National Interagency Civil-Military Institute (NIC

NICI has been a national training institute with a focus on the interface between military and civil authorities. Prior to October 1, 2004 administrative offices were located at Camp San Luis Obispo, California in proximity with the California Specialized Training Institute (CSTI) which is the training arm of the Governor's Office of Emergency Services. NICI

has transformed to the Joint Interagency Training Center - West (JITC - West) located at San Diego, California. A sister unit known as JITC - East is located at Camp Dawson, West Virginia. JITC - East and JITC - West are entities of the National Guard Bureau (NGB). [www.jitc-west.com/index.html](http://www.jitc-west.com/index.html). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

National Interagency  
Emergency Operations  
Center (

At the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), NIEOC is a function of The Response Division, q.v., On a day-to-day basis NIEOC supports the awareness, prevention, and preparedness domains of the National Response Plan (NRP). NIEOC is located at the headquarters of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)

National Interagency Fire  
Center (NIFC)

NIFC is the national support center for wildland firefighting. Seven federal and state agencies coordinate wildland fire operations: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, National Association of State Foresters, National Weather Service, and Office of Aircraft Services. In severe situations, a national MAC (q.v.) group is activated. Representatives from the General Services Administration, the U.S. military, and Federal Emergency Management Agency may participate. The MAC group helps set priorities for critical and scarce equipment, supplies and personnel. Federal and state agencies share firefighting supplies, equipment and personnel to facilitate efficient and cost-effective firefighting or disaster management. Partnerships with state, local and rural agencies enhance these efforts. NIFC has a mutual assistance agreement with Canada. Contributed by Tom May. (Canada, USA)

National Native American  
Law Enforcement Associati

National Native American Law Enforcement Association. NNALEA is a nonprofit organization to promote and foster mutual cooperation between American Indian Law Enforcement Officers/Agents/Personnel, their agencies, tribes, private industry and public. NNALEA joins with other organizations to advise on matters of public safety and security. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

National Oceanic and  
Atmospheric Admin . .  
(NOAA)

NOAA is a major component of the U. S. Department of Commerce. It engages in wide-ranging scientific and technical programs on matters such as: charts and navigation; climate; coasts; fisheries; oceans; research; satellites, and weather. Relates to National Weather Service (NWS, q.v.), Continuously Operating Reference Station (CORS, q.v.) system, and Federal Base Network (FBN, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

National Personal Protective  
Technology Laboratory

NPPTL focuses expertise from many scientific disciplines to advance federal research on respirators and other personal protective technologies for workers. NPPTL is a part of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health's (NIOSH) which, in turn, is part of the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

National Preparedness Standard (NPS)	An American National Preparedness Standard. NPS is a voluntary standard for emergency management and business continuity programs promulgated by the National Fire Protection Association in the document NFPA 1600, q.v. Because NFPA 1600 is a high-level or macro-level standard, it is suited as a base standard for both governmental and civil sector programs, as it may be recognized by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). Relates to Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP), q.v., to Capability Assessment for Readiness (CAR), q.v., and to Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG), q.v. Contributed by Tom May (USA)
National Processing Service Center (NIPC)	A program of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Three national centers provide centralized disaster application service to FEMA customers. These centers house an automated "teleregistration" service with a toll-free phone bank through which disaster victims apply for Assistance to Individuals and Households. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
National Resource Coordination Center (NRCC)	NRCC is a component of the Resource Management branch of the Department of Homeland Security. NRCC serves the Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC) as the hub for interagency coordination and tracking of Federal resources and emergency management program implementation. Located at the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) headquarters, the NRCC is an interagency center comprised of representatives from activated Emergency Service Functions (ESFs) which comprise the Emergency Support Team (EST). The NRCC resolves resource support conflicts forwarded by the Joint Field Office (JFO) and interagency resource and implementation issues. The NRCC leadership refers policy level issues and other unresolved conflicts through the HSOC leadership to the Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG). NRCC interacts with Regional Resource Coordination Centers (RRCCs). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
National Response Plan (NRP)	Upon adoption the NRP replaces the Initial National Response Plan (INRP), a successor to the Federal Response Plan (FRP). The NRP integrates a pre-existing family of federal prevention, preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation plans into a single all-discipline, all-hazards plan which lays out a national framework for domestic incident management and applies to Incidents of National Significance, q.v. In accord with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the NRP provides the structure and mechanisms for national level policy and operational direction for federal support to state and local incident managers. The NRP is interactive with state and local governments, commerce and industry, and non-governmental organizations. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
National Response Team (NRT) (1)	NRT is a team consisting of 16 Federal agencies to develop policy and publications for the National Response System and to coordinate the national response for releases of oil and hazardous materials. Chair is the Environmental Protection Agency with vice-Chair the US Coast Guard. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

National Science and Technology Council (NSTC)	NSTC investigates and reports the nation's vulnerability to disaster through the Subcommittee on Disaster Reduction (SDR) of its Committee on the Environment and Natural Resources. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
National Special Security Event (NSSE)	A classified document which is a part of Presidential Decision Directive 62 (1998) deals with the coordination of federal anti-terrorism and counter-terrorism assets for events of national interest. PDD-62 formalized, delineated, and clarified the roles and responsibilities of federal agencies in the development of security plans for major events to eliminate duplication of efforts and resources. When the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) designates a National Special Security Event (NSSE), the United States Secret Service, an entity within DHS, assumes its mandated role as the lead agency for the design and implementation of the operational security plan. The Secret Service has a core strategy of forming partnerships with law enforcement and other security and public safety officials for advance planning and coordination in the areas of venue and motorcade route security, communications, credentialing, and training. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
National Steering Committee on Warning and Inform	National Steering Committee on Warning & Informing the Public. Since 1995, NSCWIP has been a partnership of central and local government, emergency services, public utilities, industry, the media and professional organisations. Its aim is to encourage improvements in the arrangements for warning members of the public of an imminent or actual threat to life, health or property and to inform them of the appropriate action to take. <a href="http://www.nscwip.info">www.nscwip.info</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK) Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn . (UK)
National Transportation Operations Coalition (NTOC)	NTOC serves as a foundation to institutionalize management and operations in the transportation industry. This alliance of national associations, practitioners, and private sector groups represents the collective interests of stakeholders at state, local, and regional levels who have a wide range of experience in operations, planning, and public safety. <a href="http://www.ntoctralks.com/">www.ntoctralks.com/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
National Volunteer Fire Council (NVFC)	The NVFC is a non-profit membership association representing the interests of volunteer fire, EMS and rescue services. The NVFC serves as the information source regarding legislation, standards and regulatory issues. NVFC joins with other organizations to advise on matters of public safety and security. <a href="http://www.nvfc.org/">www.nvfc.org/</a> Contributed by Tom May (USA)
National Warning System (NAWAS)	NAWAS is a protected full-time voice communications system that provides warning information throughout the nation. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)

National Weather Service (NWS)	A part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA, q.v.) which, in turn, is a major component of the U. S. Department of Commerce. NWS provides weather, hydrologic, and climate forecasts and warnings for the United States, its territories, adjacent waters and ocean areas. NWS data and products form a national information database which can be used by other governmental agencies, the private sector, the public, and the global community. NWS has a program to select and train volunteers as official spotters. For weather info: <a href="http://www.nws.noaa.gov/">www.nws.noaa.gov/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG)	A government entity. NWCG's purpose is to establish an operational group designed to coordinate programs of the participating wildfire management agencies. NWCG maintains a bibliography and has a catalog of fire equipment and publications. <a href="http://www.nwcg.gov/">www.nwcg.gov/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Natural Hazards Center	Proper name is Natural Hazards Research and Applications Information Center (NHRAIC); abbreviated name is Natural Hazards Center (NHC). The NHC serves as a national and international clearinghouse for social science research and human adjustments to hazards and disasters with respect to natural disasters , related technological emergencies and programs to reduce damages from them. The Center's main goal is to bridge the gap between the hazards research and application communities. The NHC is focused on four principal areas: information dissemination, an annual workshop, research, and library services. Printed periodical is Natural Hazards Observer. Electronic newsletter is Disaster Research (DR). Located at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, USA. <a href="http://www.colorado.edu/hazards/">www.colorado.edu/hazards/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Natural Hazards Observer	The Natural Hazards Observer is the bimonthly periodical of the Natural Hazards Center (q.v.) located at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, USA. It covers current disaster issues; new international, national, and local disaster management, mitigation, and education programs; hazards research; political and policy developments; new information sources; upcoming conferences; and recent publications. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Natural Hazards Research and Applications Information	Abbreviated name is Natural Hazards Center (NHC). The NHRAIC serves as a national and international clearinghouse for social science research and human adjustments to hazards and disasters with respect to natural disasters , related technological emergencies and programs to reduce damages from them. The Center's main goal is to bridge the gap between the hazards research and application communities. The NHRAIC is focused on four principal areas: information dissemination, an annual workshop, research, and library services. Printed periodical is Natural Hazards Observer. Electronic newsletter is Disaster Research (DR). Located at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, USA. <a href="http://www.colorado.edu/hazards/">www.colorado.edu/hazards/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (International)

Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)	An agency in the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) formerly known as Soil Conservation Service. Emergency Management/Business Continuity attention may be directed to NRCS studies and analyses of soil conditions that may cause or aggravate disasters from landslide or land slumpage, and in the case of earthquake from liquefaction. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Natural Threats or Natural Disasters	Events caused by nature causing disruptions to an organization hurricane, tornado, earthquake, etc. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
NAWAS	National Warning System (NAWAS). A protected full-time voice communications system that provides warning information throughout the nation. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)
NBC	Nuclear, Chemical, Biological. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
NCCP	National Council for Civil Protection. Formed in 1980 under the title of the National Council for Civil Defence. Since 1982 it has operated as an all party Parliamentary group, concerned with the protection of the citizens of this country against disasters, major incidents or acts of war. Source <a href="http://www.britishcivildefence.org">www.britishcivildefence.org</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
NCDC	National Climatic Data Center. Located in Asheville, North Carolina, the agency that archives climatic and forecast data from the National Weather Service. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (Western Hemisphere)
NCDM	National Centre for Disaster Management An organisation under Government of India setup in Indian Institute of Public Administration. Contributed by Lion Ajoy. (India)
NCEP	National Centers for Environmental Prediction. Central computer and communications facility of the National Weather Service. Located in Washington, D.C. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
NCHRP	National Cooperative Highway Research Program. NCHRP Synthesis 279 deals with roadway incident diversion practices and alternate routes. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)



NCIC	National Crime Information Center. NCIC is a function of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to serve as a nationwide information system and database that supports criminal justice agencies -- local, state, and federal -- to uphold the law and protect the public. NCIC provides a wide range of services such as mugshots, fingerprints, immigration status, and on-line manuals. It is a collection point of all lost or missing people in the United States. Submitted by Tom May. (USA)
NCIX	National CounterIntelligence Executive. A counterintelligence (CI) system to protect and preserve national and economic security. NCIX provides new and enhanced CI capabilities, ensures coherent programs, strategies, cooperative approaches, and conducts effective oversight. It identifies the nation's most critical assets (tangible and intangible), produces strategic CI analyses, develops the national threat assessment, formulates the national CI strategy, creates an integrated CI budget, and lays out an agenda of program reviews and evaluations. Notification Service is free. <a href="http://www.ncix.gov/">www.ncix.gov/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NCL	National Civic League. NCL provides expert technical assistance to communities of all sizes by convening diverse perspectives from across the community and working with them to jointly plan and solve community challenges. NCL joins with other organizations to advise on matters of public safety and security. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NCMEC	National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NCP	National (Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution) Contingency Plan. Relates to Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund) of 1980. Contributed by Steve Davis.
NCR	National Capitol Region. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NCRP	National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements. NCRP formulates and disseminates information, guidance and recommendations on radiation protection and measurements which represent the consensus of leading scientific thinking. NCRP produces NCRP News and other publications. NCRP is a private corporation chartered by the federal government. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
NCS	National Communications System. NCS, an agency in the Executive Office of the President, provides national security and emergency preparedness (NS/EP) telecommunications under all circumstances, including crisis or emergency attack, recovery and reconstitution. NCS has a focus on interconnectivity and survivability. NCS consists of an

interagency group of 23 federal departments and agencies to support crises and disasters. NCS has wide-ranging programs. Under NCS, the Office of Priority Telecommunications (OPT) administers the Telecommunications Service Priority system (TSP), q.v. Relates to National Cyber Security Division (NCS), q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

- NCS (1) National Communications System. A consortium of 23 federal member departments and agencies responsible for ensuring the availability of national security and emergency preparedness communications. It is one many federal agencies that officially became part of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) on March 1 2003. Source: <http://www.ncs.gov> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (US)
- NCS D National Cyber Security Division. NCS D is a part of the Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). NCS D is responsible for cybersecurity at the federal level. It conducts cyberspace analysis, issues alerts and warnings, improves information sharing, responds to major incidents, and aids in national-level recovery efforts. Relates to National Communications System (NCS, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- NCS L National Conference of State Legislatures. NCS L is a bipartisan organization to serve lawmakers and staffs of the nation's states, commonwealths, and territories. It is a source for research, publications, consulting assistance, meetings, and seminars. Its website, created within hours after the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, serves as a clearinghouse of information for legislators, legislative staff, the public, and the media. The information on its site has been combined with other important information on the conference's Terrorism Preparedness and Response page. NCS L joins with other organizations to advise on matters of public safety and security. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- NDEC National Disaster Education Coalition. NDEC is a federation of public and private organizations dedicated to providing education materials and information on a multitude of natural, chemical, terrorism, food, water, consumer products and other hazards on a consistent and scientifically accurate basis. NDEC is a source for many publications, brochures, guidelines and standard messages. [www.disastereducation.org](http://www.disastereducation.org) Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- NDMC National Disaster Management Centre. It's aim is to improve knowledge, awareness and understanding of disasters and coordinate and facilitate access to information and resources in order to promote and support comprehensive, integrated and effective disaster management in South Africa. Source: [sandmc.pwv.gov.za](http://sandmc.pwv.gov.za) Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (Republic of South Africa)
- NDMS National Disaster Medical System. NDMS is a cooperative asset-sharing program among federal government agencies, state and local governments, and private businesses and civilian volunteers to ensure resources are available to provide medical services following a disaster that overwhelms local health care resources. NDMS is a federally coordinated system that

augments the nation's emergency medical response capability. The overall purpose of NDMS is to establish a single, integrated national medical response capability for assisting state and local authorities in dealing with the medical and health effects of major peacetime disasters and providing support to the military and Veterans Health Administration medical systems in caring for casualties evacuated back to the U.S. from overseas armed conflicts. NDMS has responsibility to manage and coordinate the federal medical response to major emergencies and federally declared disasters including: natural disasters, technological disasters, major transportation accidents, and acts of terrorism including weapons of mass destruction events. Working in partnership with the Departments of Health and Human Services (HHS), Defense (DoD), and Veterans Affairs (VA), NDMS serves as the lead federal agency for medical response under the National Response Plan (NRP). NDMS is a section within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Response Division, Operations Branch. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

NDPC	National Domestic Preparedness Consortium. NDPC is a partnership of several nationally recognized public universities, the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Department of Energy (DOE). The NDPC supports the efforts of the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) and the Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) by providing expertise and training to the state and local emergency management community. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NDR	Network Disaster Recovery. NDR is an information technology (IT) response for business continuity in event of a natural or man-made disaster that "destroys" , for example, a regional data-routing and voice-switching center. Contributed by Tom May.
Near Miss Incident/Accident	An incident/accident having the potential to cause injury or significant property damage. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
NEDRIX	NEDRIX is a non-profit organization with more than 600 active members throughout the six New England States. NEDRIX fosters more effective disaster recovery and business continuity plans through the exchange of ideas and experiences among its members and promotes a working relationship between the private and public sectors for a more effective, collective response to events that cause or threaten to cause wide spread disruption to mission critical industrial, economic and government functions. Contributed by Tom May. (Regional USA)
Need to Know	A longstanding premise in US Government circles is that a security clearance does not equal "Need to Know." For lack of appropriate and widespread training in security matters, this premise often arises as a critical issue since the continued loss of national security information through unauthorized disclosures denigrates America's most sensitive intelligence and analytic capabilities. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

NEES	Network for Earthquake Engineering Simulation. A major research equipment project of the National Science Foundation (NSF). Relates to NSF Earthquake Hazard Mitigation Program. The NSF is a quasi-governmental agency. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
NEHA	National Environmental Health Association. NEHA is a source of training courses, continuity education, and professional credentials with respect to hazardous materials. Publishes Journal of Environmental Health. A definitive report, Messages in the Dust, contains a knowledge base and lessons learned on air quality hazards faced by urban rescuers and cleanup crews from rubble laced with asbestos, heavy metals, diesel fuel, PCBs and dozens of other toxins. Based on New York City 9/11, this report clarifies the pivotal role of environmental health in terrorism preparedness that applies as well for severe urban damage from earthquakes, fires and other causes. <a href="http://www.neha.org/9-11%20report/">www.neha.org/9-11%20report/</a> Contributed by Tom May.
NEHRP	National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program. NEHRP produces Maximum Considered Earthquake (MCE) Ground Motion Maps to show those ground motions that have a specified probability of being exceeded in 50 years. These ground motion values are a reference in construction design for earthquake resistance and can be used to assess relative hazard between sites, when making economic and safety decisions. NEHRP provides recommendations for Seismic Regulations for New Buildings and for Seismic Rehabilitation of Buildings. NEHRP involves four federal agencies in collaboration: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), National Science Foundation (NSF), and United States Geological Survey (USGS). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NEI	Nuclear Energy Institute. NEI is the policy organization of the nuclear energy and technologies industry. NEI supports the sharing of information with and funding of organizations at the local, state, federal and international levels interested in the safe transportation of nuclear materials. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
NEMA	National Emergency Management Association. NEMA is the professional association of and for state emergency management directors. NEMA's mission is to: provide national leadership and expertise in comprehensive emergency management; serve as an emergency management information and assistance resource; and, advance improvement in emergency management through strategic partnerships, innovative programs, and collaborative policy positions. NEMA joins with other organizations to advise on matters of public safety and security. Newsletter is NEMA News. <a href="http://www.nemaweb.org">www.nemaweb.org</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NEMP	National Emergency Management Plan. The NEMP establishes policies and procedures for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) during nationally significant incidents in order that personnel and logistical and operational assistance are in place for technical assistance and guidance to support the safety and health of emergency response and recovery workers. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

NENA	National Emergency Number Association. NENA fosters technological advancement, availability, and implementation of a universal emergency telephone number system. NENA represents thousands of emergency call centers and is a force for interoperability. Relates to Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials International (APCO, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA, Canada)
NEPPC	National Emergency Prevention and Preparedness Council. Relates to PPC, q.v. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)
NERT	Neighborhood Emergency Response Team. A widely used California varietal name for Community Emergency Response Team (CERT, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (California)
NESDIS	National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS). NESDIS provides hazards support to protect lives and property through improved prediction, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation of natural and technological hazards. NESDIS is a function of the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). NOAA collaborates with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Multi-Hazard Mapping Program, the National Weather Service (NWS), and the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) to improve operational support. Relates to National Hazards Information Strategy (NHIS, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NESHTA	National Environmental, Safety & Health Training Association. NESHTA is a non-profit international society for environmental, safety, and health and other technical training and adult education professionals. From its founding in 1977 to the summer of 2003, it was known as the National Environmental Training Association (NETA). Activities central to NESHTA's mission are the promotion of trainer competency through training and education standards, voluntary certification, and peer networking. NESHTA provides training for best practices in environmental, safety, and health. The association's two voluntary certification programs, the Certified Environmental, Safety and Health Trainer (CET), q.v., and Certified Instructional Technologist (CIT) are the recognized standard within industry and government for training specialists. <a href="http://www.ehs-training.org">www.ehs-training.org</a> Relates to Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS), q.v.. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NESS	National Emergency Stockpile System. NESS is a system which provides emergency medical supplies quickly to provinces and territories when requested. NESS is managed by Health Canada's Centre for Emergency Preparedness and Response (CEPR, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (Canada)

NEST	Neighborhood Emergency Service Team. A California varietal name for Community Emergency Response Team (CERT, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (California)
NETC	National Emergency Training Center. NETC is located at Emmitsburg, Maryland. It is home to many parts of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) organization such as: the United States Fire Administration (USFA) and its National Fire Academy (NFA); and, the Training Division, including the Emergency Management Institute (EMI), of FEMA's Preparedness, Training and Exercise Directorate. The NETC has a Virtual Campus program. www.training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/EMICourses/catalog2004.asp. Relates to Joint Interagency Training Center (JITC - West and JITC - East), q.v., a training program of the National Guard Bureau that draws attendance by professionals from the public and private sectors. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Network Architecture	The basic layout of a computer and its attached systems, such as terminals and the paths between them. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Network Disaster Recovery (NDR)	NDR is an information technology (IT) response for business continuity in event of a natural or man-made disaster that "destroys" , for example, a regional data-routing and voice-switching center. Contributed by Tom May.
Network Outage	An interruption in system availability as a result of a communication failure affecting a network of computer terminals, processors, or workstations. Refer to Communications Failure. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
NFA	National Fire Academy. The training arm of the United States Fire Administration (USFA, q.v.) which is a Directorate within the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The NFA is located at Emmitsburg, Maryland, USA at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC). Through its courses and programs, the NFA works to enhance the ability of fire and emergency services and allied professionals to deal more effectively with fire and related emergencies. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program. A program administered by the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

NFIRS	National Fire Incident Reporting System. A comprehensive method to collect, track and analyze fire, emergency, and related incident responses and data. Uses Internet-based technologies. The United States Fire Administration (USFA) first began low- tech NFIRS in the late 1970s. A self-study program for NFIRS training is available. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association. NFPA is an international nonprofit organization to reduce the worldwide burden of fire and other hazards on the quality of life by providing and advocating scientifically-based consensus codes and standards, research, training and education. Source NFPA Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (International)
NFPA 1600	NFPA 1600 Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs. NFPA 1600 is approved as an American National Standard, and is promulgated by the National Fire Protection Association. The NFPA 1600 standard establishes a common set of criteria for disaster management, emergency management and business continuity programs in the public and private sectors. In addition, it identifies methodologies for exercising plans related to those programs and provides a listing of resource organizations within the fields of disaster recovery, emergency management and business continuity planning. It lays out the basic principles to assess, develop, implement, and maintain such programs. The adoption of this or any other NFPA standard is voluntary; however, NFPA standards are generally accepted as industry standards. All NFPA codes and standards are developed through a consensus process accredited by ANSI, a private, nonprofit organization that administers and coordinates the U.S. voluntary standardization and conformity assessment system. NFPA 1600 is periodically updated with new editions. Relates to Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP), q.v., to National Preparedness Standard (NPS), q.v., to Capability Assessment for Readiness (CAR), q.v., and to Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG), q.v. <a href="http://www.nfpa.org">www.nfpa.org</a> . Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NGA	National Governors Association. NGA is a public policy organization that is the collective voice of the nation's governors. NGA provides governors and their senior staff members with services that range from representing states on Capitol Hill and before the Administration on key federal issues to developing policy reports on innovative state programs and hosting networking seminars for state government executive branch officials. The NGA Center for Best Practices focuses on state innovations and best practices on a wide range of issues. NGA joins with other organizations to advise on matters of public safety and security. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NGB	National Guard Bureau. The NGB is active in preparedness and response to disasters. A particular program is a CD-ROM based Automated Exercise and Assessment System (AEAS, q.v.) specific to Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorist Attacks on the United States. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

- NGO (1) Non-Governmental Organization. Any non-profit, voluntary citizens' group which is organized on a local, national or international level. Task-oriented and driven by people with a common interest, NGOs perform a variety of services and humanitarian functions, bring citizen's concerns to Governments, monitor policies and encourage political participation at the community level. They provide analysis and expertise, serve as early warning mechanisms and help monitor and implement international agreements. Some are organized around specific issues, such as human rights, the environment or health. Their relationship with offices and agencies of the United Nations differs depending on their goals, their venue and their mandate. Source: [www.ngo.org](http://www.ngo.org) Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (International)
- ngo (2) Non-governmental organization. An ngo is a private organization engaged in activities which may be taxable or not. Some ngos are non-profit, typically for charitable, religious, educational, or cultural purposes. Others are business, trade and labor organizations. Among the thousands of ngo's, many are functional for disaster awareness, mitigation, preparation, response and recovery. In the U.S. a number of ngo's engaged in humanitarian aid are active prior to disaster as members of a local, state, or national planning and preparedness group known as Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD). Other ngos engage in international humanitarian aid. Contributed by Tom May.
- NGS (1) National Geodetic Survey. A component agency serving the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration/National Ocean Service which, in turn, are part of the US Department of Commerce. NGS delivers and evolves a national foundation of reference for latitude, longitude, height, velocity, shoreline, and gravity throughout the United States with consistency, accuracy, timeliness, currency, and easy access to support public safety, coastal stewardship, economic prosperity, and environmental well being. Relates to FBN, q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- NGS (2) National Graduate School. A nontraditional graduate institution based in Cape Cod, MA, awarding Master of Science degrees in quality systems management. In addition to a Masters program in Homeland Security, NGS joins with the ANSER Institute (q.v.) to offer a Certificate program in Homeland Security. NGS programs teach concepts which have been widely adopted by the military and corporate worlds: six sigma analysis, activity-based costing and project management. Classrooms are at numerous sites nationwide. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
- NHC (1) National Hurricane Center. The office of the National Weather Service (NWS) in Miami that is responsible for tracking and forecasting tropical cyclones. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International).
- NHC (2) The Natural Hazards Center, an abbreviated name for the Natural Hazards Research and Applications Information Center (NHRAIC). The NHC serves as a national and international clearinghouse for social science research and human adjustments to hazards and disasters with respect to natural disasters , related technological emergencies and programs to



reduce damages from them. The Center's main goal is to bridge the gap between the hazards research and application communities. The NHC is focused on four principal areas: information dissemination, an annual workshop, research, and library services. Printed periodical is Natural Hazards Observer. Electronic newsletter is Disaster Research (DR). Located at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, USA. [www.colorado.edu/hazards/](http://www.colorado.edu/hazards/) Contributed by Tom May. (International)

NHIS

The National Hazards Information Strategy. The NHIS, formerly known as the Global Disaster Information Network (GDIN), is an interagency effort to assist federal, state, local, and private efforts to reduce disaster risks and losses through improved prediction, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation of natural and technological hazards. Relates to the National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) which is a function of the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). NOAA collaborates with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Multi-Hazard Mapping Program, the National Weather Service (NWS) and the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) to improve operational support. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

NHQ

National Headquarters. As used by The Salvation Army, the next level above Territorial Headquarters (THQ). The National Commander and national chief secretary serve in coordinating capacities at The Salvation Army National Headquarters in Alexandria, Virginia. The National Disaster Services Coordinator serves NHQ. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

NHRAIC

Natural Hazards Research and Applications Information Center. Abbreviated name is Natural Hazards Center (NHC) The NHRAIC serves as a national and international clearinghouse for social science research and human adjustments to hazards and disasters with respect to natural disasters , related technological emergencies and programs to reduce damages from them. The Center's main goal is to bridge the gap between the hazards research and application communities. The NHRAIC is focused on four principal areas: information dissemination, an annual workshop, research, and library services. Printed periodical is Natural Hazards Observer. Electronic newsletter is Disaster Research (DR). Located at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, USA. [www.colorado.edu/hazards/](http://www.colorado.edu/hazards/) Contributed by Tom May. (International)

NIC

NIMS Integration Center. NIC is established by the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as a program in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to assess proposed changes to NIMS, capture and evaluate lessons learned, and employ best practices. NIC strengthens response capabilities by identifying and integrating core elements and best practices for all responders and incident managers. Responders will be able to focus more on response, instead of organizing the response. NIC is physically located at the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), an entity in DHS. NIC provides strategic direction and oversight of NIMS, supporting both routine maintenance and continuous refinement of the system. NIC develops and facilitates national standards for NIMS

education and training, first responder communications and equipment, typing of resources, qualification and credentialing of incident management and responder personnel, and standardization of equipment maintenance and resources. NIC uses the collaborative process of federal, state, tribal, local, multi-discipline and private authorities to assess prospective changes and assure continuity and accuracy. [www.fema.gov/nims/](http://www.fema.gov/nims/) Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

**NICI** National Interagency Civil-Military Institute. NICI has been a national training institute with a focus on the interface between military and civil authorities. Prior to October 1, 2004 administrative offices were located at Camp San Luis Obispo, California in proximity with the California Specialized Training Institute (CSTI) which is the training arm of the Governor's Office of Emergency Services. NICI has transformed to the Joint Interagency Training Center - West (JITC - West) located at San Diego, California. A sister unit known as JITC - East is located at Camp Dawson, West Virginia. JITC - East and JITC - West are entities of the National Guard Bureau (NGB). [www.jitc-west.com/index.html](http://www.jitc-west.com/index.html). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

**NICS** National Institute for Chemical Studies. NICS is an organization sponsored by the chemical industry to help the public understand and manage chemical risks. NICS supplies emergency planning guides and a "Kids Shelter In Place" video that speaks to home-alone kids. Also has free mailing of NICS News. [www.nicsinfo.org/](http://www.nicsinfo.org/) Contributed by Tom May. (International)

**NIEOC** National Interagency Emergency Operations Center. At the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), NIEOC is a function of The Response Division, q.v., On a day-to-day basis NIEOC supports the awareness, prevention, and preparedness domains of the National Response Plan (NRP). NIEOC is located at the headquarters of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)

**NIFC** National Interagency Fire Center. NIFC is the national support center for wildland firefighting. Seven federal and state agencies coordinate wildland fire operations: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, National Association of State Foresters, National Weather Service, and Office of Aircraft Services. In severe situations, a national MAC (q.v.) group is activated. Representatives from the General Services Administration, the U.S. military, and Federal Emergency Management Agency may participate. The MAC group helps set priorities for critical and scarce equipment, supplies and personnel. Federal and state agencies share firefighting supplies, equipment and personnel to facilitate efficient and cost-effective firefighting or disaster management. Partnerships with state, local and rural agencies enhance these efforts. NIFC has a mutual assistance agreement with Canada. Contributed by Tom May. (Canada, USA)

NII	Nuclear Installations Inspectorate. Organisation charged with nuclear safety and enforcement of REPPIR. (UK)
NIIMS	National Interagency Incident Management System. Superseded in 2003 by National Incident Management System (NIMS). <a href="http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/02/20030228-9.html">www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/02/20030228-9.html</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NIMA	National Imagery and Mapping Agency. A component of the Department of Defense. Formed in 1996 through consolidation of several diverse agencies. Provides timely, relevant and accurate geospatial intelligence in support of national security. A member of the Intelligence Community. The single entity upon which the U.S. Government relies to manage the disciplines of imagery and mapping. Supports national decision making. Contributes to operational readiness of America's military forces. Refer to Interagency Geospatial Preparedness Team (IGPT). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NIMCAST	The National Incident Management System (NIMS) Compliance Assurance Support Tool. NIMCAST is a web-based self-assessment tool designed to help federal, state, local and tribal governments, organizations, and jurisdictions determine their capabilities and compliance against the requirements established by NIMS. Preparedness assistance from federal departments and agencies through grants, contracts and other activities requires adoption of NIMS by state, local, and tribal governments. To evaluate compliance with NIMS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), an entity in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), has set forth standards and guidelines to determine whether such an entity has adopted NIMS. NIMCAST is the assessment tool to: (a) evaluate state, local and tribal governments' compliance with the standards and requirements established in NIMS as mandated by Presidential Directive HSPD-5; (b) determine eligibility for federal preparedness assistance; and (c) provide management tools to strengthen incident management programs at the department, agency, or jurisdiction level. Information collected through NIMCAST contains readiness metrics and elements that support the national preparedness goal, including standards for preparedness assessments and strategies, and a system for rating the nation's overall preparedness to respond to major events, regardless of cause, size, or complexity, especially those involving acts of terrorism. NIMCAST builds a national baseline for compliance with NIMS by all affected entities to enhance the ability of the nation to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive national incident management system. Affected jurisdictions and/or organizations include 50 states, 3,066 counties, 140 independent cities, 579 federally-recognized indian tribes, and 27 federal agencies for total of 39,620 respondents. Relates to Capability Assessment For Readiness (CAR), q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

NIMS (1)	National Incident Management System. NIMS is a unified command system which creates a shared set of standardized incident management processes, protocols and procedures for seamless response to emergencies. Under standardized guidelines, NIMS' objective is to ensure that all levels of government across the nation have the capacity to work efficiently and effectively together, using a national approach to management of domestic incident regardless of cause, size, or complexity. NIMS, as a national standard, impacts continuity and response management for commerce and industry and humanitarian aid organizations active in disasters. NIMS supports the National Response Plan (NRP, q.v.). Relates to ICS, SEMS, IMS, NIIMS, HEICS, JIS, JIC, MMC, NIMCAST, and to NIMS Integration Center (NIC). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NIMS (2)	National Incident Management System. As the operational arm of the National Response Plan (NRP), NIMS provides a consistent nationwide approach for governments at all levels, commerce and industry, and non-governmental organizations 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 governmental and private sector capabilities, NIMS includes: a core set of concepts, principles, terminology, and technologies covering the incident command system (ICS); multiagency coordination systems (MACS); unified command; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); personnel qualifications and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NIMS (3)	National Inventory Management Strategy. A supply chain activity by the Defense Logistics Agency in the Department of Defense. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NIMS Compliance Assurance Support Tool (NIMCAST)	The National Incident Management System (NIMS) Compliance Assurance Support Tool, NIMCAST, is a web-based self-assessment tool designed to help federal, state, local and tribal governments, organizations, and jurisdictions determine their capabilities and compliance against the requirements established by NIMS. Preparedness assistance from federal departments and agencies through grants, contracts and other activities requires adoption of NIMS by state, local, and tribal governments. To evaluate compliance with NIMS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), an entity in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), has set forth standards and guidelines to determine whether such an entity has adopted NIMS. NIMCAST is the assessment tool to: (a) evaluate state, local and tribal governments' compliance with the standards and requirements established in NIMS as mandated by Presidential Directive HSPD-5; (b) determine eligibility for federal preparedness assistance; and (c) provide management tools to strengthen incident management programs at the department, agency, or jurisdiction level. Information collected through NIMCAST contains readiness metrics and elements that support the national preparedness goal, including standards for preparedness assessments and strategies, and a system for rating the

nation's overall preparedness to respond to major events, regardless of cause, size, or complexity, especially those involving acts of terrorism. NIMCAST builds a national baseline for compliance with NIMS by all affected entities to enhance the ability of the nation to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive national incident management system. Affected jurisdictions and/or organizations include 50 states, 3,066 counties, 140 independent cities, 579 federally-recognized indian tribes, and 27 federal agencies for total of 39,620 respondents. Relates to Capability Assessment For Readiness (CAR), q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

NIMS Integration Center  
(NIC)

NIC is established by the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as a program in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to assess proposed changes to NIMS, capture and evaluate lessons learned, and employ best practices. NIC strengthens response capabilities by identifying and integrating core elements and best practices for all responders and incident managers. Responders will be able to focus more on response, instead of organizing the response. NIC is physically located at the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), an entity in DHS. NIC provides strategic direction and oversight of NIMS, supporting both routine maintenance and continuous refinement of the system. NIC develops and facilitates national standards for NIMS education and training, first responder communications and equipment, typing of resources, qualification and credentialing of incident management and responder personnel, and standardization of equipment maintenance and resources. NIC uses the collaborative process of federal, state, tribal, local, multi-discipline and private authorities to assess prospective changes and assure continuity and accuracy. [www.fema.gov/nims/](http://www.fema.gov/nims/) Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

NIMT

National Incident Management Team. The U. S. Forest Service (USFS) National Incident Management Team (NIMT) was formed in 1998 by the Chief and National Leadership Team of the USFS to provide consistent management of all large noncommercial group uses on National Forest System lands. The Incident Commander of the NIMT is responsible to National Forest line officers and law enforcement supervisors in managing large noncommercial group uses. Regional NIMT teams, in particular, may involve liaisons from affected federal, state and local agencies as well as private sector resource providers and contractors. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

NINN

National Incident Notification Network. NINN is an online Incident Notification Network with incident coverage in USA and Canada. NINN provides breaking news stories in the police, fire and EMS services, as they happen, before showing in a newscast or newspaper. Incident reports may be factored according to interest areas. NINN is based on feeds from volunteer dispatchers. [ninn.org](http://ninn.org) Contributed by Tom May. (USA, Canada)

NIOSH	The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. The federal agency responsible for conducting research and making recommendations for the prevention of work-related disease and injury. The Institute is part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NIPC	National Infrastructure Protection Center. A part of the Information Analysis Directorate which, in turn, is a major component of the Department of Homeland Security. NIPC has signed memoranda of understanding or operating agreements with several Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISACs, q.v.), each representing a major segment of the national infrastructure. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NISCC	National Infrastructure Security Co-ordination Centre. NISCC is an interdepartmental organisation set up to co-ordinate and develop existing work within UK Government departments and agencies and organisations in the private sector to defend the Critical National Infrastructure (CNI, q.v.) against electronic attack. Source: <a href="http://www.niscc.gov.uk">http://www.niscc.gov.uk</a> . Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology. A non-regulatory agency in the Technology Administration component of the US Department of Commerce. NIST develops and promotes measures, standards, and technology. Cooperative programs help improve the national capacity to handle disasters. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NIUSR	National Institute for Urban Search and Rescue. NIUSR is a non-profit educational organization for improving ways of saving lives in times of disaster. NIUSR assists the transfer of military technology into civilian readiness for crisis response. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NNALEA	National Native American Law Enforcement Association. NNALEA is a nonprofit organization to promote and foster mutual cooperation between American Indian Law Enforcement Officers/Agents/Personnel, their agencies, tribes, private industry and public. NNALEA joins with other organizations to advise on matters of public safety and security. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NOAA (1)	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for weather data collection. Excellent site for determining weather in your area. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
NOAA (2)	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. NOAA is a major component of the U. S. Department of Commerce. It engages in wide-ranging scientific and technical programs on matters such as: charts and navigation; climate; coasts; fisheries; oceans; research; satellites, and weather. Relates to National Weather Service (NWS, q.v.), Continuously Operating Reference Station (CORS, q.v.) system, and Federal Base Network (FBN, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

NOAA (3)	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. A branch of the U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA is the parent organization of the National Weather Service. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
NOC	Network Operations Center; also, Negotiations Operations Center. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Node	Points of presence on a network. This may be a computer, a printer, or a type of link in the network (for example, Host Node or Intercept Node). Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Non-governmental organization (ngo) (2)	Non-governmental organization. Non-governmental organization. An ngo is a private organization engaged in activities which may be taxable or not. Some ngos are non-profit, typically for charitable, religious, educational, or cultural purposes. Others are business, trade and labor organizations. Among the thousands of ngo's, many are functional for disaster awareness, mitigation, preparation, response and recovery. In the U.S. a number of ngo's engaged in humanitarian aid are active prior to disaster as members of a local, state, or national planning and preparedness group known as Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD). Other ngos engage in international humanitarian aid. Contributed by Tom May.
Nonessential Function, Process, or Data	Business processes or supporting information which could be interrupted or unavailable for a significant period of time (generally several weeks) without significantly jeopardizing the critical functions of an organization. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Nonessential Records	Records or documents which, if irretrievably lost or damaged, will not materially impair the organization's ability to conduct business. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Nonprofit Risk Management Center (NMRC)	NRMC aids nonprofit staff, boards, and volunteers in controlling risks so that their organizations can focus on their missions. NRMC offers publications, some downloadable, that cover a wide range of risk management issues, provides training and consulting, and offers telephone support to answer risk management questions from nonprofits. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NorthCom	U. S. Northern Command. NorthCom is a military command established in 2002 to provide, in addition to other duties, military assistance to civil authorities including consequence management operations. NorthCom plans, organizes, and executes homeland defense and civil support missions, but has few permanently assigned forces. "Consequence management operations" means NorthCom will provide military assistance to local civilian authorities in dealing with terrorist attacks, natural disasters and drug intervention operations, but is not intended as a domestic

military police. NorthCom can deploy forces from four military branches and the Coast Guard. Jurisdiction is within 500 miles of the shorelines of the U.S. and its continental neighbors, and parts of the Caribbean. Based in Colorado. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Nowcast

A short-term weather forecast, generally out to 6 hours or less. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)

NPPTL

National Personal Protective Technology Laboratory. NPPTL focuses expertise from many scientific disciplines to advance federal research on respirators and other personal protective technologies for workers. NPPTL is a part of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health's (NIOSH) which, in turn, is part of the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

NPS

National Preparedness Standard. Also American National Preparedness Standard. NPS is a voluntary standard for emergency management and business continuity programs promulgated by the National Fire Protection Association in the document NFPA 1600, q.v. Because NFPA 1600 is a high-level or macro-level standard, it is suited as a base standard for both governmental and civil sector programs, as it may be recognized by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). Relates to Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP), q.v., to Capability Assessment for Readiness (CAR), q.v., and to Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG), q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

NPSC

National Processing Service Center. A program of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Three national centers provide centralized disaster application service to FEMA customers. These centers house an automated "teleregistration" service with a toll-free phone bank through which disaster victims apply for Assistance to Individuals and Households. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

NRC

Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Relates to Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

NRCC

National Resource Coordination Center. NRCC is a component of the Resource Management branch of the Department of Homeland Security. NRCC serves the Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC) as the hub for interagency coordination and tracking of Federal resources and emergency management program implementation. Located at the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) headquarters, the NRCC is an interagency center comprised of representatives from activated Emergency Service Functions (ESFs) which comprise the Emergency Support Team (EST). The NRCC resolves resource support conflicts forwarded by the Joint Field Office (JFO) and interagency resource and implementation issues. The NRCC leadership refers policy level issues and other



unresolved conflicts through the HSOC leadership to the Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG). NRCC interacts with Regional Resource Coordination Centers (RRCCs). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

- NRCS Natural Resource Conservation Service. An agency in the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) formerly known as Soil Conservation Service. Emergency Management/Business Continuity attention may be directed to NRCS studies and analyses of soil conditions that may cause or aggravate disasters from landslide or land slumpage, and in the case of earthquake from liquefaction. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- NRMC Nonprofit Risk Management Center. NRMC aids nonprofit staff, boards, and volunteers in controlling risks so that their organizations can focus on their missions. NRMC offers publications, some downloadable, that cover a wide range of risk management issues, provides training and consulting, and offers telephone support to answer risk management questions from nonprofits. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- NRP National Response Plan. Upon adoption the NRP replaces the Initial National Response Plan (INRP), a successor to the Federal Response Plan (FRP). The NRP integrates a pre-existing family of federal prevention, preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation plans into a single all-discipline, all-hazards plan which lays out a national framework for domestic incident management and applies to Incidents of National Significance, q.v. In accord with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the NRP provides the structure and mechanisms for national level policy and operational direction for federal support to state and local incident managers. The NRP is interactive with state and local governments, commerce and industry, and non-governmental organizations. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- NRPB National Radiological Protection Board. Created by the Radiological Protection Act 1970. Its functions are, by means of research and otherwise, to advance the acquisition of knowledge about the protection of mankind from radiation hazards. To provide information and advice to persons (including government departments) with responsibilities in the United Kingdom in relation to the protection from radiation hazards either of the community as a whole or of particular sections of the community. Source: <http://www.nrpb.org> Contributed by Louise Cadle. (UK)
- NRT (1) National Response Team. NRT is a team consisting of 16 Federal agencies to develop policy and publications for the National Response System and to coordinate the national response for releases of oil and hazardous materials. Chair is the Environmental Protection Agency with vice-Chair the US Coast Guard. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- NS/EP National Security and Emergency Preparedness telecommunications, a composite of many telecommunication programs which are part of the National Communications System (NCS), q.v. NS/EP telecommunications services are used to maintain a state of readiness or to respond to and manage any event or crisis (local, national, or international) that causes or

could cause injury or harm to the population, damage to or loss of property, or degrade or threaten the national security or emergency preparedness posture of the United States. Relates to Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP), q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

- NSA National Sheriffs' Association. NSA is a non-profit organization serving the law enforcement/criminal justice professionals of the nation, dedicated to raising the level of professionalism among those in the criminal justice field. NSA joins with other organizations to advise on matters of public safety and security. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- NSCWIP National Steering Committee on Warning & Informing the Public. Since 1995 a partnership of central and local government, emergency services, public utilities, industry, the media and professional organisations. Its aim is to encourage improvements in the arrangements for warning members of the public of an imminent or actual threat to life, health or property and to inform them of the appropriate action to take. [www.nscwip.info](http://www.nscwip.info) Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
- NSSE National Special Security Event. A classified document which is a part of Presidential Decision Directive 62 (1998) deals with the coordination of federal anti-terrorism and counter-terrorism assets for events of national interest. PDD-62 formalized, delineated, and clarified the roles and responsibilities of federal agencies in the development of security plans for major events to eliminate duplication of efforts and resources. When the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) designates a National Special Security Event (NSSE), the United States Secret Service, an entity within DHS, assumes its mandated role as the lead agency for the design and implementation of the operational security plan. The Secret Service has a core strategy of forming partnerships with law enforcement and other security and public safety officials for advance planning and coordination in the areas of venue and motorcade route security, communications, credentialing, and training. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- NSTAC National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee. Composed of up to 30 industry chief executives representing the major communications and network service providers and information technology, finance, and aerospace companies. It provides industry-based advice and expertise to the President on issues and problems related to implementing national security and emergency preparedness (NS/EP) communications policy. Source: <http://www.ncs.gov/NSTAC/nstac.htm> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (US)
- NSTC National Science and Technology Council. NSTC investigates and reports the nation's vulnerability to disaster through the Subcommittee on Disaster Reduction (SDR) of its Committee on the Environment and Natural Resources. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

NSWWS	National Severe Weather Warning Service. A service provided by the Meteorological Office for local authorities, emergency services and utilities concerned with the essentials of life and public safety. The aim of the NSWWS is to provide warnings of severe weather likely to cause problems to the community. Source. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
NSY	New Scotland Yard - Headquarters of the Metropolitan Police Service in the UK See MPS Contributed by Louise Cadle. (UK)
NTOC	National Transportation Operations Coalition. NTOC serves as a foundation to institutionalize management and operations in the transportation industry. This alliance of national associations, practitioners, and private sector groups represents the collective interests of stakeholders at state, local, and regional levels who have a wide range of experience in operations, planning, and public safety. <a href="http://www.ntoctralks.com/">www.ntoctralks.com/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board. An independent US Federal agency charged with investigating every civil aviation accident in the United States and significant accidents in the other modes of transportation -- railroad, highway, marine and pipeline -- and issuing safety recommendations aimed at preventing future accidents. The NTSB is responsible for maintaining the government's database of civil aviation accidents and also conducts special studies of transportation safety issues of national significance. Source <a href="http://www.nts.gov">www.nts.gov</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (US)
Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI)	NEI is the policy organization of the nuclear energy and technologies industry. NEI supports the sharing of information with and funding of organizations at the local, state, federal and international levels interested in the safe transportation of nuclear materials. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
NVFC	National Volunteer Fire Council. The NVFC is a non-profit membership association representing the interests of volunteer fire, EMS and rescue services. The NVFC serves as the information source regarding legislation, standards and regulatory issues. NVFC joins with other organizations to advise on matters of public safety and security. <a href="http://www.nvfc.org/">www.nvfc.org/</a> Contributed by Tom May.
NVOAD	National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
NWCG	National Wildfire Coordinating Group. A government entity. NWCG's purpose is to establish an operational group designed to coordinate programs of the participating wildfire management agencies. NWCG maintains a bibliography and has a catalog of fire equipment and publications. <a href="http://www.nwcg.gov/">www.nwcg.gov/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

NWP Numerical Weather Prediction. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)

NWS National Weather Service. A part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA, q.v.) which, in turn, is a major component of the U. S. Department of Commerce. NWS provides weather, hydrologic, and climate forecasts and warnings for the United States, its territories, adjacent waters and ocean areas. NWS data and products form a national information database which can be used by other governmental agencies, the private sector, the public, and the global community. NWS has a program to select and train volunteers as official spotters. For weather info: [www.nws.noaa.gov/](http://www.nws.noaa.gov/) Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

## O

OAS Office of Aircraft Services. Established in 1973 to " . . . raise the safety standards, increase the efficiency, and promote the economical operation of aircraft activities in the US Department of the Interior." OAS is responsible for Interior's aviation safety program. Through this leadership, OAS provides centralized technical and administrative services to all Department of the Interior organizations and, through individual agreements, to other federal and state entities. Source: [www.oas.gov](http://www.oas.gov) Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (US)

OASIS (1) Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards. OASIS is a not-for-profit, global consortium that produces worldwide standards for security, Web services, XML conformance, business transactions, electronic publishing, topic maps and interoperability within and between marketplaces. Relates to Common Alerting Protocol (CAP, q.v.) and to the Emergency Management XML Consortium, q.v. Contributed by Tom May.

OASIS (2) Operational Area Satellite Information System. An alternate network of communications hardware. In California, an Operational Area has the areal extent of a county, i.e. each of the 58 county areas is designated an Operational Area. An Operational Area (OA) is not the same as county government since it includes all cities, most of which elect for a participatory interest in the Operational Area emergency services organization. Contributed by Tom May. (California)

OCC Operations Coordination Center. The primary facility of the Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS). It houses the staff and equipment necessary to perform the MACS functions. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (US)

Occupant Emergency Coordinator (OEC)	The person responsible for coordinating the necessary planning to ensure a readiness capability including selecting, training and organizing adequate staff for conducting emergency operations; and for supervising the activities of the Occupant Emergency Organization. The person appointed by the Designated Official to be in charge of the Occupant Emergency Organization of a particular building. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Occupant Emergency Organization	The emergency evacuation organization comprised of employees in a building who are designated by their organization to perform the requirements established by the Occupant Evacuation Plan. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Occupant Evacuation Plan	A method devised to protect lives by the orderly evacuation of a building or area during emergency situations in facilities occupied by company employees. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Occupants	Individuals, including visitors, employees, and others who work in, or frequent, company-owned or leased buildings. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
OCD	Office of Civil Defense. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. An agency of the United Nations with a broad scope for natural disasters and complex emergencies. ReliefWeb ( <a href="http://www.reliefweb.int">www.reliefweb.int</a> ) is the main UN web portal for humanitarian relief workers. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
OCIPEP	Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Preparedness. OCIPEP is a federal entity which is part of the Department of National Defence (DND). OCIPEP was created in 2001 as Canada's primary agency for ensuring national civil emergency preparedness with an added responsibility for national critical infrastructure protection. OCIPEP replaces Emergency Preparedness Canada (EPC) created in 1948. Contributed by Tom May. (Canada)
ODP	Office for Domestic Preparedness. ODP is an agency within The Border and Transportation Security directorate, a part of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), which includes the major border security and transportation operations, including: The Transportation Security Administration; The U.S. Customs Service; The Immigration and Naturalization Service; The Federal Protective Service; Federal Law Enforcement Training Center; and Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

ODPM	Office of Deputy Prime Minister. The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister was created as a central department in its own right in May 2002 and brings together key responsibilities for regional and local government, fire, housing, planning and regeneration. The Office also includes important cross-cutting responsibilities for Social Exclusion, Neighbourhood Renewal, and the network of Government office for the Regions. It also manages relations between the UK Government and the devolved administrations. It works across UK Government and in partnership with others to build thriving, inclusive and sustainable communities in all regions. Its focus is on delivery: making a difference to people's lives by helping to raise the quality of life for all and to improve the communities they live in. Source: <a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk">http://www.odpm.gov.uk</a> Contributed by Louise Cadle. (UK)
OEC	Occupant Emergency Coordinator. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. An international organisation helping governments tackle the economic, social and governance challenges of a globalised economy. They issue guidance documents on a number of topics including chemical incident management and food safety. Source. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (International)
OEM	Office of Emergency Management. Alternatives: (OES) Office of Emergency Services; (DEM) Department of Emergency management; (EMA) Emergency Management Agency Contributed by David Awerbuch. (USA)
OEP	Occupant Emergency Plan. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
OES	Office of Emergency Services. Alternatives: OEM (Office of Emergency Management); (DEM) Department of Emergency management; (EMA) Emergency Management Agency .Contributed by Tom May. (Canada, USA)
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance. OFDA is the office within the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) responsible for providing humanitarian aid and relief supplies in response to disasters and crises outside of the U.S. and its territories. OFDA is part of USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance. Relates to the Office of Food for Peace (FFP). Contributed by Tom May. (International)

Off-Host Processing	A backup mode of operation in which processing can continue throughout a network despite loss of communication with the mainframe computer. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Off-Line Processing	A backup mode of operation in which processing can continue manually or in batch mode if the on-line systems are unavailable. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Off-Site Storage Facility	A secure location, remote from the primary location, at which backup hardware, software, data files, documents, equipment, or supplies are stored. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP)	ODP is an agency within The Border and Transportation Security directorate, a part of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), which includes the major border security and transportation operations, including: The Transportation Security Administration; The U.S. Customs Service; The Immigration and Naturalization Service; The Federal Protective Service; Federal Law Enforcement Training Center; and Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. Contributed by Tom May. (USA) Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	OCHA is an agency of the United Nations with a broad scope for natural disasters and complex emergencies. ReliefWeb ( <a href="http://www.reliefweb.int">www.reliefweb.int</a> ) is the main UN web portal for humanitarian relief workers. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and E	Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Preparedness. OCIPEP is a federal entity created by in 2001 as Canada's primary agency for ensuring national civil emergency preparedness with an added responsibility for national critical infrastructure protection. OCIPEP replaces Emergency Preparedness Canada (EPC) created in 1948. Contributed by Tom May. (Canada)
Office of Intelligence and Security (OIS)	OIS is an agency in the U. S. Department of Transportation which serves as a central office for security, intelligence and emergency response and includes operational divisions such as The Office of Emergency Transportation and the Crisis Management Center. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Office of National Preparedness (ONP)	ONP is an entity in the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). ONP helps the nation prepare to respond to emergencies and disasters of all kinds, to include those resulting from acts of terrorism and involving weapons of mass destruction. ONP's areas of responsibility include federal, state, local, and community preparedness programs; assessments and exercises; the Radiological Emergency Preparedness program (REP, q.v.) and the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP, q.v.); and emergency management grants administration. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)	OFDA is an office within the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) responsible for providing humanitarian aid and relief supplies in response to disasters and crises outside of the U.S. and its territories. OFDA is part of USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance. Relates to the Office of Food for Peace (FFP). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Official Use Only (OUO)	Sometimes For Official Use Only (FOUO). OUO is a government generated protective marking. The government is solely responsible for marking documents "OUO" in accordance with the protection Guidance Matrix. The OUO marking applies to Unclassified Controlled Information (UCI), q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
OIC	Officer in Command. The team leader, highest ranking officer participating, or person in command. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
OIS	Office of Intelligence and Security. OIS is an agency in the U. S. Department of Transportation which serves as a central office for security, intelligence and emergency response and includes operational divisions such as The Office of Emergency Transportation and the Crisis Management Center. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
OISM	Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine OISM is a small research institute founded in 1980 to conduct basic and applied research in subjects immediately applicable to improvements in human life — including biochemistry, diagnostic medicine, nutrition, preventive medicine, and aging. A section of OISM is engaged in Civil Defense for a nuclear age. This section contains a rich resource of books, tapes, and valuable archives on topics especially relevant to civil defense. Located at Cave Junction, Oregon. Affiliated with Doctors for Disaster Preparedness (DPP, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May.
On-Line Systems	An interactive computer system supporting users over a network of computer terminals. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
ONP	Office of National Preparedness. ONP is an entity in the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). ONP helps the nation prepare to respond to emergencies and disasters of all kinds, to include those resulting from acts of terrorism and involving weapons of mass destruction. ONP's areas of responsibility include federal, state, local, and community preparedness programs; assessments and exercises; the Radiological Emergency Preparedness program (REP, q.v.) and the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP, q.v.); and emergency management grants administration. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)



Operating Software	A type of system software supervising and directing all of the other software components plus the computer hardware. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International)
Operation Predator	Operation Predator is a DHS initiative to protect children from pornographers, child prostitution rings, Internet predators, alien smugglers, human traffickers, and other criminals. DHS's Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) will coordinate all field enforcement actions from ICE's CyberSmuggling Center. Operation Predator draws on the full spectrum of cyber, intelligence, investigative, and detention & removal functions of ICE to target those who exploit children. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Operational Security (OPSEC)	Sometimes Operational Security. The OPSEC process is a formal long established methodology to protect critical information. Corporations and businesses remain competitive and government agencies maintain effectiveness by application of a managed OPSEC plan. OPSEC is an analytic process used to deny an adversary information, typically unclassified information, concerning intentions and capabilities by identifying, controlling, and protecting indicators associated with planning processes or operations. OPSEC does not replace other security disciplines; it supplements them. Relates to Interagency OPSEC Support Staff (IOSS), q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (International; USA)
Operations Section	Under the Incident Command System (ICS) the Section responsible for tactical operations at an incident. Includes Branches, Divisions and/or Groups, Task Forces, Strike Teams, Single Resources, and Staging Areas. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
OPM	Office of Personnel Management. This federal agency helps prepare the federal workforce for emergencies by providing emergency preparedness guides for federal managers and employees. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
OPS (1)	Office of Pipeline Safety. Created to ensure the safe, reliable and environmentally sound operation of the nation's pipeline transportation system. An office of the Department of Transportation. Source: OPS. Contributed by Louise Cadle. (US)
OPS (2)	Operations. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
OPSEC	Operations Security. Sometimes Operational Security. The OPSEC process is a formal long established methodology to protect critical information. Corporations and businesses remain competitive and government agencies maintain effectiveness by application of a managed OPSEC plan. OPSEC is an analytic process used to deny an adversary information, typically unclassified information, concerning intentions and

capabilities by identifying, controlling, and protecting indicators associated with planning processes or operations. OPSEC does not replace other security disciplines; it supplements them. Relates to Interagency OPSEC Support Staff (IOSS), q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (International; USA)

OR Operations Research. Relates to Decision Science (DS). Contributed by Tom May. (International)

Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine (OISM) OISM is a small research institute founded in 1980 to conduct basic and applied research in subjects immediately applicable to improvements in human life — including biochemistry, diagnostic medicine, nutrition, preventive medicine, and aging. A section of OISM is engaged in Civil Defense for a nuclear age. This section contains a rich resource of books, tapes, and valuable archives on topics especially relevant to civil defense. Located at Cave Junction, Oregon. Affiliated with Doctors for Disaster Preparedness (DPP, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May.

Organization Chart A diagram representative of the hierarchy of an organization's personnel. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

Organization-Wide A policy or function applicable to the entire organization and not just one single department. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

OSAC Overseas Security Advisory Council. OSAC is a public/private sector partnership made up of thirty private sector and four public sector member organizations that represent specific industries or agencies that operate abroad. OSAC fosters the exchange of security related information between the U.S. Government and the American private sector operating abroad. Administered by the Bureau of Diplomatic Security of the Department of State, OSAC is a joint venture for effective security cooperation. Through OSAC, the American private sector, including colleges and universities, is provided timely information on which to make informed corporate decisions on how best to protect their investment, facilities, personnel and intellectual property abroad. OSAC News is an online service. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

OSC On-Scene Commander (FBI); also, On-Scene Coordinator (EPA). Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

OSHA	The Occupational Safety and Health Administration, part of the Department of Labor. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk (US).
OSIS	Open Source Information System. OSIS training is offered by Joint Interagency Training Center - West (JITC - West), an activity of the National Guard Bureau. www.nici.org. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
OSS	Office of Strategic Services. The first comprehensive federal intelligence agency, 1942-1947, with a mission that included locate, identify and destroy. Superseded in 1947 by Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) having a mission that was essentially defensive until 2002. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
OUO	Official Use Only. Sometimes For Official Use Only (FOUO). OUO is a government generated protective marking. The government is solely responsible for marking documents "OUO" in accordance with the protection Guidance Matrix. The OUO marking applies to Unclassified Controlled Information (UCI), q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Outage	See Systems Outage. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Outsourcing	The transfer of data processing functions to an independent third party. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Overhead Personnel	Personnel assigned to supervisory positions. Includes Incident Commander, Command Staff, General Staff, Directors, Supervisors and Unit Leaders. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International).
Overhead Team	A highly trained, quick response SAR management team that can respond to assist with search planning, coordination and operations. The overhead team usually consists of a search manager and one or two assistants. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
Overseas Security Advisory Council (OSAC)	OSAC is a public/private sector partnership made up of thirty private sector and four public sector member organizations that represent specific industries or agencies that operate abroad. OSAC fosters the exchange of security related information between the U.S. Government and the American private sector operating abroad. Administered by the Bureau of Diplomatic Security of the Department of State, OSAC is a joint venture for effective security cooperation. Through OSAC, the American private sector, including colleges and universities, is provided timely information

on which to make informed corporate decisions on how best to protect their investment, facilities, personnel and intellectual property abroad. OSAC News is an online service. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

## P

- p.a. Per annum. Contributed by Tom May.
- PA (1) Public Address. As in "PA System". Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (International)
- PA (2) Public Administration. Contributed by Tom May.
- PACRAM Procedures and Communications in the event of a release of Radioactive Material. PACRAM is a comprehensive Met Office, q.v. package introduced in 1980's to streamline the UK's response to any potential incident at a nuclear power plant, whether it occurs in UK or abroad. Source: [www.met-office.gov.uk/publicsector/emarc/pollution.html](http://www.met-office.gov.uk/publicsector/emarc/pollution.html). Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
- PAHO Pan American Health Organization. PAHO provides several publications on the topic of Disasters and Humanitarian Assistance as part of a wide ranging Emergency Preparedness Program. Electronic versions may be downloaded. It publishes a quarterly disaster newsletter available in print or email, a handbook about mass casualty simulation exercises, and the Scientific Publication No. 443 on triage and tagging HB's from the Army. The PAHO Headquarters Library and Information Services at Washington, D.C. provides professional and technical reference and information services. Relates to SUMA, q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
- Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) PAHO provides several publications on the topic of Disasters and Humanitarian Assistance as part of a wide ranging Emergency Preparedness Program. Electronic versions may be downloaded. It publishes a quarterly disaster newsletter available in print or email, a handbook about mass casualty simulation exercises, and the Scientific Publication No. 443 on triage and tagging HB's from the Army. The PAHO Headquarters Library and Information Services at Washington, D.C. provides professional and technical reference and information

services. Relates to SUMA, q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

PAPR	Powered Air-Purifying Respirator. A PAPR uses a fan to blow air through the filter to the user. While relatively easy to breathe through, a PAPR needs a fully charged battery to work properly. PAPRs use the same filters as gas masks, so the user needs to know what the hazard is, and how much of it is in the air. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Paradigm	An example or pattern. Relates to template. Contributed by Tom May.
Parallel Test	A test of recovery procedures in which the objective is to parallel an actual business cycle. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Parameter	A characteristic element or common factor. Contributed by Tom May
Partnership for Public Warning (PPW)	PPW is a not-for-profit consortium of public warning experts from industry and government. Contributed by Tom May (USA)
PB	Insoluble Prussian Blue. A drug that enhances excretion of isotopes of cesium and thallium from the body by means of ion exchange. For this use PB should be of pharmaceutical grade. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
PBF	People, Buildings, Fire. PBF deals with building egress and crowd behavior in fire and other disaster incidents. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
PCII	Protected Critical Infrastructure Information Program. The Department of Homeland Security PCII Program enables the private sector to voluntarily submit infrastructure information to the Federal government to assist the Nation in reducing its vulnerability to terrorist attacks. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

PCR	Pre-hospital Care Report. Contributed by David Awerbuch. (USA)
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
PDA (1)	Preliminary Damage Assessment. Early post-disaster surveys and reports on the physical results of a disaster. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
PDA (2)	Personal Digital Assistant. Typically, a hand or palm sized computer. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
PDD-39	<p>Presidential Decision Directive 39. PDD 39, issued June 1995, addresses the U.S. policy on counter-terrorism. This classified document lays out the national policy and assigns specific missions to designated federal departments and agencies. In this PDD, the United States takes a stand on the deterrence, response, and defeat of all terrorist threats and activity. Terrorist attacks, whether they occur domestically or elsewhere, will be regarded as a potential threat to national security, as well as a criminal act. Such actions will result in the retaliation of appropriate U.S. force. PDD 39 iterates that the United States will pursue all efforts to "deter and preempt, apprehend and prosecute, or assist other governments to prosecute individuals who perpetrate or plan to perpetrate such attacks." PDD 39 instructs the United States to: reduce vulnerabilities; deter terrorism; respond to terrorism; and, develop effective capabilities to respond to weapons of mass destruction. An unclassified synopsis enables federal, state, and local emergency response and Consequence Management personnel without appropriate security clearances to have a basic understanding of the provisions of PDD-39.</p> <p><a href="http://www.fas.org/irp/offdocs/pdd39.htm">www.fas.org/irp/offdocs/pdd39.htm</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA, International)</p>
PDI	Palmer Drought Severity Index. A graphic used by fuel and fire managers to forecast vegetation stress levels due to moisture changes in soil and vegetation. First developed around 1900 this tool shows long range relationships between vegetation and 100 yards parallel to the fire's edge. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
PDS	Professional Development Series. PDS is a series of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) training courses offered through the states. Completion of this series leads to a PDS certificate. Relates to Advanced Professional Series (APS, q.v.) and to Mitigation Management Series (MMS, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

PEL	Permissible Exposure Limits. A standard set by OSHA as a guide to acceptable levels of chemical exposure. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (US).
People, Buildings, Fire (PBF)	PBF deals with building egress and crowd behavior in fire and other disaster incidents. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
PEP	Prepositioned Equipment Program. PEP consists of specially selected equipment to sustain response efforts to terrorists attacks. Standardized pods are strategically placed to be delivered to state and local emergency management authorities anywhere in the country within 12 hours. The program allows for an adequate, sustained response to a major terrorist incident regardless of the states or localities facing a major Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear or Explosives (CBRNE) event. PEP is supported by the Equipment Support Branch, Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP), Department of Homeland Security (DHS) which manages several ODP equipment programs. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
PERI	Public Entity Risk Institute. PERI connects local governments, small businesses, and small nonprofits with knowledge, resources, and information for risk management. The Clearinghouse links to hundreds of resources in risk management, disaster management, and environmental liability management. PERI has an online Library of articles and online Tools, Publications and Resources. <a href="http://www.riskinstitute.org/">www.riskinstitute.org/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Peripheral Equipment	Devices connected to a computer processor which perform such auxiliary functions as communications, data storage, printing, etc. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
PERT	Program Evaluation and Review Technique. Relates to Emergency Response Synchronization Technique (ERSM, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
PF	Protection Factor. A number that expresses the ratio between the amount of gamma radiation from radioactive fallout that would be received by a person in a completely unprotected location and the amount that would be received by a person in a protected location. PF is one of the criteria for a Fallout Shelter, q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
PFA	Primary Federal Agency. With respect to the National Response Plan (NRP, q.v.), a PFA is a federal department or agency with special expertise in a functional area that is designated to manage operations in a specific functional area. Relates to Support Agency (SA, q.v.). Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)

PFO	Principal Federal Official. The Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) may designate a PFO during a domestic incident to serve as the local personal representative of DHS. The PFO oversees and coordinates federal incident activities and works with local authorities to determine requirements and provide timely federal assistance. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk and Tom May. (USA)
PHTN	Public Health Training Network. PHTN uses a variety of instructional media ranging from print-based to videotape and multimedia to meet the training needs of the public health workforce nationwide. Catalog available. Archived webcasts may be viewed. <a href="http://www.phppo.cdc.gov/PHTN/catalog.asp">www.phppo.cdc.gov/PHTN/catalog.asp</a> . A function of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Physical Safeguards	Physical measures taken to prevent a disaster, such as fire suppression systems, alarm systems, power backup and conditioning systems, access control systems, etc. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
PIN / RPIN	Public Information Network / Regional Public Information Network. A PIN builds inter-jurisdictional cooperation during emergencies and opens strategies for coordinated public information when major disruptions occur. PIN membership involves multiple governmental jurisdictions, agencies and organizations as partners to serve the public over a broad area. A PIN may sponsor a web site that is a single point of contact for public agencies to post information and news releases. Subscribers with PDAs, pagers, cell phones and computers may opt for breaking news, transportation alerts, and advisories on a geographic basis. Relates to RPIN, q.v. Contributed by Tom May.
PIO (1)	Public Information Officer. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
PIO (2)	Public Information Officer. Under the Incident Command System (ICS), a member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public, media, and others as to information about an incident.
PITO	Police Information Technology Organisation. PITO works closely with partners to provide information technology and communication systems to the police service and criminal justice organisations in the UK. It also has a role in getting best value for the police service on the goods and services they buy. This is done through setting up collective procurement arrangements. PITO is a government agency, or Non-Departmental Public Body (NDPB), funded by the grant-in-aid and by charges for the services provided. <a href="http://www.pito.org.uk">www.pito.org.uk</a> . Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)



PITs	Potassium Iodine Tablets. A drug used as a thyroid blocking agent, a prophylaxis against thyroid radioiodine exposure. Prepositioned for distribution to communities at risk from nuclear reactor accidents. See also KI. Source: <a href="http://www.doh.ie/publications/nepna.html">http://www.doh.ie/publications/nepna.html</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (International)
Plans, Operations, Military Support Office/Officer	POMSO is an office/officer in the military department of the various states. The Adjutant General (TAG) of a state is normally the approving authority for all requests for military support to civil authorities. The Adjutant General may delegate this authority to a Plans, Operations, Military Support Officer (POMSO) and Deputy POMSO. Typically, under no circumstances will any member of the state's National Guard have authority to approve missions of military support to civil authorities (MSCA), other than The Adjutant General, POMSO or Deputy POMSO. The only exceptions to this policy are for emergency responses as may be covered in regulations issued by TAG. National Guard commanders should respond to requests for military equipment, manpower, facilities and property if requested by official public safety authorities to prevent immediate loss of life, limb, or property. Such initial emergency/disaster missions should be performed in a federal Title 32 status. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Platform	A hardware or software architecture of a particular model or family of computers (i.e., IBM, Tandem, HP, etc.) Contributed by Steve Davis. (International)
PLB	Personal Locator Beacon. A 406 MHz PLB is a battery-powered emergency transmitter which, when activated, sends a coded signal. A signal received by the Cospas-Sarsat Satellite System from a PLB is considered to be an indication of serious distress and activates search and rescue authorities. Relates to Emergency Locator Transmitter (ELT) and to Emergency Position Indicating Radiobeacon (EPIRB). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
PNIC	Police National Information Centre. PNIC is a service, established by UK police services, to co-ordinate and disseminate information in a crisis as, for example, mutual aid between forces. Source various. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
POA	Protection of Assets. Contributed by Tom May.
POC (1)	Point of Contact. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

POC (2)	Point of Contact. With respect to the Government Emergency Telecommunications Systems (GETS, q.v.), an individual within an agency assigned for access to GETS and issued a GETS card.
POD (1)	Probability of Detection. A Search and Rescue (SAR) term. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
POD (2)	Point of Dispensing, or Point of Distribution. Under a disaster response plan, POD identifies a location, facility or agency assigned to dispense/distribute disaster response resources. Contributed by Tom May.
Point of Contact (POC)	With respect to the Government Emergency Telecommunications Systems (GETS, q.v.), an individual within an agency assigned for access to GETS and issued a GETS card.
POMSO	Plans, Operations, Military Support Office/Officer. POMSO is an office/officer in the military department of the various states. The Adjutant General (TAG) of a state is normally the approving authority for all requests for military support to civil authorities. The Adjutant General may delegate this authority to a Plans, Operations, Military Support Officer (POMSO) and Deputy POMSO. Typically, under no circumstances will any member of the state's National Guard have authority to approve missions of military support to civil authorities (MSCA), other than The Adjutant General, POMSO or Deputy POMSO. The only exceptions to this policy are for emergency responses as may be covered in regulations issued by TAG. National Guard commanders should respond to requests for military equipment, manpower, facilities and property if requested by official public safety authorities to prevent immediate loss of life, limb, or property. Such initial emergency/disaster missions should be performed in a federal Title 32 status. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
POP	Probability of Precipitation. Probability forecasts are subjective estimates of the chances of encountering measurable precipitation at some time during the forecast period. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
Portable Shell	An environmentally protected and readied structure that can be transported to a disaster site so equipment can be obtained and installed near the original location. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

POS/PS	Probability of Success. Search and Rescue (SAR) term. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
Positive Pressure Respirator:	A respirator in which the pressure inside the respiratory inlet covering exceeds the ambient air pressure outside the respirator. OSHA Definition. Source OSHA Contributed by Steve Davis. (US)
Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)	PTSD is a psychological condition induced by close or prolonged exposure to profoundly disturbing conditions. Treatment by efforts to dull the memory raises ethical questions. Relates to Critical Incident Stress Disorder (CISD) and to Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM). Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (International)
Potassium Iodide (KI)	Drug used as a thyroid blocking agent, a prophylaxis against thyroid radioiodine exposure. Also known by its chemical symbol as KI. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Potential Threat Element (PTE)	PTE is any group or individual in which there are allegations or information indicating a possibility of the unlawful use of force or violence, specifically the utilization of a Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD), against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of a specific motivation or goal, possibly political or social in nature. Note: This official definition is so written as to provide sufficient predicate for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to initiate an investigation. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
PPC	Prevention and Preparedness Council. The National Response Plan (NRP) places an emphasis on pre-incident awareness, prevention and preparedness domains. In keeping with that emphasis the National Incident Management System (NIMS) provides a system of local, state and federal emergency PPCs known as FEPPC, SEPPC, and LEPPC. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
PPE	Personal protective equipment. Equipment to protect a person working in a hazardous environment. Relates to Protective clothing, q.v. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (International)
PPPPP	Mnemonic. A memory aid. Prior Planning Prevents Poor Performance. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

PPRR	With respect to terrorist attack, PPRR refers to: Prevention – detecting, deterring or defending against attacks; Preparedness – training, equipping and exercising key responders; Response – rescuing victims and limiting physical and property damage; Recovery – restoring targets to pre-attack condition. Contributed by Tom May.
PPW	Partnership for Public Warning. PPW is a not-for-profit consortium of public warning experts from industry and government. Contributed by Tom May (USA)
Pre-Recovery Action	Within the disaster context, an action or actions taken prior to a disaster or emergency event that does not affect the severity, exposure or likelihood of the event, but does expedite the recovery process. For instance, gathering all records and drawings regarding a critical piece of equipment that are in different locations into one location, then placing a set of back-up copies in a secure off site location. This does not meet the criteria of mitigation, but does expedite the recovery process. Contributed by Bob Robinson. (USA)
Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)	Early post-disaster surveys and reports on the physical results of a disaster. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Preparedness (1)	Those activities, programs, and systems that exist prior to an emergency that are used to support and enhance response to an emergency or disaster. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Preparedness (2)	The ability to respond in case of emergency in order to protect human lives and property, and developing capabilities and programs that contribute to a more effective response.
Prepositioned Equipment Program (PEP)	PEP consists of specially selected equipment to sustain response efforts to terrorists attacks. Standardized pods are strategically placed to be delivered to state and local emergency management authorities anywhere in the country within 12 hours. The program allows for an adequate, sustained response to a major terrorist incident regardless of the states or localities facing a major Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear or Explosives (CBRNE) event. PEP is supported by the Equipment Support Branch, Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP), Department of Homeland Security (DHS) which manages several ODP equipment programs. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Presidential Decision Directive 39 (PDD-39)	PDD 39, issued June 1995, addresses the U.S. policy on counter-terrorism. This classified document lays out the national policy and assigns specific missions to designated federal departments and agencies. In this PDD, the United States takes a stand on the deterrence, response, and defeat of all terrorist threats and activity. Terrorist attacks, whether they occur

domestically or elsewhere, will be regarded as a potential threat to national security, as well as a criminal act. Such actions will result in the retaliation of appropriate U.S. force. PDD 39 iterates that the United States will pursue all efforts to "deter and preempt, apprehend and prosecute, or assist other governments to prosecute individuals who perpetrate or plan to perpetrate such attacks." PDD 39 instructs the United States to: reduce vulnerabilities; deter terrorism; respond to terrorism; and, develop effective capabilities to respond to weapons of mass destruction. An unclassified synopsis enables federal, state, and local emergency response and Consequence Management personnel without appropriate security clearances to have a basic understanding of the provisions of PDD-39. [www.fas.org/irp/offdocs/pdd39.htm](http://www.fas.org/irp/offdocs/pdd39.htm) Contributed by Tom May. (USA, International)

Prevention	The positioning of those measures and activities that will lessen the possibility or the impact of an adverse incident in an organization. The primary goals and objectives of prevention are to protect an organization's assets and to manage risk. "Prevention" is a term commonly used in crisis management and is analogous to the term "mitigation" as used in the emergency management context. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Prevention and Preparedness Council (PPC)	The National Response Plan (NRP) places an emphasis on pre-incident awareness, prevention and preparedness domains. In keeping with that emphasis the National Incident Management System (NIMS) provides a system of local, state and federal emergency PPCs known as FEPPC, SEPPC, and LEPPC. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Primary Federal Agency (PFA)	With respect to the National Response Plan (NRP, q.v.), a PFA is a federal department or agency with special expertise in a functional area that is designated to manage operations in a specific functional area. Relates to Support Agency (SA, q.v.). Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)
Principal Federal Official (PFO)	The Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) may designate a PFO during a domestic incident to serve as the local personal representative of DHS. The PFO oversees and coordinates federal incident activities and works with local authorities to determine requirements and provide timely federal assistance. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk and Tom May. (USA)
Procedural Safeguards	Procedural measures taken to prevent a disaster, such as safety inspections, fire drills, security awareness programs, records retention programs, etc. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Professional Development Series (PDS)	PDS is a series of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) training courses offered through the states. Completion of this series leads to a PDS certificate. Relates to Advanced Professional Series (APS, q.v.) and to Mitigation Management Series (MMS, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Protected Critical Infrastructure Information (PCI)	The Department of Homeland Security PCII Program enables the private sector to voluntarily submit infrastructure information to the Federal government to assist the Nation in reducing its vulnerability to terrorist attacks. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Protection Factor	PF. A number that expresses the ratio between the amount of gamma radiation from radioactive fallout that would be received by a person in a completely unprotected location and the amount that would be received by a person in a protected location. PF is one of the criteria for a Fallout Shelter. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Protective clothing	Protective clothing includes both respiratory and physical protection. One cannot assign a level of protection to clothing or respiratory devices separately. These levels were accepted and defined by response organizations such as U.S. Coast Guard, NIOSH, and U.S. EPA. Relates to Personal Protective Equipment (PPE, q.v.) Level A: SCBA plus fully encapsulating chemical resistant clothing (permeation resistant). Level B: SCBA plus chemical resistant clothing (splash proof). Level C: Full or half-face respirator plus chemical resistant clothing (splash suit). Level D: Coverall with no respiratory protection. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Prussian Blue (PB)	Insoluble Prussian Blue. A drug that enhances excretion of isotopes of cesium and thallium from the body by means of ion exchange. For this use PB should be of pharmaceutical grade. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
PSA	Public Service Advertisement. Or, Public Service Announcement. A PSAs are typically broadcast by radio or television. PSAs are often professionally prepared pro bono by advertising specialty firms or associations. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point. A communications facility serving as a public safety answering and/or dispatch center for emergency response agencies such as law enforcement, fire and rescue, and emergency medical services. Commonly, a PSAP receives calls from the general public to the call-in number 9-1-1 (q.v.). Other PSAPs may receive calls from other than the general public. Primary PSAPs receive calls directly from the public, secondary PSAPs take calls transferred or relayed from a primary PSAP. There are over 6,000 PSAPs operating in the United States. Contributed by Tom May. (International) PSAP Public Safety Answering Point. An answering location for 9-1-1 calls originating in a given area.
PSO	Personal Security Officer. A bodyguard. Contributed by Tom May.

PSR	Pipeline Safety Regulations 1996. Legislation relating to the operation of pipelines in the UK and to the health and safety issues pertaining to them. Source: HMSO. Contributed by Louise Cadle. (UK)
PTE	Potential Threat Element. PTE is any group or individual in which there are allegations or information indicating a possibility of the unlawful use of force or violence, specifically the utilization of a Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD), against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of a specific motivation or goal, possibly political or social in nature. Note: This official definition is so written as to provide sufficient predicate for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to initiate an investigation. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
PTS	Post Traumatic Stress.
PTSD	Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. A psychological condition induced by close or prolonged exposure to profoundly disturbing conditions. Treatment by efforts to dull the memory raises ethical questions. Relates to Critical Incident Stress Disorder (CISD) and to Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM). Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (International)
PTSS	Post Traumatic Stress Syndrome.
Public Assistance	Financial or other aid provided to political subdivisions and Indian tribes to facilitate restoration of public facilities to pre-disaster functions and capabilities. Contributed by Steve Davis. (US)
Public Assistance Officer	State Infrastructure Officer designed to facilitate, manage restoration of public facilities to pre-disaster functions and capabilities. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Public Entity Risk Institute (PERI)	PERI connects local governments, small businesses, and small nonprofits with knowledge, resources, and information for risk management. The Clearinghouse links to hundreds of resources in risk management, disaster management, and environmental liability management. PERI has an online Library of articles and online Tools, Publications and Resources. <a href="http://www.riskinstitute.org/">www.riskinstitute.org/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (International)

Public Facility	Any flood control, navigation, irrigation reclamation, public power, sewage treatment and collection, water supply and distribution, watershed development, airport facility, non-federal aid street, road or highway, and any other public building, structure or system including those used exclusively for recreation purposes. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Public Health Training Network (PHTN)	PHTN uses a variety of instructional media ranging from print-based to videotape and multimedia to meet the training needs of the public health workforce nationwide. Catalog available. Archived webcasts may be viewed. <a href="http://www.phppo.cdc.gov/PHTN/catalog.asp">www.phppo.cdc.gov/PHTN/catalog.asp</a> . A function of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Public Information Officer (PIO)	Under the Incident Command System (ICS), a member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public, media, and others as to information about an incident.
Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP)	A communications facility serving as a public safety answering and/or dispatch center for emergency response agencies such as law enforcement, fire and rescue, and emergency medical services. Commonly, a PSAP receives calls from the general public to the call-in number 9-1-1 (q.v.). Other PSAPs may receive calls from other than the general public. Primary PSAPs receive calls directly from the public, secondary PSAPs take calls transferred or relayed from a primary PSAP. There are over 6,000 PSAPs operating in the United States. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
PVO	Private voluntary organization. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

## Q

Q-message	A classified communication regarding special dangers. Most commonly in military use, as with the US Coast Guard. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
qty	Quantity. A standard abbreviation. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (International)



# R

R&D	Research and Development. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
R&R	Rest & Recuperation. Slack time in which to recover from work endeavours ... there is never enough of this. Source: Various. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn (International)
RA	Risk Assessment. A program of analysis that provides a basis for a Business Impact Analysis (BIA, q.v.) that underlies an effective Business Continuity Plan (BCP, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May.
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service. A volunteer organization of amateur radio operators licensed by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). Established to provide auxiliary emergency communications on behalf of local, state or federal government, under authority granted in 47 CFR, Part 97, subpart E. RACES is sponsored by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and is administered by state emergency management agencies. For information about RACES see FEMA Civil Preparedness Guide CPG-1-15. Also see Salvation Army Team Emergency Radio Network (SATERN) and Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES). (US)
RADAR	RAdio Detection And Ranging. When applied to weather analysis, an electronic device for the detection of precipitation based on a reflected electromagnetic impulse. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
RADEF	Radiological Defense. Acronym widely adopted in early 1950's after the first thermonuclear burst resulted in radioactive fallout with an extended stay time, by California Office of Civil Defense circa 1953. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Radiation Authority	With respect to a hazardous materials incident or to the Emergency Response Guide (ERG, q.v.), as referred to in Guides 161 through 166 for radioactive materials, the Radiation Authority is either a federal, state/provincial agency or state/province designated official. The responsibilities of this authority include evaluating radiological hazard conditions during normal operations and during emergencies. If the identity and telephone number of the authority are not known by emergency responders, or included in the local response plan, the information can be obtained from the appropriate agency to determine the

correct procedure. They maintain a current list of radiation authorities.  
Contributed by Tom May. (International)

Radiation, Initial Nuclear  
Nuclear radiation composed mainly of neutrons and gamma rays that are emitted from the fireball and the cloud column during the first one minute after a nuclear burst. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

Radio Controlled Clock (RCC)  
Popularly known as Atomic Clock. An RCC has a built in receiver that automatically tunes to the Atomic Clock of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST, q.v.) at Fort Collins, Colorado. RCCs are accurate to within ten billionths of a second and never need resetting. RCCs generally synchronize on a nightly basis, and self adjust to daylight savings time across the 48 states. While RCCs keep accurate time anywhere, they receive the NIST signal only in the continental United States. Some RCCs can tune to government sponsored radio signals in Japan and certain European countries. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Radio Frequency Identification Device (RFID)  
RFID is a magnetic resonance, or other, label to track, locate, and record for product authentication or origin and destination. Typically a chip or chemical tag is placed in or on goods from paper money to retail store goods to automobiles to library books to drugs to tools to baggage to animals. Fixed site or portable readers recognize a tag. The tag may be nano size, undetectable without a compatible reader, and of unique readout. A chemical tag can be printed on just about anything in an invisible mode for extra security. The technology can be used to secure sensitive documents and supplies and for anticounterfeiting. Contributed by Tom May.

Radioactive Fallout  
See "Fallout, Radioactive". Contributed by Tom May. (International)

Radioactivity  
With respect to a hazardous materials incident and to the Emergency Response Guide (ERG, q.v.), the property of some substances to emit invisible and potentially harmful radiation. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

Radiological Dispersal Device (RDD)  
Radiological Dispersal Device. An RDD may be a so-called dirty bomb which uses conventional high explosives to scatter dangerous material such as radioactive cesium or cobalt in order to contaminate areas or structures. As mainly an economic weapon, physical damage from an explosive RDD might be limited, but with widespread psychological effects. An attack using a dirty bomb might or might not cause mass casualties but should be expected to cause widespread disruption, fear, and major damage to the economy. Decontamination and clean up could be expensive and prolonged, possibly over years. An alternative RDD involves quiet and insidious dispersal of contaminants without an announcement by an

explosion. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP)

REP is a program of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for public health and safety around nuclear power plants in the event of a nuclear power plant incident, and for public information and education about radiological emergency preparedness. The REP program covers only "off-site" activities, that is State and local government emergency preparedness that takes place outside the nuclear power plant boundaries. On-site activities are the duty of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). The Office of National Preparedness (ONP, q.v.) is FEMA's administrative entity. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

RAINS

Regional Alliance for Infrastructure and Network Security. Centered in Oregon, RAINS is a public/private partnership promoting the growth of the homeland security industry. It consists of 60 IT vendors and more than 300 public and private organizations. RAINS' emergency information and communication initiative enables key local organizations to share sensitive information—before, during and after emergencies. Relates to RAINS-Net, q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (Regional USA)

RAINS-Net

RAINS-Net is a fully automated, web-based regional security alert system developed by the Regional Alliances for Infrastructure and Network Security (RAINS, q.v.). Centered in Portland, Oregon, the system provides automated alerts from a 911 center to schools, hospitals and corporate building managers. The secure system will in real time push out to users information concerning emergencies that could affect, for example, all schools or hospitals in a particular area of a city or county. It will also allow reporting of localized emergencies by user organizations. Contributed by Tom May. (Regional USA)

Rapid Response Teams (RRT)

Teams comprised of trained individuals in specific fields (law enforcement, fire, public works, building officials, etc.). RRT's are organized from local governments when activated, operates under the state as an operating unit of the State Emergency Response Team. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

RAWS

Remote Automated Weather Station. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International).

RAYNET

Radio Amateurs Emergency Network. A UK-based group of Radio Amateurs (Ham Operators) who support the emergency services and local authority emergency planning officers as well as offer their services to public events.

RCC	Radio Controlled Clock. Popularly known as Atomic Clock. An RCC has a built in receiver that automatically tunes to the Atomic Clock of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST, q.v.) at Fort Collins, Colorado. RCCs are accurate to within ten billionths of a second and never need resetting. RCCs generally synchronize on a nightly basis, and self adjust to daylight savings time across the 48 states. While RCCs keep accurate time anywhere, they receive the NIST signal only in the continental United States. Some RCCs can tune to government sponsored radio signals in Japan and certain European countries. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
RCC/JRCC	Rescue Coordination Center/Joint Rescue Coordination Center. A basic, practical, and humanitarian effect of having a global Search and Rescue (SAR) system is that it eliminates the need for each nation to provide SAR services for its own citizens wherever they travel worldwide. Instead, the globe is divided into SAR Regions, each with a Rescue Coordinating Centre (RCC) and associated SAR services, which assist anyone in distress regardless of the nationality or status of such a person or the circumstances in which is found. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
RDD	Radiological Dispersal Device. An RDD may be a so-called dirty bomb which uses conventional high explosives to scatter dangerous material such as radioactive cesium or cobalt in order to contaminate areas or structures. As mainly an economic weapon, physical damage from an explosive RDD might be limited, but with widespread psychological effects. An attack using a dirty bomb might or might not cause mass casualties but should be expected to cause widespread disruption, fear, and major damage to the economy. Decontamination and clean up could be expensive and prolonged, possibly over years. An alternative RDD involves quiet and insidious dispersal of contaminants without an announcement by an explosion. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
RDF	Radio Direction Finder. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
REACT	Radio Emergency Association of Communication Teams. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Reactive Skin Decontamination Lotion (RSDL)	RSDL was developed by the Canadian military to treat victims of a chemical terror attack. RSDL is sold and stockpiled in other NATO countries for neutralizing sarin, mustard gas and other chemical agents. A lotion-soaked sponge is packaged in a special foil pouch that people can carry, ready to rip open and wipe on any exposed skin as soon as possible after exposure to a chemical attack. In the United States this antidote is controlled by the Army which won Food and Drug Administration approval for RSDL in 2003. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

Receipt, Store, and Stage (RSS)	RSS is a specialty function within a state/local operations plan to receive, distribute and dispense the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS, q.v.). The RSS function organizes for the receipt, storage, and repackaging of incoming supplies and works with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) to identify and activate a receiving and staging warehouse. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)
Reciprocal Agreement (1)	An agreement between two organizations with allowing either organization to utilize the other's excess capacity in the event of a disaster. Similar term Business Mutual Aide. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Reciprocal Agreement (2)	A mutual agreement between to departments, divisions, or companies, to provide backup processing capabilities in the event of a disaster. Sometimes referred to as Business Mutual Aid. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Record Retention	Storing historical documentation for a set period of time, usually mandated by state and federal law or the Internal Revenue Service. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Recovery (1)	Activities traditionally associated with providing Federal supplemental disaster recovery assistance under the Presidential Major Disaster Declaration. These activities usually begin within days after the event and continue after the response activities cease. Recovery includes individual and public assistance programs, and mitigation; The process of planning for and/or implementing expanded operations to address the less time-sensitive business operations immediately following a disaster. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Recovery (2)	Recovery refers to those non-emergency measures following disaster whose purpose is to return all systems, both formal and informal, to as normal as possible.
Recovery (3)	The process of restoring and rebuilding the community in the aftermath of an incident. Contributed by Nigel Furlong. (Intrernational)
Recovery (4)	Disaster recovery is the socio-economic rebuilding toward normalcy of communities so that individuals, families, households, neighborhoods, other groups, governmental and commercial/industrial infrastructures, and private organizations can function on their own, return to pre-disaster conditions, and are resistant against future hazards. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

Recovery (UK)	The process of restoring and rebuilding the community in the aftermath of an incident. Source: UK Home Office publication "Recovery: An Emergency Management Guide". <a href="http://www.ukresilience.info/">www.ukresilience.info/</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Recovery Action Plan	The comprehensive set of documented tasks to be carried out during recovery operations. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Recovery Alternative	The method selected to recover the critical business functions following a disaster. In data processing, some possible alternatives would be manual processing, use of service bureaus, or a backup site (hot or cold-site). A recovery alternative is usually selected following either a Risk Analysis, Business Impact Analysis, or both. SIMILAR TERMS Backup site, backup alternative. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Recovery Capability	This defines all of the components necessary to perform recovery. These components can include a plan, an alternate site, change control process, network rerouting and others. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Recovery Management Team	A group of individuals responsible for directing the development and on-going maintenance of a disaster recovery plan. Also responsible for declaring a disaster and providing direction during the recovery process. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Recovery Planning Team	A group of individuals appointed to oversee the development and implementation of a disaster recovery plan. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Recovery Point Objective (RPO)	The point in time to which data must be restored in order to resume processing transactions. RPO is the basis on which a data protection strategy is developed. Relates to RTO / RPO, q.v. Contributed by Steve Davis.(International)
Recovery Team	SEE Business Recovery Team. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Recovery Time	The period from the disaster declaration to the recovery of the critical functions. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

Recovery Time Objective / Recovery Point Objective	RTO / RPO is mainly an information technology (IT) term. RTO is the minimum amount of time it takes to recover and RPO is the point in time that systems will be reset to when they're recovered. On the priority check list for those who have a disaster recovery plan in place, regardless of how robust or comprehensive, is the need to test the plan's effectiveness in terms of RTO / RPO. In other words, a fire drill is recommended to make sure objectives can be met. Conducting a drill makes sense, even in cases where goals are modest for the recovery time objective (RTO) and recovery point objective (RPO). Different classes of RTO / RPO are quantitative with respect to various categories of revenue producing functions. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Red Crescent	Refer to International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Red Cross, American	American Red Cross (ARC). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Red Cross, British	British Red Cross (BRC)
Red Cross, International	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Regional Director	Director of a Regional Office of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC)	A unit that serves under the Department of Homeland Security's National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC). A REOC covers an area of several states. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Regional Health Protection Team	An emergency response team with respect to infectious diseases, chemicals and poisons, radiation risks. Relates to Health Protection Agency (HPA, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (UK)

Regional Homeland Security Operations Center (RHSO)	A RHSOC serves as a regional component of the Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC) and is the primary regional-level hub for operational communications and information pertaining to regional incident management. Located at a Department of Homeland Security (DHS) regional headquarters, a RHSOC integrates daily incident reporting, intelligence, and other pertinent information, and maintains daily monitoring and situational awareness. During a threat or actual incident, a RHSOC facilitates regional and state department and agency efforts to deal with the events within the regions area of responsibility. In particular, a RHSOC plays a critical role during the early stages of an incident by receiving notification, conducting initial assessments and coordinating regional department and agency actions to further assess, prevent or respond to the incident. The regional level RHSOC structure mirrors the HSOC and has two branches: Operational Information and Intelligence and Resource Management. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)	RISS addresses a need to share information and perform intelligence analysis among local, state and federal law enforcement agencies to combat cross-jurisdictional crimes. Typical targets of RISS activities are drug trafficking, terrorism, violent crime, cybercrime, gang activity, and organized criminal activities. Each of six regional centers selects its own target crimes and the range of services provided to member agencies. The RISS Program in the U.S. is federally funded and administered by the Department of Justice (DOJ), Bureau of Justice Assistance. RISS serves over 6,400 member law enforcement agencies in 50 states, Canada, the District of Columbia, Australia, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, United Kingdom, and Puerto Rico. With this technology, any of the officers and analysts in the RISS network can query crime and intelligence data and instantly generate a picture of connections between people, places and criminal activity, revealing relationships not readily apparent within raw data. Relates to Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU, q.v.). Contributed by Ed Kostiuk and Tom May. (USA, International)
Regional Interagency Incident Management Group (RIIMG)	A RIIMG is a regional level National Response Plan (NRP) structure that mirrors the national level structure. A RIIMG is a regional policy oversight and incident management interagency coordination group. A RIIMG is lead by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Regional Director and composed of directors and administrators of all DHS Regional components, Regional Administrators, Directors, or their designees, of other Federal departments and agencies, and designated State representatives. A RIIMG provides senior oversight and direction for ongoing regional preparedness efforts of the NRP. It also provides strategic direction and guidance during an incident. A RIIMG interacts with the Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG) at the DHS headquarters. Contributed by Tom May.
REL	Recommended Exposure Limit. An 8- or 10-hour time-weighted average (TWA) or ceiling (C) exposure concentration recommended by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) that is based on an evaluation of the health effects data. NIOSH Definition. Source OSHA Contributed by Steve Davis. (US)



Relocatable Shell	SEE Portable Shell. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
REM (1)	Resources for Emergency Managers. REM is a download category for Glossaries in the EM Toolbox at the website <a href="http://www.all-hands.net">www.all-hands.net</a> Contributed by Tom May. (International)
REM (2)	Roentgen Equivalent Man. A unit of ionizing radiation absorbed by a person. A 'q' multiplication factor is used to adjust for different types of radiation having differing effects on the human body. Contributed by Tom May.
REOC	Regional Emergency Operations Center. A unit that serves under the Department of Homeland Security's National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC). A REOC covers an area of several states. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
REP (1)	Radiological Emergency Preparedness. REP is a program of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for public health and safety around nuclear power plants in the event of a nuclear power plant incident, and for public information and education about radiological emergency preparedness. The REP program covers only "off-site" activities, that is State and local government emergency preparedness that takes place outside the nuclear power plant boundaries. On-site activities are the duty of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). The Office of National Preparedness (ONP, q.v.) is FEMA's administrative entity. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
REP (2)	Radiological Emergency Plan. Contributed by Tom May.
REPC	Regional Emergency Planning Committee. Commonly a substitute for a series of Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs). The enabling federal legislation is designed to help communities prepare for and respond to emergencies involving hazardous substances. Refer to LEPC for further information. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
REPEAT	Mnemonic. REPEAT is a methodology applied to urban search and rescue (USAR, q.v.). (1) Reconnaissance and survey (2) Elimination of utilities (3) Primary surface search and rescue (4) Exploration of all voids spaces (5) Access by selected debris removal (6) Terminate by general debris removal. Contributed by Tom May. (New Zealand)

REPPIR	Radiation Emergency Preparedness and Public Information Regulations 2001. Statutory regulations governing operators who use or transport radiological materials.
Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA)	RSPA is a division of the Department of Transportation that requires hazmat shipping companies to develop counterterrorism plans. A rule first issued in March, 2003 calls for carriers to develop these plans, and also requires chemical facilities and other shippers of hazardous substances to adopt security measures to protect their products during transport. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Resilience (1)	The ability at every relevant level to detect, prevent and, if necessary handle disruptive challenges. Source <a href="http://www.ukresilience">www.ukresilience</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Resilience (2)	A capacity to easily adjust to change. Resilience rests in maximizing the capacity of systems and processes to effectively support a range of critical functions, as in a business, under adverse, fast changing, or unexpected conditions. While recognizing that change is a constant, resilience is more than just recovery and continuity; resilience means being flexible enough to adapt to both positive and negative influences. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Resources for Emergency Managers (REM)	REM is a download category for Glossaries in the EM Toolbox at the website <a href="http://www.all-hands.net">www.all-hands.net</a> Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Response (1)	The efforts to minimize the risks created in an emergency by protecting the people, the environment, and property, and the efforts to return the scene to normal pre-emergency conditions; The reaction to an incident or emergency to assess the damage or impact and to ascertain the level of containment and control activity required. In addition to addressing matters of life safety, response also addresses the policies, procedures, and actions to be followed in the event of an emergency. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Response (2)	Emergency response activities are conducted during the time period that begins with the detection of the event and ends with the stabilization of the situation following impact.
Response Division	An entity in the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The Response Division plans and executes the federal government's response to major disasters and emergencies, ensures federal readiness and manages all-hazards emergency operations through the division's National Interagency Emergency Operations Center NIEOC, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Response Information Management System (RIMS)	RIMS is an internet-based system to coordinate and manage California's response to disasters and emergencies. RIMS automates California's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS, q.v.). RIMS has over 2,000 internal and external clients which access RIMS via the Internet. RIMS is available to all cities, special districts and state agencies within California. Contributed by Tom May. (California)
Rest Centre	Building taken over by local authority for the temporary accommodation of evacuees. Contributed by Nigel Furlong. (UK)
RESTAT (1)	Resources Unit. A unit within the Planning Section. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
RESTAT (2)	Resource Status. In practice, an acronym for Resources Unit. Under the Incident Command System, RESTAT is that part of the Planning Section for tracking resources assigned to an incident. RESTAT maintains the status of all resources, primary and support, for an incident. It achieves this through development and maintenance of a master list of all resources, including check-in, status, current location, etc. RESTAT also prepares parts of the Incident Action Plan and compiles the entire plan in conjunction with other members of the Incident Command System. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Restoration	The process of planning for and/or implementing procedures for the repair or relocation of the primary site and its contents, and for the restoration of normal operations at the primary site. Expanded to include consideration and implementation of necessary changes designed to improve preparedness for and mitigate the impact of future emergencies. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Resumption	The process of planning for and/or implementing the resumption of only the most time-sensitive business operations (identified in a business area impact analysis) immediately following an interruption or disaster. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
RFC	River Forecast Center. A branch of the National Weather Service that presents definitions of technical terms, acronyms, and abbreviations relating to the study and movement of water. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (Domestic/International)
RFID	RFID is a magnetic resonance, or other, label to track, locate, and record for product authentication or origin and destination. Typically a chip or chemical tag is placed in or on goods from paper money to retail store goods to automobiles to library books to drugs to tools to baggage to animals. Fixed site or portable readers recognize a tag. The tag may be nano size, undetectable without a compatible reader, and of unique readout. A chemical tag can be printed on just about anything in an

invisible mode for extra security. The technology can be used to secure sensitive documents and supplies and for anticounterfeiting. Contributed by Tom May.

- RHSOC** Regional Homeland Security Operations Center. A RHSOC serves as a regional component of the Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC) and is the primary regional-level hub for operational communications and information pertaining to regional incident management. Located at a Department of Homeland Security (DHS) regional headquarters, a RHSOC integrates daily incident reporting, intelligence, and other pertinent information, and maintains daily monitoring and situational awareness. During a threat or actual incident, a RHSOC facilitates regional and state department and agency efforts to deal with the events within the regions area of responsibility. In particular, a RHSOC plays a critical role during the early stages of an incident by receiving notification, conducting initial assessments and coordinating regional department and agency actions to further assess, prevent or respond to the incident. The regional level RHSOC structure mirrors the HSOC and has two branches: Operational Information and Intelligence and Resource Management. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- Right-to-Know** Disclosure to the public of potentially hazardous activities and conditions for purposes of community planning. Relates to Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA, q.v.) of 1986 (PL 99-499) which provides detailed provisions for community planning and Right-to-Know systems. Relates to State Emergency Response Commission (SERC, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- RIIMG** Regional Interagency Incident Management Group. A RIIMG is a regional level National Response Plan (NRP) structure that mirrors the national level structure. A RIIMG is a regional policy oversight and incident management interagency coordination group. A RIIMG is lead by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Regional Director and composed of directors and administrators of all DHS Regional components, Regional Administrators, Directors, or their designees, of other Federal departments and agencies, and designated State representatives. A RIIMG provides senior oversight and direction for ongoing regional preparedness efforts of the NRP. It also provides strategic direction and guidance during an incident. A RIIMG interacts with the Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG) at the Department of Homeland Security headquarters. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- RIMS** Response Information Management System. RIMS is an internet-based system to coordinate and manage California's response to disasters and emergencies. RIMS automates California's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS, q.v.). RIMS has over 2,000 internal and external clients which access RIMS via the Internet. RIMS is available to all cities, special districts and state agencies within California. Contributed by Tom May. (California)

Risk	The possibility of loss or injury The exposure to the chance of loss; the combination of the probability of an event and the significance of the consequence (impact) of the event. Risk = Probability x Impact. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Risk Analysis	The determination of the likelihood of a negative event and the consequences of its occurrence. Risk analyses are conducted for the purpose of comparing possible risks and making risk management decisions. Metric Risk is quantified in terms of probability of occurrence and impact in terms of damage amount and duration of disruptions. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Risk Assessment	The process of identifying the vulnerabilities associated with a business process, and how to mitigate the damage these vulnerabilities can cause. Also Hazard Vulnerability Analysis. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Risk Assessment (RA)	RA is a program of analysis that provides a basis for a Business Impact Analysis (BIA, q.v.) that underlies an effective Business Continuity Plan (BCP, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May.
Risk Assessment or Risk Analysis	The process of identifying the exposures to certain threats which a organization may experience. Sometimes referred to as a vulnerability analysis. See also business impact assessment; corporate loss analysis; risk identification; exposure analysis; exposure assessment. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Risk Communications	The exchange of information, concerns, perceptions, and preferences within an organization and between an organization and its external environment, which ties together the functions of risk assessment and risk management. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Risk Management (1)	The discipline which ensures that an organization does not assume an unacceptable level of risk. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Risk Management (2)	The process of intervening to reduce risk and reduce the threat to life, property, and the environment posed by hazards. Note transferring, avoiding, financing or mitigating the risk may be used as a risk management tactic. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Risk Management Plan (RMP)	An RMP is an accident prevention report submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). In accordance with EPA regulations , the Clean Air Act requires companies of all sizes that use certain flammable and toxic substances to develop an RMP for chemical accident protection at facilities using extremely hazardous substances. An RMP involves: a hazard assessment that details the potential effects of an accidental release, an accident history of the last five years, and an evaluation of worst-case and

alternative accidental releases; a prevention program that includes safety precautions and maintenance, monitoring, and employee training measures; and an emergency response program that spells out emergency health care, employee training measures and procedures for informing the public and response agencies (e.g the fire department) when an accident occurs. The security implications of publicizing off-site consequence analyses, particularly worst case scenarios, are a concern. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Risk Watch: Natural Disasters®

A community safety preparedness program. Risk Watch is a safety tool for children and their families to help them make better emergency preparations and to learn proper and safer responses when disaster strikes. It teaches effective emergency response to natural disasters such as hurricanes, wildfires and tornadoes, and reinforces the importance of preparedness for natural and other disasters, including hazardous materials spills and acts of terrorism. Developed by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), this program is designed to equip classrooms so that people are well-prepared in advance of an emergency to reduce fear and anxiety and be better able to respond appropriately and safely. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

RISS

Regional Information Sharing Systems. RISS addresses a need to share information and perform intelligence analysis among local, state and federal law enforcement agencies to combat cross-jurisdictional crimes. Typical targets of RISS activities are drug trafficking, terrorism, violent crime, cybercrime, gang activity, and organized criminal activities. Each of six regional centers selects its own target crimes and the range of services provided to member agencies. The RISS Program in the U.S. is federally funded and administered by the Department of Justice (DOJ), Bureau of Justice Assistance. RISS serves over 6,400 member law enforcement agencies in 50 states, Canada, the District of Columbia, Australia, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, United Kingdom, and Puerto Rico. With this technology, any of the officers and analysts in the RISS network can query crime and intelligence data and instantly generate a picture of connections between people, places and criminal activity, revealing relationships not readily apparent within raw data. Relates to Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU, q.v.). Contributed by Ed Kostiuk and Tom May. (USA, International)

River Forecast Center (RFC)

A branch of the National Weather Service that presents definitions of technical terms, acronyms, and abbreviations relating to the study and movement of water. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (Domestic/International)

RMEF

Regional Media Emergency Forum. RMEF is a UK regional co-ordination body that brings together local news media and emergency services so that area specific information and advice can be quickly distributed in an emergency. Source: MEF Glossary. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)

RMP (1)	Risk Management Plan. An RMP is an accident prevention report submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). In accordance with EPA regulations , the Clean Air Act requires companies of all sizes that use certain flammable and toxic substances to develop an RMP for chemical accident protection at facilities using extremely hazardous substances. An RMP involves: a hazard assessment that details the potential effects of an accidental release, an accident history of the last five years, and an evaluation of worst-case and alternative accidental releases; a prevention program that includes safety precautions and maintenance, monitoring, and employee training measures; and an emergency response program that spells out emergency health care, employee training measures and procedures for informing the public and response agencies (e.g the fire department) when an accident occurs. The security implications of publicizing off-site consequence analyses, particularly worst case scenarios, are a concern. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
RMP (2)	Regional Mitigation Plan. Contributed by Tom May.
RMS (1)	Risk Management Series. A series of publications by the Mitigation Division of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
RMS (2)	Records Management System. Contributed by Tom May.
ROAR	Rotary on Amateur Radio. Members of Rotary Clubs Internationals who are Amateur (Ham) Radio Licences. Contributed by Lion Ajoy - VU2JHM, Lions Club of Bangalore North, India
ROC	Regional Operations Center. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
ROLO	Rail Operator Liaison Officer. Person who represents rail operator, train company, at an incident, accident or control location. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)

Rope/Rope Funnel	A narrow, often contorted, condensation funnel usually associated with the decaying stage of a tornado. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
ROS	Rate of Spread. HazMat term. However, used by Fire Authority mainly on the West Coast of the US. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International).
Royal United Services Institute (RUSI)	Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies. RUSI's purpose is to study, promote debate, report and provide options on all issues relating to UK and international defence and security. RUSI is an intellectual and independent authority. RUSI provides research programmes; a programme of lectures, conferences and seminars, to provide a forum for discussion for a wide range of disciplines; and, a Journal and other publications. <a href="http://www.rusi.org/">www.rusi.org/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (International)
RPG	Rocket Propelled Grenade. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
RPIN / PIN	Regional Public Information Network / Public Information Network. A RPIN builds inter-jurisdictional cooperation during emergencies and opens strategies for coordinated public information when major disruptions occur. RPIN membership involves multiple governmental jurisdictions, agencies and organizations as partners to serve the public over a broad area. A RPIN may sponsor a web site that is a single point of contact for public agencies to post information and news releases. Subscribers with PDAs, pagers, cell phones and computers may opt for breaking news, transportation alerts, and advisories on a geographic basis. Relates to PIN, q.v. Contributed by Tom May.
RPO	Recovery Point Objective. Relates to RTO / RPO, q.v. Contributed by Tom May.
RRT	Rapid Response Teams. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
RSDL	Reactive Skin Decontamination Lotion. RSDL was developed by the Canadian military to treat victims of a chemical terror attack. RSDL is sold and stockpiled in other NATO countries for neutralizing sarin, mustard gas and other chemical agents. A lotion-soaked sponge is packaged in a special foil pouch that people can carry, ready to rip open and wipe on any exposed skin as soon as possible after exposure to a chemical attack. In the



United States this antidote is controlled by the Army which won Food and Drug Administration approval for RSDL in 2003. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

RSICC

Radiation Safety Information Computational Center. RSICC is a Department of Energy Specialized Information Analysis Center (SIAC) authorized to collect, analyze, maintain, and distribute computer software and data sets in the areas of radiation transport and safety. RSICC is a computer code center at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. It is a program within the Nuclear Science and Technology Division (NSTD) of the Energy and Engineering Sciences (EES) directorate. Contributed by Tom May.

RSP

Rendering Safe Procedure. Contributed by Tom May.

RSPA

Research and Special Programs Administration. RSPA is a division of the Department of Transportation that requires hazmat shipping companies to develop counterterrorism plans. A rule first issued in March, 2003 calls for carriers to develop these plans, and also requires chemical facilities and other shippers of hazardous substances to adopt security measures to protect their products during transport. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

RSS

Receipt, Store, and Stage. RSS is a specialty function within a state/local operations plan to receive, distribute and dispense the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS, q.v.). The RSS function organizes for the receipt, storage, and repackaging of incoming supplies and works with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) to identify and activate a receiving and staging warehouse. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)

RTO

Recovery Time Objective. Relates to RTO / RPO, q.v. Contributed by Steve Davis. (International)

RTO / RPO

Recovery Time Objective / Recovery Point Objective. Mainly an information technology (IT) term. RTO is the minimum amount of time it takes to recover and RPO is the point in time that systems will be reset to when they're recovered. On the priority check list for those who have a disaster recovery plan in place, regardless of how robust or comprehensive, is the need to test the plan's effectiveness in terms of RTO / RPO. In other words, a fire drill is recommended to make sure objectives can be met. Conducting a drill makes sense, even in cases where goals are modest for the recovery time objective (RTO) and recovery point objective (RPO). Different classes of RTO / RPO are quantitative with respect to various categories of revenue producing functions. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

- RUSI Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies. RUSI's purpose is to study, promote debate, report and provide options on all issues relating to UK and international defence and security. RUSI is an intellectual and independent authority. RUSI provides research programmes; a programme of lectures, conferences and seminars, to provide a forum for discussion for a wide range of disciplines; and, a Journal and other publications. [www.rusi.org/](http://www.rusi.org/) Contributed by Tom May. (International)
- RVP (1) Rendezvous Point. Identified location for resources to meet for response or deployment. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (ALL)
- RVP (2) Rendezvous Point. Point to which all resources arriving at the outer cordon are directed for logging, briefing, equipment issue and deployment. Contributed by Nigel Furlong. (UK)
- S**
- S.E.S. State Emergency Service. S.E.S. is a volunteer organisation, based at the community level, established under an Act of Parliament, and part of a national network that exists in every State and Territory of Australia. S.E.S. responds to "day to day" incidents, provides assistance when called for major emergencies, and engages in counter disaster planning and emergency management. Contributed by Tom May. (Australia)
- SA (1) Salvation Army. Also listed as TSA (The Salvation Army). A faith-based organization active in a series of disaster functions to meet human needs without discrimination. In USA, Salvation Army has a local command structure in place across the nation. Disaster response teams, directed by commissioned officers with trained staff and supported by volunteers, are "on call" to serve at all disasters and civil disorders which place a community or its populace at risk or which may disrupt or destroy family security and well-being. The basic service unit of The Salvation Army, whether day-to-day activities or disaster response functions, is the Corps (q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA, International)
- SA (2) Support Agency. With respect to the National Response Plan (NRP, q.v.), a SA is a federal department or agency with special expertise in a functional area that is designated to support operations in a specific functional area. Relates to Primary Federal Agency (PFA, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

SAC Special Agent-in-Charge. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

SAFECOM SAFECOM is an umbrella program driven by public safety practitioners for more effective and efficient interoperable wireless communications. SAFECOM was established by the Office of Management & Budget to deal with heavy investments in a largely incompatible communications infrastructure. SAFECOM works with existing federal communications initiatives and key public safety stakeholders to develop better technologies and processes for cross-jurisdictional and cross-disciplinary coordination of existing systems and future networks. Communications interoperability is the ability to talk across disciplines and jurisdictions via radio communications systems, exchanging voice and/or data with one another on demand, in real time, as authorized. The customer base is broad with over 50,000 local and state public safety agencies and over 100 federal agencies engaged in disciplines such as law enforcement, firefighting, public health and disaster recovery. SAFECOM allows these agencies to share experiences, develop common approaches, and identify best practices with the help of experts from public safety and industry to define security guidelines, standards, and procedures. To support interoperability, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) reallocated 50 MHz of spectrum in the 4.9 gigahertz (GHz) band for public safety use to support broadband data and video transmissions. [www.safecomprogram.gov](http://www.safecomprogram.gov)  
Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Safety Assessment Program (SAP) Volunteer structural and civil engineers, architects, and building officials do safety inspections of facilities after a disaster. The Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) designs and monitors the training for SAP facility Evaluators and Coordinators, registers individuals into the program, issues registration IDs for volunteers, and deploys volunteer licensed professionals and mutual aid building officials to disaster scenes.  
Contributed by Tom May. (California)

Safety Officer Under the the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS), a member of the Command Staff responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards or unsafe situations, and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety. The Safety Officer, when acting on behalf of the Incident Commander, may enforce best practices for personal safety in the conduct of a response to an incident. The Safety Officer may have assistants. In other venues a Safety Officer is responsible for identifying and giving notice on undue risks. Contributed by Tom May. (USA, International) Safety Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for The Safety Officer may have assistants.

Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Damage Potential Scale A scale that measures hurricane intensity, developed by Herbert Saffir and Robert Simpson. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)

SAIC	Science Applications International Corporation. Commonly known as SAIC. The United States' largest employee-owned research and engineering company, providing information technology, systems integration and eSolutions to commercial and government customers. SAIC engineers and scientists work to solve complex technical problems in national and homeland security, energy, the environment, telecommunications, health care and transportation. With annual revenues in the billions, SAIC and its subsidiaries, including Telcordia Technologies, have more than 40,000 employees at offices in more than 150 cities worldwide. SAIC has developed an Automated Exercise and Assessment System (AEAS, q.v.), an interactive training system to prepare emergency responders for Weapons of Mass Destruction incidents. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Salvage & Restoration	The process of reclaiming or refurbishing computer hardware, vital records, office facilities, etc. following a disaster. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Salvage Procedures	Specified procedures to be activated if equipment or a facility should suffer any destruction. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Salvation Army (SA)	Salvation Army. Also listed as TSA (The Salvation Army). A faith-based organization active in a series of disaster functions to meet human needs without discrimination. In USA, Salvation Army has a local command structure in place across the nation. Disaster response teams, directed by commissioned officers with trained staff and supported by volunteers, are "on call" to serve at all disasters and civil disorders which place a community or its populace at risk or which may disrupt or destroy family security and well-being. The basic service unit of The Salvation Army, whether day-to-day activities or disaster response functions, is the Corps (q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA, International)
SAM	Surface-to-Air Missile. A SAM is a weapon that requires a launcher. Special version SAMs that have been mass produced are low-cost, portable, lightweight, short range, shoulder-fired and are suited for use as terrorist weapons to down aircraft. Contributed by Tom May.
Sample Plan	A generic disaster recovery plan that can be tailored to fit a particular organization. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
SAO	Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory - is a research bureau of the Smithsonian Institution, which was created by Congress in 1846 to carry out the bequest of Englishman James Smithson "to found at Washington ... an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge..." As an independent trust establishment of the United States government, the Institution today conducts scientific and scholarly research, administers

national collections, and provides public service, education, and outreach programs supported by Congressional appropriations, trust endowments and revenues, and private contracts, grants, and gifts. Source: <http://cfa-www.harvard.edu> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (USA)

- SAP Safety Assessment Program. Volunteer structural and civil engineers, architects, and building officials do safety inspections of facilities after a disaster. The Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) designs and monitors the training for SAP facility Evaluators and Coordinators, registers individuals into the program, issues registration IDs for volunteers, and deploys volunteer licensed professionals and mutual aid building officials to disaster scenes. Contributed by Tom May. (California)
- SAR (1) Search and Rescue
- SAR (2) Suspicious Activity Report. A term in use by bank auditors of the U. S. Department of the Treasury. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- SARA (1) Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (PL 99-499). Extends and revises Superfund authority (in Title I & II). Title III of SARA includes detailed provisions for community planning and Right-To-Know systems. Contributed by Steve Davis.
- SARA (2) Scan Analyze Respond Assess. Scan in order to clearly describe the problem in terms of the impact, threat, hazard or other conditions. Analyze in order to lay out response and recovery plans to remove or reduce the problem. Respond in order to implement plans for resolving the problem. Assess the plans for on-going workability and effectiveness and, if not satisfactory, restart the SARA process. Contributed by Tom May.
- Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOA) SOA is a legal driver for Business Continuity Management. High profile corporate failures resulted in the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Under SOA the approach to compliance may be compelling to those responsible for business continuity. Aside from requiring corporate officers to take greater responsibility for the accuracy of financial reports, SOA mandates that organizations understand the risks that may impact the financial reporting process. A proper assessment of this risk environment would likely include lesser known operational and IT risks resulting from, among other things, inadequate disaster recovery or business continuity plans. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

SARS	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome. An atypical pneumonia so labelled by the World Health Organization (WHO). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Satellite Communication	Data communications via satellite. For geographically dispersed organizations, may be viable alternative to ground-based communications in the event of a disaster. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
SATERN	Salvation Army Team Emergency Radio Network. Sponsored by The Salvation Army. Participants are amateur radio operators who provide emergency communications support for Salvation Army operations in local, regional, and international disaster and emergency situations. SATERN has local organizations in all 50 states and Canada, as well as many other parts of the world. Submitted by Tom May. (Canada, USA)
SBCCOM	Soldier and Biological Chemical Command. A U.S. Army command. SBCCOM's Homeland Defense Business Unit mission is to enhance the response capabilities of military, federal, state and local emergency responders to asymmetric attacks involving chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear warfare agents. Versions of the training have been conducted for EMS personnel, medical center personnel, Incident Commanders and HAZMAT technicians. Relates to US Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (USACHPPM / CHPPM, q.v.), and to TG204, q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
SBU	Sensitive But Unclassified. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
scaa	Spill Control Association of America. As an association since 1973, SCAA promotes the interests of the spill response community. Primary focus is on oil spills. Affiliations are international. Offices in Detroit, Michigan. scaa-spill.org Contributed by Tom May.
SCBA	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus. An atmosphere-supplying respirator for which the breathing air source is designed to be carried by the user. Source OSHA. Contributed by Steve Davis (USA)

Note: The (US) National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has a program to approve SCBA for use by fire fighters and other first responders to terrorist attacks. [Link](#).

Scientific Wild-Assed Guess (SWAG)	Unofficial. SWAG may be used to describe an estimate based on sound and decent metrics but having many underlying assumptions based on opinion. Contributed by Tom May.
SCO	State Coordinating Officer. The person appointed by the Governor for the purpose of coordinating state and local disaster assistance efforts with those of the federal government. Contributed by Steve Davis. (USA)
Scope	Predefined areas of operation for which a disaster recovery plan is developed. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Secondary device	A device designed to harm responders to the initial incident by exploding close by or contaminating them. Contributed by Nigel Furlong. (International)
Seismic Sea Wave	A Tsunami, q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
SEL	Standardized Equipment List. The SEL is a publication of the InterAgency Board (IAB) for Equipment Standardization and InterOperability for use as a guideline when developing and acquiring Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) response equipment. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency. SEMA is an entity with emergency management program, and sometimes operational, responsibility, for a geographical area defined as a state within a nation's governmental structure. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (Int)
SEMS (1)	Standardized Emergency Management System. Required by law in the State of California, Code 8607(a), for managing multi-agency and multijurisdiction emergencies within the state. Built around the Incident Command System (ICS) and mutual aid agreements. <a href="http://www.oes.ca.gov">www.oes.ca.gov</a> Contributed by [unk] (California)
SEMS (2)	Standardized Emergency Management System. A California varietal form of the Incident Command System (ICS). The field response level uses functions, principles, and components of ICS as required in SEMS regulations for all jurisdictions in California. The Essential Management Functions of SEMS are based on the Incident Command System (ICS). ICS has five primary functions applicable to any emergency: command, operations, planning/intelligence, logistics and finance/administration. These functions are required at all SEMS levels. To avoid confusion, and

to stress the role of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), the term "management" is used rather than "command" at all EOC levels. [www.oes.ca.gov/](http://www.oes.ca.gov/) Contributed by Tom May. (California)

SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center. Under the National Incident Management System (NIMS) all states are required to operate a State EOC. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)
SEPA	Scottish Environmental Protection Agency. Main aim is to provide an efficient and integrated environmental protection system for Scotland that will both improve the environment and contribute to sustainable development. Source: <a href="http://www.sepa.org.uk">http://www.sepa.org.uk</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
SEPPC	State Emergency Prevention and Preparedness Council. Relates to PPC, q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission. Designated by the Governor, responsible for establishing hazardous material planning districts and appointing/overseeing Local Emergency Planning Committees. Relates to Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). Contributed by Steve Davis. (USA)
Service Bureau (Center)	A data processing utility that provides processing capability, normally for specialized processing, such as payroll. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Service Level Agreements	Service Level Agreement A Service Level Agreement (SLA) is a contract between a provider and a customer that specifies, usually in measurable terms, what services the service provider will furnish. Some metrics that SLAs may specify include : <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What percentage of the time services will be available</li><li>• The number of users that can be served simultaneously</li><li>• Specific performance benchmarks to which actual performance will be periodically compared</li><li>• The schedule for notification in advance of network changes that may affect users</li><li>• Help desk response time for various classes of problems</li><li>• Dial-in access availability</li><li>• Usage statistics that will be provided</li></ul> Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
SETI	Search for Extra Terrestrial Intelligence. A project where Radio Astronomers and Amateur (Ham) Radio Volunteers are analysing the data, scanning the whole spectrum of frequencies for any living beings on other planet, world, stars. Contributed by Lion Ajoy - VU2JHM. (India)



Severe Thunderstorm	A strong thunderstorm with wind gusts in excess of 58 mph (50 knots) and/or hail with a diameter of 3/4 inch or more. A thunderstorm with winds greater than 39 mph (35 knots) and/or hail greater than a 1/2 inch is defined as approaching severe. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
Seveso	A municipality in Italy. In 1976 an explosion in a reactor at a chemical plant near Meda, a town north of Milan created a toxic cloud of dioxin that was released into the atmosphere, contaminating a densely populated area downwind from the site. This incident became known as the Seveso disaster, named after a neighboring municipality that was most severely affected. Eleven communities between Milan and Lake Como were directly involved in the toxic release and its aftermath. The European Economic Community (EEC) has since issued directives and amendments intended to prevent future incidents involving hazards to public health and safety. Such directives are commonly known as Seveso. Contributed by Tom May. Contributed by Tom May.
SEVESO II	A Directive (Council Directive 96/82/EEC) of the European Economic Community (EEC) adopted 1996. It expands a prior directive requiring operators to demonstrate through written description that they have a safety management system that is capable of systematically and continually identifying hazards, assessing them, and eliminating or minimising, in so far as is reasonably practicable, the risk to employees at the facility, those that may be affected by an incident and the environment. Source: "Tolley's Handbook of Disaster & Emergency Management: Principles & Practice". Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (European Union)
SFO	Senior FEMA Official. Contributed by Steve Davis. (USA)
SGAUS	State Guard Association of the United States. The national association for the organized state militia, often known as State Defense Force, State Guard, or State Military Reserve. SGAUS provides assistance and support to the duly authorized militia of the various states and territories. As distinct from the National Guard in the states, state militias are not subject to federal service. Newsletter is Militia Journal. www.sgaus.org Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Shadow File Processing	An approach to data backup in which real-time duplicates of critical files are maintained at a remote processing site. SIMILAR TERMS Remote Mirroring. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
ShakeMap	ShakeMap is a product of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Earthquake Hazards Program in conjunction with regional seismic network operators. ShakeMap sites provide near-real-time maps of ground motion and shaking intensity following significant earthquakes. www.earthquake.usgs.gov/shakemap. See Advanced National Seismic System (ANSS). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Shelter(ing) in Place (SIP)	A sometimes preferred alternative to early Evacuation (EVAC). Shelter-in-place is a response to chemical, biological or radiological contaminants released accidentally or intentionally into the environment. Shelter-in-place is a precaution to be safe from such hazardous materials by remaining indoors rather than evacuating an area at risk of contamination. At work, home or play, SIP means taking refuge in a relatively small room preferably in the interior of a building and with no or few windows. SIP does not mean sealing off an entire building. While shelter-in-place should be considered as protection for a short time, the room or rooms should be selected in advance. Survival supplies should be handy. Ultimately, an evacuation to designated sites, hopefully pre-planned, may be indicated. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
SHSGP	State Homeland Security Grant Program. Under administration by the Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS, the SHSGP enhances the capabilities of state and local emergency responders by allowing the purchase of advanced types of equipment. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)
SIESO	Society of Industrial Emergency Services Officers. UK professional society organised to 'Share Information and Experience for Safer Operations' among members involved in the avoidance and mitigation of a major industrial emergency. Publishes Industrial Safety Management magazine ( <a href="http://www.industrialsafetymanagement.com">www.industrialsafetymanagement.com</a> and <a href="http://www.healthandsafetynews.co.uk">www.healthandsafetynews.co.uk</a> ). Website at <a href="http://www.sieso.org.uk">www.sieso.org.uk</a>
SIG	Special Interest Group. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Silver	Term used to refer to the "tactical" management level of an emergency / major incident. Relates to Gold, q.v. and Bronze, q.v. (UK)
Simulation Test	A test of recovery procedures under conditions approximating a specific disaster scenario. This may involve designated units of the organization actually ceasing normal operations while exercising their procedures. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
SIOC (1)	Strategic Information and Operations Center. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
SIOC (2)	Strategic Information and Operations Center. The SIOC is an entity in the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as the focal point for intelligence and investigative law enforcement activities related to a terrorist incident or a credible threat. The SIOC maintains direct connectivity with the Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC). The SIOC, located at FBI

Headquarters, supports the FBI's mission in leading efforts of the law enforcement community to detect, prevent, preempt, and disrupt terrorist attacks against the United States. It serves as an information clearinghouse to help collect, process, and disseminate information in a timely manner. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

SIP	Shelter(ing) in Place. A sometimes preferred alternative to early Evacuation (EVAC). Shelter-in-place is a response to chemical, biological or radiological contaminants released accidentally or intentionally into the environment. Shelter-in-place is a precaution to be safe from such hazardous materials by remaining indoors rather than evacuating an area at risk of contamination. At work, home or play, SIP means taking refuge in a relatively small room preferably in the interior of a building and with no or few windows. SIP does not mean sealing off an entire building. While shelter-in-place should be considered as protection for a short time, the room or rooms should be selected in advance. Survival supplies should be handy. Ultimately, an evacuation to designated sites, hopefully pre-planned, may be indicated. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
SITREP	Situation Report. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
SITROOM	Situation Room. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
SITSTAT	Situation Unit. Under the Incident Command System (ICS), a unit within the Planning Section responsible for keeping track of incident events. Source NIIMS. Contributed by Steve Davis (USA).
Situation Report	SITREP. Initial impact, damage assessment report. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
SJAA	St. John's Ambulance Association. An international group with branches all over the world. In India, the authority in conducting first aid classes which is recognised and essential qualification for those who are applying for Public Service Driving/Conductor Licence. Under this organisation is St. John's Ambulance Brigade (SJAB) which consists of volunteers who render service when there is need. Contributed by Lion Ajoy. ( India )
SJAB	St John Ambulance Brigade. The UK's leading first aid, transport and care charity. Its mission is to provide first aid and medical support services, caring services in support of community needs and education, training and personal development to young people. Source: <a href="http://www.sja.org.uk">www.sja.org.uk</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)

Skills Inventory	A listing of employees and/or volunteers which lists their skills as they apply to response and recovery. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
SLA	Service Level Agreement. A formal agreement between a service provider (whether internal or external) and their client (whether internal or external) which covers the nature, quality, availability, scope and response of the service provider. The SLA should cover day-to-day situations and disaster situations, as the need for service may vary in a disaster. Source: The Business Continuity Institute. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn.
SLG	State and Local Guide. A Guide for All-Hazards Emergency Operations Planning: State and Local Guide SLG 101, published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Relates to All-Hazards Plan, q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
SM	Synchronization Matrix. For a concept review, refer to Emergency Response Synchronization Matrix (ERSM). The techniques of ERSM aka SM may be applied at all phases/domains in the life cycle of emergency management: awareness, prevention/mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. SM is broadly adaptive of Program Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT) and of Critical Path Method (CPM). Relates to Business Recovery Process, q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
SME	Subject Matter Expert. A person with special skill or knowledge as a result of training or experience. There are SMEs in each of numerous specialized fields. A specialist in business continuity, crisis management, or emergency management needs to be an SME in that field. Such a person should be adept at interviewing as well as a good listener in order to be effective in developing comprehensive programs and plans based on information from SMEs in related fields. Contributed by Tom May.
SMi	The SMi Group links businesses with information, organising over 160 Conferences every year. It is a provider of management report publications, subscription products and event media. SMi conducts conferences to help business and industry keep up to date in many sectors, such as homeland security and critical incident recovery. Contributed by Tom May.
SMID	Stress Management In Disasters. SMID consists of a series of training courses conducted in Caribbean nations. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
SNM	Special Nuclear Material. SNM is a designation given to some forms of nuclear material in transport. Source: <a href="http://www.mod.uk/issues/laesi/index.htm">www.mod.uk/issues/laesi/index.htm</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)

- SNS Strategic National Stockpile. SNS is a medical prophylaxis for a biological incident. It is a function of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). CDC manages strategically located "push packages" ready for immediate deployment to ensure availability of life-saving pharmaceuticals, antidotes and other medical supplies and equipment necessary to counter the effects of nerve agents, biological pathogens and chemical agents. Additional lots of pharmaceuticals and caches of medical materiel are maintained by manufacturers under contract. A CDC team of technical advisors, known as a Technical Advisory Response Unit (TARU), deploys at the same time as the first shipment. Relates to Receipt, Store, and Stage (RSS, q.v.) and to State Pharmaceutical Stockpile (SPS). Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)
- SO Specialist Operation. The Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) of Scotland Yard, has many Specialist Operations departments, including an anti-terrorist SO. The MPS is unique among UK police forces for performing national functions in security and protection, and intelligence and surveillance. The MPS is responsible for management of the National Identification Service (NIS) The MPS should not be confused with the City of London Police which is a separate force with local responsibilities in London. [www.met.police.uk/](http://www.met.police.uk/); and, [www.fas.org/irp/world/uk/mps/](http://www.fas.org/irp/world/uk/mps/). Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
- SO13 Anti-Terrorist Branch. An internal police service designation reflecting that it is one of a number of Specialist Operations branches within the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS). It investigates all acts of terrorism within the Metropolitan Police area including economic terrorism, politically motivated crimes, and some cases of kidnap and extortion. It helps with investigations in other areas of the country. The Commander of the Anti-Terrorist Branch is appointed by the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) as the national co-ordinator for the investigation of acts of terrorism and cases involving animal rights extremism. It does prevention and planning as well as running counter-terrorist exercises for training and contingency planning purposes. The Counter-Terrorist Search Wing advises generally on all aspects of specialist searches, with responsibility for the policy, training and licensing of search trained officers within the MPS. It provides explosives officers within the MPS. Source: <http://www.met.police.uk/terrorism/> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
- SOA Sarbanes-Oxley Act. A legal driver for Business Continuity Management. High profile corporate failures resulted in the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Under SOA the approach to compliance may be compelling to those responsible for business continuity. Aside from requiring corporate officers to take greater responsibility for the accuracy of financial reports, SOA mandates that organizations understand the risks that may impact the financial reporting process. A proper assessment of this risk environment would likely include lesser known operational and IT risks resulting from, among other things, inadequate disaster recovery or business continuity plans. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Socioeconomic/Geopolitical Hazard or Threat	A category of hazards that are presented by the community, government, and non-state aggressors. These threats are not natural or technological. This category includes terrorism, crime, political upheaval, cyber attacks, financial attacks, etc. See also Human Hazard. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
SOG (1)	Special Operations Group. Organizational designation used by law enforcement services and by military. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
SOG (2)	Special Operations Group. Organizational designation for a division of the police dealing with armed insurgency. Contributed by Tom May. (India)
SOG (3)	Standard Operating Guideline. Contributed by Tom May.
Soldier and Biological Chemical Command (SBCCOM)	SBCCOM is U.S. Army command. SBCCOM's Homeland Defense Business Unit mission is to enhance the response capabilities of military, federal, state and local emergency responders to asymmetric attacks involving chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear warfare agents. Versions of the training have been conducted for EMS personnel, medical center personnel, Incident Commanders and HAZMAT technicians. Relates to US Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (USACHPPM / CHPPM, q.v.), and to TG204, q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure(s) or Standing Operating Procedure(s). Under the National Response Plan (NRP), Standard Operating Procedures are listed as a Supporting Document, q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA, International)
SoR	Statement of Requirements. Typically, the main purpose of an SoR is to provide guidelines for functionalities within a technological system or program. Contributed by Tom May.
SOU	Statement of Understanding. An agreement, typically in writing. Relates to Memorandum of Understanding (MOU, q.v.) and to Mutual Aid Agreement (MAA). Contributed by Tom May.

Span of Control	A basic principle of the Incident Command System (ICS). Managing with a reasonable span of control is the responsibility of each supervisor at all levels of ICS. ICS development established a one to seven ratio as the maximum span of control under emergency response conditions. A one to five ratio was established as an optimum. In an emergency response organization, one supervisor should have direct supervisory authority over no more than five subordinate positions . For greatest management efficiency, span of control should be routine in day-to-day staffing patterns for an easy adaptation to emergency or crisis conditions. Contributed by Tom May. (USA, International)
SPC	Storm Prediction Center. Located in Norman, Oklahoma, this office is responsible for monitoring and forecasting severe convective weather in the continental US, including the issuance of Tornado and Severe Thunderstorm Watches. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (US)
Special Nuclear Material (SNM)	SNM is a designation given to some forms of nuclear material in transport. Source: <a href="http://www.mod.uk/issues/laesi/index.htm">www.mod.uk/issues/laesi/index.htm</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Specialist Operations (SO)	The Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) of Scotland Yard, has many Specialist Operations departments, including an anti-terrorist SO. The MPS is unique among UK police forces for performing national functions in security and protection, and intelligence and surveillance. The MPS is responsible for management of the National Identification Service (NIS) The MPS should not be confused with the City of London Police which is a separate force with local responsibilities in London. <a href="http://www.met.police.uk/">www.met.police.uk/</a> ; and, <a href="http://www.fas.org/irp/world/uk/mps/">www.fas.org/irp/world/uk/mps/</a> . Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Spill Control Association of America (SCAA)	As an association since 1973, SCAA promotes the interests of the spill response community. Primary focus is on oil spills. Affiliations are international. Offices in Detroit, Michigan. <a href="http://scaa-spill.org">scaa-spill.org</a> Contributed by Tom May.
Splash wave	A tsunami-like wave caused by the impact of a nuclear burst or a meteor or asteroid on a body of water, or a subaerial landslide into a body of water. When caused by an asteroid, a splash wave is prospectively greatly higher with considerably more damage over an extensive inundation area compared to the historically most damaging tsunamis. When caused by a subaerial landslide a mega-tsunami may be generated. Contributed by Tom May.
SPOC (1)	Single Point of Contact. SPOC is the nominated liaison point for a group to allow communications to be channeled effectively. Source: Richard Searle TVP EPO. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)

SPOC (2)	Single Point of Contact. SPOC has wide use in governmental and private entities. Contributed by Tom May.
SPOC (3)	State Point of Contact. A place in state government in the 1122 Program for the disposal by the Department of Defense of specialized equipment to Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
SQQT	Mnemonic. Safety first, Quality second, Quantity third, and Time last. In other words, pace your work. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk.
Squall	A sudden increase of wind speed by at least 18 miles per hour (15 knots) and rising to 25 miles per hour (22 knots) or more and lasting for at least one minute. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
SRC	Survivor Reception Centre. A temporary shelter established by the emergency services, with local authority assistance, for victims of a disaster to provide basic initial needs. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn.
SRD	Systems Requirement Document. Contributed by Tom May.
SRSI	Security Risk Studies Institute. SRSI is an international non-profit organization dedicated to the study and dissemination of security and risk concepts and methodologies. Located Roma, Italia. English is the official language. <a href="http://www.srsi.org/">www.srsi.org/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (International)
SSS	Staff Security Services. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Stack Effect	Buoyancy-driven vertical air flow between floors of a building, caused by a temperature difference between indoor and outdoor air; e.g. if indoor air is warmer than outdoor air, it will tend to rise and escape through the upper parts of the building shell, and be replaced by air entering the lower part of the building; the reverse occurs if indoor air is cooler than outdoor air. Source LBNL/PUB-51959 Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )



Stafford Act	Provides authority for response assistance under the Federal Response Plan, and which empowers the President to direct any federal agency to utilize its authorities and resources in support of state and local assistance efforts. Source: ("Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act" P.L. 93-288, as amended) Contributed by Steve Davis. (USA)
Staging Area	A temporary site, often outside of but proximate to a disaster area, for the gathering, assembly and subsequent dispatch and movement of essential human and/or materiel resources to specific operational functions and arenas. In a particular disaster there may be many staging areas, each serving special needs. Preferred sites have well functioning transportation and communication facilities as well as nearby accommodations for site staffs. Sometimes known as Logistical Staging Area (LSA), q.v. and as Marshalling Area, q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Stakeholder	An individual, group, or organization impacted by the decisions and actions of an organization. Stakeholders provide input to vulnerability/risk assessment, risk management decisions and business area impact analysis. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
STAN	Surveillance and Tactical Acquisition Network. STAN is a surveillance information management system that ties hand-held personal data acquirers, "Tacticoms," with aerial, land-based and sea-based cameras and data collectors to stream audio, video and other information to a tactical operations center. While developed for military use, STAN may be applied to forest firefighting teams, disaster responders for natural or technological disasters or terrorist attack, police manhunts and other events where both incident commanders and individuals in the field need information to work effectively and know where the other participants are located. An initial regional STAN grid has antennas on towers and hilltops at Monterey County, California. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Stand-Alone Processing	Processing, typically on a PC or mid-range computer, which does not require any communication link with a mainframe or other processor. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) (1)	A written set of instructions detailing the normal procedures for operating - the way something is normally done. Serves as a ready and continuous reference to those roles, relationships and procedures within an organization which are used for the accomplishment of broad or specialized functions which augment the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan; Set of instructions having the force of a directive, covering features of operations which lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness, and implemented without a specific direct order from higher authority. Source Military. Contributed by Louise Cadle and Steve Davis. (International)

Standard Operating Prodecures (SOP) (2)	Sometimes Standing Operating Procedure(s). Under the National Response Plan (NRP), Standard Operating Procedures are listed as a Supporting Document, q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA, International)
Standardized Equipment List (SEL)	The SEL is a publication of the InterAgency Board (IAB) for Equipment Standardization and InterOperability for use as a guideline when developing and acquiring Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) response equipment. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
STARTEX	Start of Exercise. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
State and Local Guide (SLG 101)	A Guide for All-Hazards Emergency Operations Planning: State and Local Guide SLG 101, published by the Federal Emerency Management Agency (FEMA). Relates to All-Hazards Plan, q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
State Coordinating Officer (SCO)	The person appointed by the Governor for the purpose of coordinating state and local disaster assistance efforts with those of the federal government. Contributed by Steve Davis. (USA)
State Emergency Plan	As used in Section 201(b) of PL 93-288; that state plan which is designed specifically for state-level response to emergencies or major disasters and which sets forth actions to be taken by the state and local governments including those for implementing federal disaster assistance. (Known as the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan or State Emergency Operations Plan) Execution of the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is a prerequisite to the provision of federal assistance authorized by PL 93-288. Contributed by Steve Davis. (USA)
State Emergency Service (S.E.S.)	S.E.S. is a volunteer organisation, based at the community level, established under an Act of Parliament, and part of a national network that exists in every State and Territory of Australia. S.E.S. responds to "day to day" incidents, provides assistance when called for major emergencies, and engages in counter disaster planning and emergency management. Contributed by Tom May. (Australia)
State Guard Association of the United States (SGAU)	The national association for the organized state militia, often known as State Defense Force, State Guard, or State Military Reserve. SGAUS provides assistance and support to the duly authorized militia of the various states and territories. As distinct from the National Guard in the states, state militias are not subject to federal service. Newsletter is Militia Journal. www.sgaus.org Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

State Hazard Mitigation and Recovery Team (SHMART)	Representatives from key state agencies, local governments, and other public and private sector organizations that influence development and hazard management policies within the state. Contributed by Steve Davis. (USA)
State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO)	State official responsible for coordinating the preparation and implementation of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan (pursuant to Section 409 of the Stafford Act) and implementation of the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (pursuant to Section 404 of the Stafford Act). Contributed by Steve Davis. (USA)
State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP)	The SHSGP enhances the capabilities of state and local emergency responders by allowing the purchase of advanced types of equipment. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)
State of Emergency	An emergency proclaimed as such by the Governor pursuant to state law. Contributed by Steve Davis.
State Wide Mutual Aid Agreement	A document, that when executed, provides political subdivisions of the State of Florida who become a party to the agreement are authorized under Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, to request, offer or provide assistance to any other signatory to the agreement if authorized by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC). Contributed by Steve Davis. (Florida)
Statement of Requirements (SoR)	Typically, the main purpose of an SoR is to provide guidelines for functionalities within a technological system or program. Contributed by Tom May.
Statement of Sensitivity	Defines the sensitivity of information within systems and the importance of their supporting systems. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
STOC	Sniper Tactical Operations Center. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Stokes/Stokes Basket	A steel metal frame supported by chicken wire made to conform to the shape of the body of a victim. Used for "hauling" victims from an incident. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)

Storm	Winds 48 knots (55 mph) or greater. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
Storm Surge	The high and forceful dome of wind driven rising tidal waters of 225 feet, sweeping along the coastline near where the eye makes landfall or passes close to the coast. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International)
Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC)	The SIOC is an entity in the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as the focal point for intelligence and investigative law enforcement activities related to a terrorist incident or a credible threat. The SIOC maintains direct connectivity with the Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC). The SIOC, located at FBI Headquarters, supports the FBI's mission in leading efforts of the law enforcement community to detect, prevent, preempt, and disrupt terrorist attacks against the Unites States. It serves as an information clearinghouse to help collect, process, and disseminate information in a timely manner. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Strategic National Stockpile (SNS)	SNS is a medical prophylaxis for a biological incident. It is a function of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). CDC manages strategically located "push packages" ready for immediate deployment to ensure availability of life-saving pharmaceuticals, antidotes and other medical supplies and equipment necessary to counter the effects of nerve agents, biological pathogens and chemical agents. Additional lots of pharmaceuticals and caches of medical materiel are maintained by manufacturers under contract. A CDC team of technical advisors, known as a Technical Advisory Response Unit (TARU), deploys at the same time as the first shipment. Relates to Receipt, Store, and Stage (RSS, q.v.) and to State Pharmaceutical Stockpile (SPS). Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)
Stress Management In Disasters (SMID)	SMID consists of a series of training courses conducted in Carribbean nations. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Strike Team	Specified combinations of the same kind and type of resources, with common communications and a leader. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
Structured Walk-Through Test	Team members walk through the plan to identify and correct weaknesses. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

Subject Matter Expert (SME)	A person with special skill or knowledge as a result of training or experience. There are SMEs in each of numerous specialized fields. A specialist in business continuity, crisis management, or emergency management needs to be an SME in that field. Such a person should be adept at interviewing as well as a good listener in order to be effective in developing comprehensive programs and plans based on information from SMEs in related fields. Contributed by Tom May.
Subscription	Contract commitment providing an organization with the right to utilize a vendor recovery facility for recovery of their mainframe processing capability. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Subsidence or Land Subsidence	The loss of surface elevation due to removal of subsurface support. This may be due to natural or man-made causes that lead to erosion of subsurface materials. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
SUMA	Humanitarian Supply Management System. SUMA is an operational system, comprised of software, equipment and trained personnel, that was developed by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO, q.v.) to assist disaster-stricken countries in managing donated supplies, from the time pledges are made to the actual distribution of these supplies. It serves as a tool for countries committed to transparency and accountability in relief operations. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Support Agency (SA)	With respect to the National Response Plan (NRP, q.v.), a SA is a federal department or agency with special expertise in a functional area that is designated to support operations in a specific functional area. Relates to Primary Federal Agency (PFA, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Supporting Documents	Under the National Response Plan (NRP) supporting documents provide operational guidance for use by emergency teams and other personnel involved in conducting or supporting incident management operations. These documents fall into four basic categories: 1) Overviews that provide a brief concept summary of an incident management function, team, or capability; 2) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) or Operations Manuals that provide a complete reference document, detailing the procedures for performing a single function (SOP) or a number of interdependent functions (Ops Manual); 3) Field Operations Guides (FOG) or Handbooks that are produced as a durable pocket or desk guide, containing essential tactical information needed to perform specific assignments or functions; and 4) Job Aids such as checklists or other tools for job performance or job training. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Surface-to-Air Missile (SAM)	As a weapon, a SAM requires a launcher. A special version of a SAM is low-cost, lightweight, short range, shoulder-fired that can be used as a terrorist weapon to down an aircraft. Contributed by Tom May.

Surveillance and Tactical Acquisition Network (STA)	STAN is a surveillance information management system that ties hand-held personal data acquirers, "Tacticoms," with aerial, land-based and sea-based cameras and data collectors to stream audio, video and other information to a tactical operations center. While developed for military use, STAN may be applied to forest firefighting teams, disaster responders for natural or technological disasters or terrorist attack, police manhunts and other events where both incident commanders and individuals in the field need information to work effectively and know where the other participants are located. An initial regional STAN grid has antennas on towers and hilltops at Monterey County, California. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Survivor Reception Centre	Secure area to which uninjured survivors can be taken for shelter, first aid, interview and documentation. Contributed by Nigel Furlong. (UK)
Survivors Reception Centre	Secure area to which survivors can be taken for shelter, first aid (where hospital treatment is unnecessary), interview and documentation (UK Police)
Sustained Wind	The wind obtained by averaging observed value over a one minute period. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
SWAG	Scientific Wild-Assed Guess. Unofficial. SWAG may be used to describe an estimate based on sound and decent metrics but having many underlying assumptions based on opinion. Contributed by Tom May.
SWAT	Special Weapons and Tactics. A SWAT team is an elite law enforcement unit that is specially trained and armed for extraordinary assignments. Contributed by Tom May.
Synchronization Matrix (SM)	For a concept review, refer to Emergency Response Synchronization Matrix (ERSM). The techniques of ERSM aka SM may be applied at all phases/domains in the life cycle of emergency management: awareness, prevention/mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. SM is broadly adaptive of Program Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT) and of Critical Path Method (CPM). Relates to Business Recovery Process, q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Synoptic	A weather term used to describe a large area weather chart. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International).

System Outage	An unplanned interruption in system availability as a result of computer hardware or software problems, or operational problems. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Systems Downtime	A planned interruption in system availability for scheduled system maintenance. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

## T

T-CARD	Under the Incident Command System, a T-shaped colored card used by RESTAT to record the status of personnel and resources on an incident and to assist in Demobilization (DEMOB). Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (Regional USA)
TA	Territorial Army. An element of the British Armed Forces. It forms one quarter of the British Army, playing the dual role of reinforcing the Regular Army and serving local communities in times of need. TA members make up the Civil Contingencies Reaction Force (CCRF) that can be deployed to assist civilian authorities in times of disaster or major incident. Source: <a href="http://www.ta.mod.uk">http://www.ta.mod.uk</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Table Top Exercise (TTX)	A TTX is a low-intensity facilitated discussion that revolves around a plausible emergency scenario. Participants discuss the emergency situation and what actions they would take during the life cycle of the incident in order to enable groupthink, advance problem resolution, and stimulate the decision-making process. Another means to test an emergency plan at some expense is a Full Scale Field Exercise. Contributed by Tom May.
Tabletop Exercise	A Tabletop Exercise provides a relaxed environment of team problem solving. Whereas a Functional Exercise and a Full-Scale Exercise are each interactive, a Tabletop Exercise is managed by a facilitator. The facilitator has a number of responsibilities, including: introducing the narrative; facilitating the problem solving; controlling the pace and flow of the exercise; distributing messages; stimulating discussion; and, drawing answers and solutions from the group, rather than supplying them. Relates to Full-Scale Exercise, q.v. and to Functional Exercise. q.v. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)
TACDA	The American Civil Defense Association. Since 1962, through public education and outreach, training, and volunteer service, TACDA has worked to increase the nation's level of domestic preparedness and civil defense. TACDA's mission is educating all Americans to the country's potential threats , including all types of natural and manmade disasters, and to promoting reasonable disaster preparedness activities at all sectors of

American society, as well as the development of a national volunteer civilian-based defense strategy and program. Publishes the Journal of Civil Defense. Offices at Starke, Florida. [www.tacda.org](http://www.tacda.org) Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

TAG	The Adjutant General. TAG is typically a military officer of senior rank, appointed by the Governor, in charge of the National Guard in each of the various states. TAG should not be confused with the Adjutant General who is the chief military administrative officer of the United States Army. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
TARU	Technical Advisory Response Unit. A Centers for Disease Control (CDC, q.v.) team of five or six technical advisors that deploys at the same time as the first shipment from the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile (NPS, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Task Force	A combination of single resources assembled for a particular tactical need, with common communications and a leader. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
TBA	To be announced.
Technological Hazard or Technical Threats	A hazard or threat that may cause an emergency event regardless of any human elements. This includes critical systems failures, hazardous chemical releases, explosions, data or system failures, etc. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
TEDAC	Terrorist Explosives Device Analytical Center. TEDAC is an initiative, for which the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the lead agency, to respond to global terrorist bombings. TEDAC is a single federal program for the worldwide collection, complete forensic and technical analysis and timely dissemination of intelligence regarding terrorist bombs. Every bit of information gleaned from TEDAC's analysis is shared throughout the law enforcement, intelligence and military communities. Drawing linkages between terrorist devices and their makers --sometimes even continents away -- can add information to a case that could keep the next bomb from going off. The intelligence is used to develop new countermeasures and to train first responders on improvised explosive devices actually being used by terrorists. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP)	TSP service is a regulated service provided by a telecommunications provider, such as an operating telephone company or a carrier for NS/EP (national security and emergency preparedness) telecommunications. TSP services are administered by the Office of Priority Telecommunications, a part of the National Communications System (NCS), q.v., an agency in the Executive Office of the President. Public and private sector service users should request and obtain a TSP assignment in writing rather than verbal.



A federal agency sponsor is required to qualify for TSP service. TSP authorization codes are valid for 2 years. Service vendors are authorized by rules of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to preempt existing services to provision Emergency and Essential TSP services that are assigned priorities when, in their best judgment, preemption is necessary. When the service vendor determines that preemption is necessary (e.g., no spare services are available), non-TSP services may be preempted. TSP service replaced Restoration Priority (RP) service in 1990. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Template

A pattern or overlay used as a guide. Relates to paradigm. Contributed by Tom May.

Temporary Operating Procedures

Predetermined procedures which streamline operations while maintaining an acceptable level of control and auditability during a disaster situation. Contributed by Steve Davis.

Terrorism (1)

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) defines terrorism as "the use of force or violence against persons or property in violation of the criminal laws of the United States for purposes of intimidation, coercion or ransom. Terrorists often use threats to create fear among the public, to try to convince citizens that their government is powerless to prevent terrorism, and to get immediate publicity for their causes." While the federal government has defined Terrorism by statute, few of the states have done so. Thus, federal law appears to be controlling. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Terrorism (2)

Terrorism is the use of violent action, or the threat of violent action, for political, religious, ideological or social purposes. Terrorism can occur in many forms. Regardless of how it occurs, terrorism is always defined by the United States as a criminal act. Source: [www.kiprc.uky.edu/trap/bioterrorism.html](http://www.kiprc.uky.edu/trap/bioterrorism.html) Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Terrorism Information and Prevention System (TIPS)

An institutionalized domestic information collection and reporting program managed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Relates to Terrorism Information Awareness (TIA, q.v.). [www.tips.fbi.gov/](http://www.tips.fbi.gov/) Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Terrorism Information Awareness (TIA)

A research initiative that would use technology to detect, preempt and defeat terrorist attacks before they happen. TIA is a Department of Defense (DOD) project managed by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA). Lawmakers and civil liberties advocates are concerned that TIA would violate individuals' privacy if it were used to inspect personal data, particularly financial transactions and telephone records. TIA would consist of a set of technologies, including electronic searching tools, to "mine" such records in the hopes of finding patterns indicating an imminent terrorism attack. TIA advocates say it isn't

intended to scour large numbers of private databases and have long said that media and privacy groups have misinterpreted their intentions. Relates to Terrorism Information and Prevention System (TIPS, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Terrorist Explosives Device Analytical Center (TED)

TEDAC is an initiative, for which the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the lead agency, to respond to global terrorist bombings. TEDAC is a single federal program for the worldwide collection, complete forensic and technical analysis and timely dissemination of intelligence regarding terrorist bombs. Every bit of information gleaned from TEDAC's analysis is shared throughout the law enforcement, intelligence and military communities. Drawing linkages between terrorist devices and their makers --sometimes even continents away -- can add information to a case that could keep the next bomb from going off. The intelligence is used to develop new countermeasures and to train first responders on improvised explosive devices actually being used by terrorists. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Terrorist Threat Integration Center (TTIC)

TTIC is a multi-agency joint venture. It integrates terrorist-threat related information, minimizing any seams between analysis of terrorism intelligence collected overseas and inside the United States, to form a comprehensive threat picture. TTIC is a secure web site that includes center analysis and links to other counter-terrorism reports. As of Sep 2003 the site was accessible to 2,500 people with an ultimate goal of offering access on less-sensitive levels. From there, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) are responsible for sharing some of the information with state and local authorities. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Test Plan

The recovery plans and procedures that are used in a systems test to ensure viability. A test plan is designed to exercise specific action tasks and procedures that would be encountered in a real disaster. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

TETRA

Terrestrial Trunked RAdio. TETRA is an open digital trunked radio standard defined by the European Telecommunications Standardisation Institute (ETSI) to meet the needs of the most demanding professional mobile radio users. The TETRA Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was established in December 1994 to create a forum which could act on behalf of all interested parties, representing users, manufacturers, application providers, integrators, operators, test houses and telecom agencies. Today the TETRA MoU represents almost 100 organisations, from all continents of the world . Source. Arthur Rabjohn . (International)

TFR

Temporary Flight Restrictions. Temporary airspace restrictions for non-emergency aircraft in an incident area. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk.

TG204	"Glossary of Terms for Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Agents and Defense Equipment". Relates to U.S. Army Soldier Biological and Chemical Command (SBCCOM, q.v.) and its Homeland Defense Business Unit. Relates to US Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (USACHPPM / CHPPM, q.v.). <a href="http://www.apgea.army.mil/documents/TG/TECHGUID/TG204a.pdf">chppm- www.apgea.army.mil/documents/TG/TECHGUID/TG204a.pdf</a> Contributed by Tom May.
The Adjutant General (TAG)	TAG is typically a military officer of senior rank, appointed by the Governor, in charge of the National Guard in each of the various states. TAG should not be confused with the Adjutant General who is the chief military administrative officer of the United States Army. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA)	Since 1962, through public education and outreach, training, and volunteer service, TACDA has worked to increase the nation's level of domestic preparedness and civil defense. TACDA's mission is educating all Americans to the country's potential threats , including all types of natural and manmade disasters, and to promoting reasonable disaster preparedness activities at all sectors of American society, as well as the development of a national volunteer civilian-based defense strategy and program. Publishes the Journal of Civil Defense. Offices at Starke, Florida. <a href="http://www.tacda.org">www.tacda.org</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
The Salvation Army (TSA)	The Salvation Army. Also listed as SA (Salvation Army). A faith-based organization active in a series of disaster functions to meet human needs without discrimination. In USA, The Salvation Army has a local command structure in place across the nation. Disaster response teams, directed by commissioned officers with trained staff and supported by volunteers, are "on call" to serve at all disasters and civil disorders which place a community or its populace at risk or which may disrupt or destroy family security and well-being. The basic service unit of The Salvation Army, whether day-to-day activities or disaster response functions, is the Corps (q.v.). Relates to ARC, q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA, International)
THQ	Territorial Headquarters. As used by The Salvation Army (TSA, q.v.), THQ is the next level above Divisional Headquarters (DHQ) and below National Headquarters (NHQ). The United States is divided into four Territories. Each territory has its own commander, holding the rank of commissioner. The basic service unit of The Salvation Army, whether day-to-day activities or disaster response functions, is the Corps (q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Threat	Threat is a first stage, before Alert, q.v. and Warning, q.v., in an escalating scale of official terms used by government agencies in describing the security situation to the public as a generalised need for awareness. Contributed by Tom May. (UK)

Threat Assessment	See Risk Assessment, Hazard Assessment. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Threat/Threat Agent	An indication of impending danger or harm. A threat agent actual causes damage or harm. Examples are earthquakes, terrorists, disgruntled employees, storms, flooding. See also Hazard, Risk, Threat Assessment. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
TIA	Terrorism Information Awareness. A research initiative that would use technology to detect, preempt and defeat terrorist attacks before they happen. TIA is a Department of Defense (DOD) project managed by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA). Lawmakers and civil liberties advocates are concerned that TIA would violate individuals' privacy if it were used to inspect personal data, particularly financial transactions and telephone records. TIA would consist of a set of technologies, including electronic searching tools, to "mine" such records in the hopes of finding patterns indicating an imminent terrorism attack. TIA advocates say it isn't intended to scour large numbers of private databases and have long said that media and privacy groups have misinterpreted their intentions. Relates to Terrorism Information and Prevention System (TIPS, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
TIC	Toxic Industrial Compound. Contributed by Tom May.
Tidal Wave	An inappropriate name for a Tsunami, q.v., or for a Seismic Sea Wave. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
TIEMS	The International Emergency Management Society. TIEMS is an international, independent, and non-political society dedicated to developing and bringing the benefits of modern Emergency Management (EM) tools and techniques to society for a safer world. TIEMS has regional and national offices, maintaining its principal office at Alachua County, Florida, USA. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
TIME	Tsunami Inundation Mapping Efforts. A program of the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) which is part of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The Center for Tsunami Inundation Mapping Efforts (TIME) has a goal of assisting Pacific States in the development, maintenance, and upgrading of tsunami inundation maps. Relates to Tsunami, q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Time Span of Discretion (TSD)	(Human Resources) The time between starting and completing the longest task within a job, i.e. a measure that reflects the job level and responsibility of an individual within an organization. The longest span of time that employees spend working on a task on their own initiative, and probably unsupervised, especially in crisis situations, is a personal characteristic. The time span of discretion goes steadily up the higher in the organization hierarchy. An hourly worker may have a one-hour time span of discretion, a middle manager may have one year, and a chief executive of a large organization may have 20 years. Those employees constantly in need of advice may lack innovative or linker skills and not be fit for a higher level. An understanding of TSD may impact the choice of an incident commander and other leaders for a multi-organizational response in a disaster. Contributed by Tom May.
Time Unit	Under the Incident Command System (ICS) a functional unit within the Finance/Administration Section responsible for recording time for incident personnel and hired equipment. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk.
TIPS	Terrorism Information and Prevention System. An institutionalized domestic information collection and reporting program managed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Relates to Terrorism Information Awareness (TIA, q.v.). <a href="http://www.tips.fbi.gov/">www.tips.fbi.gov/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Title III	The third part of SARA, also known as the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)
Title III (or SARA)	The “Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986.” Specifies requirements for organizing the planning process of the State and local levels for specified extremely hazardous substances; minimum plan content; requirements for fixed facility owners and operators to inform officials about extremely hazardous substances present at the facilities; and mechanisms for making information about extremely hazardous substances available to citizens. Source: (42 USC annot., sec. 11001, et. seq.-1986). Contributed by Steve Davis. (USA)
TLD	Thermoluminescent dosimeter. A clip on badge containing either film or other radiation sensitive material. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk.
TLV/TWA	Threshold Limit Value/Time Weighted Average. The maximum airborne concentration of a material to which an average healthy person may be repeatedly exposed for eight hours each day , forty hours each week, without suffering adverse effects. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk.

TO or T/O	Table of Organization. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
TOC	Tactical Operations Center. Contributed by Steve Davis.
Toolbox, Glossaries	Refer to Toolbox at this website for other glossaries.
Tornado (1)	A relatively short-lived local storm, that is composed of violently rotating columns of air that descend in the familiar funnel shape from a thunderstorm cloud system. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Tornado (2)	A violent rotating column of air forming a pendant reaching the ground. When not reaching the ground, it is called a funnel cloud. A tornado may be accompanied by a loud roaring noise. On the local scale, it is the most physically destructive of all atmospheric phenomena. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Tornado Warning	Indicates a tornado has been sighted or is spotted on radar. Warnings will give the location of the tornado and the area immediately affected by the warning. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Tornado Watch	Indicates that the weather conditions are favorable for a tornado to develop and that the sky should be watched. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Total Information Awareness (TIA)	A controversial Department of Defense (DOD) project managed by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA). TIA is a research initiative that would use technology to detect terrorist attacks before they happen. Lawmakers and civil liberties advocates are concerned that TIA would violate individuals' privacy if it were used to inspect personal data, particularly financial transactions and phone records. TIA would consist of a set of technologies, including electronic searching tools to "mine" such records in the hopes of finding patterns indicating an imminent attack. TIA advocates say it isn't intended to scour large numbers of private databases and have long said that media and privacy groups have misinterpreted their intentions. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

TRACEM-P	Mnemonic. Thermal Radiological Asphyxiant Chemical Etiological Mechanical Psychological Mechanism(s) of injuries in a Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) attack.
TRANSCAER	Transportation Community Awareness Emergency Response. TRANSCAER is a voluntary national outreach effort that focuses on assisting communities prepare for a possible hazardous material transportation incident. TRANSCAER members consist of volunteer representatives from the chemical manufacturing, transportation, distributor and emergency response industries, as well as governments. Contributed by Tom May. (Canada, USA)
Transfer Air	Air that passes from one ventilation zone to another due to HVAC system imbalance or other causes of pressure differences, e.g. imbalance caused by the stack effect. Source LBNL/PUB-51959 Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Transportation Security Administration (TSA)(2)	TSA is an agency within The Border and Transportation Security directorate, a part of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), which includes the major border security and transportation operations, including: The U.S. Customs Service; The Immigration and Naturalization Service; The Federal Protective Service; Federal Law Enforcement Training Center; Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service; and Office for Domestic Preparedness. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Triage	The process of assessment and allocation of priorities by medical or paramedical staff at a disaster site or casualty clearing station prior to evacuation, or at a medical treatment station such as a hospital. A wider use of the word triage has been applied in other situations when a shortage of resources requires a process of assessment and allocation of non-medical resources according to priorities. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Tropical Cyclone	A non-frontal cyclone of synoptic scale, developing over tropical or subtropical waters and having a definite organized circulation. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Tropical Depression	A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind in 38 miles per hour (33 knots) or less. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Tropical Disturbance	A moving area of thunderstorms in the tropics. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

Tropical Storm	A warm core tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind is in the range of 39 to 73 miles per hour (34-63 knots) inclusive. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Tropical Storm Warning	A warning of sustained winds in the range of 39-73 miles per hour (34 to 63 knots) inclusive. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Tropical Wave	A westward moving trough of low pressure embedded in the deep easterly current. It tends to organize low level circulation and may travel thousands of miles with little change in shape, sometimes producing significant shower and thundershower activity along its path. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
TSA (1)	The Salvation Army. Also listed as SA (Salvation Army). A faith-based organization active in a series of disaster functions to meet human needs without discrimination. In USA, The Salvation Army has a local command structure in place across the nation. Disaster response teams, directed by commissioned officers with trained staff and supported by volunteers, are "on call" to serve at all disasters and civil disorders which place a community or its populace at risk or which may disrupt or destroy family security and well-being. The basic service unit of The Salvation Army, whether day-to-day activities or disaster response functions, is the Corps (q.v.). Relates to ARC, q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA, International)
TSA (2)	Transportation Security Administration. TSA is an agency within The Border and Transportation Security directorate, a part of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), which includes the major border security and transportation operations, including: The U.S. Customs Service; The Immigration and Naturalization Service; The Federal Protective Service; Federal Law Enforcement Training Center; Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service; and Office for Domestic Preparedness. Contributed by Tom May. (USA). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
TSD	Time Span of Discretion. (Human Resources) The time between starting and completing the longest task within a job, i.e. a measure that reflects the job level and responsibility of an individual within an organization. The longest span of time that employees spend working on a task on their own initiative, and probably unsupervised, especially in crisis situations, is a personal characteristic. The time span of discretion goes steadily up the higher in the organization hierarchy. An hourly worker may have a one-hour time span of discretion, a middle manager may have one year, and a chief executive of a large organization may have 20 years. Those employees constantly in need of advice may lack innovative or linker skills and not be fit for a higher level. An understanding of TSD may impact the choice of an incident commander and other leaders for a multi-organizational response in a disaster. Contributed by Tom May.



TSO	The Stationery Office. Publisher of manuals and guides on emergency management. Owner of United Kingdom Official Publications (UKOP, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
TSP	Telecommunications Service Priority. TSP service is a regulated service provided by a telecommunications provider, such as an operating telephone company or a carrier for NS/EP (national security and emergency preparedness) telecommunications. TSP services are administered by the Office of Priority Telecommunications, a part of the National Communications System (NCS), q.v., an agency in the Executive Office of the President. Public and private sector service users should request and obtain a TSP assignment in writing rather than verbal. A federal agency sponsor is required to qualify for TSP service. TSP authorization codes are valid for 2 years. Service vendors are authorized by rules of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to preempt existing services to provision Emergency and Essential TSP services that are assigned priorities when, in their best judgment, preemption is necessary. When the service vendor determines that preemption is necessary (e.g., no spare services are available), non-TSP services may be preempted. TSP service replaced Restoration Priority (RP) service in 1990. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Tsunami	A series of waves caused by a sudden displacement of water. Aka Seismic Sea Wave. Tsunamis may be caused by a sudden vertical uplift of the sea floor from an earthquake, locally triggered by underwater slumpage or underwater landslide, or both. Less frequently, a tsunami may be generated by a volcanic eruption, landslide, meteor or asteroid impact, or nuclear explosion. May be called "splash wave", q.v., if caused by a meteor or asteroid impact on a body of water. A tsunami may occur in a lake or ocean inlet. Tsunami is a Japanese word that literally means "harbor wave" as a tsunami is barely detectable in the deep ocean but enlarges in less deep water usually near a shore. The second wave may be higher than the first. A tsunami is distinct from a rogue wave. "Tidal wave" is not an appropriate name for this phenomena. Relates to Tsunami Inundation Mapping Efforts (TIME, q.v.) and to mega-tsunami. <a href="http://www.mega-tsunami.com/">www.mega-tsunami.com/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Tsunami Inundation Mapping Efforts (TIME)	A program of the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) which is part of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The Center for Tsunami Inundation Mapping Efforts (TIME) has a goal of assisting Pacific States in the development, maintenance, and upgrading of tsunami inundation maps. Relates to Tsunami, q.v. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
TT&E	Test, Training, and Exercise. Under the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), TT&E programs test systems and equipment, train personnel, and exercise plans and procedures. TT&E programs should be progressive, building from individual tasks to complex, multi-organizational interactions. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

TTIC	Terrorist Threat Integration Center. TTIC is a multi-agency joint venture. It integrates terrorist-threat related information, minimizing any seams between analysis of terrorism intelligence collected overseas and inside the United States, to form a comprehensive threat picture. TTIC is a secure web site that includes center analysis and links to other counter-terrorism reports. As of Sep 2003 the site was accessible to 2,500 people with an ultimate goal of offering access on less-sensitive levels. From there, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) are responsible for sharing some of the information with state and local authorities. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
TTT (1)	Train the Trainer. Sometimes "ttt" or "TtT". A course of instruction to prepare attendees to become instructors or course managers in a specialty area. Contributed by Tom May.
TTT(2)	Triage, Treatment, and Transportation. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk.
TTX	Table Top Exercise. A TTX is a low-intensity facilitated discussion that revolves around a plausible emergency scenario. Participants discuss the emergency situation and what actions they would take during the life cycle of the incident in order to enable groupthink, advance problem resolution, and stimulate the decision-making process. Another means to test an emergency plan at some expense is a Full Scale Field Exercise. Contributed by Tom May.
TWA	Time-Weighted Average. A measure of exposure to radioactivity. Relates to Recommended Exposure Limit (REL, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May.

## U

UA	Unitary Authority. A UK local government body that has responsibility for all local government services provided within a Borough. Most are arranged into directorates that include Environment, Education, Community, Arts & Leisure, Social Services etc. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
UASI	Urban Area Security Initiative. UASI is a grant program administered by the Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). UASI funding enhances the effectiveness of first responders to emergencies and public-safety officials in eight focal areas from terrorism prevention and decision-making to infrastructure and communication. A key factor is regional cooperation through forming

partnerships at the local level. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

- UAV Unmanned Aerial Vehicle. Some UAVs are intended for surveillance activities that may augment manned aircraft, helicopters and ground sensors. Contributed by Tom May.
- UC Unified Command. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
- UCI Unclassified Controlled Information. A national Operations Security (OPSEC), q.v., program is designed to prevent terrorists, foreign agents, criminals, and other adversaries from obtaining sensitive or unclassified information which, when compiled, may lead to classified information about programs or activities. The goal of OPSEC is to control information and observable actions about capabilities and intentions. The pieces of information can complete the critical picture. Related to For Official Use Only (FOUO) and to Official Use Only (OUO). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
- UKAEA United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. A non-departmental public body mainly funded by the Department of Trade and Industry. UKAEA engages in decommissioning and environmental restoration of nuclear sites. It also gives input to the European fusion research programme. Contributed by Tom May. (UK)
- UKOP United Kingdom Official Publications. Owned by TSO (The Stationery Office). UKOP is recognised as 'the official catalogue' by Government. TSO publishes digital age information for the public and private sectors with wide ranging books and guides on emergency management subjects such as chemistry, electricity, construction, marine, law, health and safety, technical standards, and Fire Service operations and training. Contributed by Tom May.
- Unclassified Controlled Information (UCI) A national Operations Security (OPSEC), q.v., program is designed to prevent terrorists, foreign agents, criminals, and other adversaries from obtaining sensitive or unclassified information which, when compiled, may lead to classified information about programs or activities. The goal of OPSEC is to control information and observable actions about capabilities and intentions. The pieces of information can complete the critical picture. Related to For Official Use Only (FOUO) and to Official Use Only (OUO). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Unified Command (1)	A method for all agencies or individuals who have jurisdictional responsibility, and in some cases those who have functional responsibility at the incident, to contribute to: Determining overall objectives for the incident, Selection of a strategy to achieve the objectives. Source NIIMS, Contributed by Steve Davis.
Unified Command (2)	An application of the Incident Command System (ICS) used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction. Agencies work together through their designated Incident Commanders (ICs) at a single Incident Command Post (ICP) to establish a common set of objectives and strategies, and a single Incident Action Plan. Relates to Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May.
Unified Incident Reporting and Alert Scheme (UNIRA)	UNIRAS has the role of gathering information on IT security incidents in UK Government departments and agencies, producing periodic analysis and assessment of incidents and trends, and issuing alerts and briefings on matters of IT security concern. UNIRAS is a fully integrated part of the National Infrastructure Security Co-ordination Centre (NISCC, q.v.) Source: <a href="http://www.uniras.gov.uk/">http://www.uniras.gov.uk/</a> . Contributed by: Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS)	A backup power supply with enough power to allow a safe and orderly shutdown of the central processing unit should there be a disruption or shutdown of electricity. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
UNIRAS	Unified Incident Reporting and Alert Scheme. UNIRAS has the role of gathering information on IT security incidents in UK Government departments and agencies, producing periodic analysis and assessment of incidents and trends, and issuing alerts and briefings on matters of IT security concern. UNIRAS is a fully integrated part of the National Infrastructure Security Co-ordination Centre (NISCC, q.v.) Source: <a href="http://www.uniras.gov.uk/">http://www.uniras.gov.uk/</a> . Contributed by: Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
United States Agency for International Development	USAID is an independent federal government agency that conducts foreign assistance and humanitarian aid. Disaster relief supplies are provided by USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). USAID is prepared to respond to major hurricanes in Latin America and the Caribbean. USAID's comprehensive disaster preparations include contingencies for emergency, direct-action response, and risk management training programs for Latin American and Caribbean countries. <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/">www.usaid.gov/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Unity of Command	The concept by which each person within an organization reports to one and only one designated person. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)

Universal Time Clock (UTC)	Coordinated Universal Time. The world is divided into 24 time zones. For easy reference in communications, a letter of the alphabet has been assigned to each time zone (less the letters "I" and "O"). The "clock" at Greenwich, England is used as the standard clock for international reference of time in communications, military, maritime and other activities that cross time zones. The letter designator for this clock is Z. Times are usually written in military time or 24 hour format such as 1830Z. To pronounce this, the phonetic alphabet is used for the letter Z, or Zulu. This time is sometimes referred to as Zulu Time because of its assigned letter. It's official name is Coordinated Universal Time or UTC. UTC was previously known as Greenwich Mean Time. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)	Some UAVs are intended for surveillance activities that may augment manned aircraft, helicopters and ground sensors. Contributed by Tom May.
UOP	Unified Ordering Point. On a developing incident involving multiple agencies the assignment for one agency to assume responsibility of receiving all incident ordering. This reduces chances for duplicate ordering, and allows for better fiscal tracking. Contributed by Ed Kostiuik.
Uploading	Connecting to another computer and sending a copy of program or file to that computer. SEE ALSO Downloading. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
UPS	Uninterrupted Power Supply. Equipment (usually a bank of batteries) that offers short-term protection against power surges and outages. Note that UPS usually only allows enough time for vital systems to be correctly powered down. Contributed by Louise Cadle. (International)
Urban Search and Rescue (USAR)	Search and Rescue activities carried out at collapsed structures, as opposed to the open air. Contributed by Nigel Furlong. (International)
Urban Search-and-Rescue (USAR, US&R)	A function of the National Urban Search and Rescue Response System. The roots of that system were local and regional with assignments to international mass casualty incidents in crowded environments. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) supports US&R Task Forces scattered across the nation. Such teams are self-contained and consist of career and volunteer responders with multidisciplinary skills for many types of incidents. When a team is activated, members are compensated as part time federal employees. US&R involves the location, rescue (extrication), and initial medical stabilization of victims trapped in confined spaces. Structural collapse is most often the cause of victims being trapped, but victims may also be trapped in transportation accidents, mines and collapsed trenches. Urban search-and-rescue is considered a "multi-hazard" discipline. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

URM	UnReinforced Masonry. An earthquake risk. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
USA Freedom Corps	A component of the White House Office. Established January, 2002. The USA Freedom Corps is an interagency initiative for executive branch departments, agencies, and offices with public service programs to foster a culture of citizenship, service, and responsibility by recruiting, mobilizing and training Americans for public service. <a href="http://www.USAFreedomCorps.gov">www.USAFreedomCorps.gov</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
USACE	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
USACHPPM / CHPPM	US Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine. Relates to Soldier and Biological and Chemical Command (SBCCM, q.v.) Homeland Defense Business Unit, and to TG204, q.v. <a href="http://chppm-www.apgea.army.mil/">chppm-www.apgea.army.mil/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development. USAID is an independent federal government agency that conducts foreign assistance and humanitarian aid. Disaster relief supplies are provided by USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). USAID is prepared to respond to major hurricanes in Latin America and the Caribbean. USAID's comprehensive disaster preparations include contingencies for emergency, direct-action response, and risk management training programs for Latin American and Caribbean countries. <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/">www.usaid.gov/</a> Contributed by Tom May. (International)
USAMRICD	US Army Medical Research Institute for Chemical Defense. USAMRICD develops medical countermeasures to chemical warfare agents and trains medical personnel in the medical management of chemical casualties. The web site has information about training, published materials, and links to other web sites about chemical terrorism, including a link to the Textbook of Military Medicine Medical Aspects of Chemical and Biological Warfare. <a href="http://chemdef.apgea.army.mil/">http://chemdef.apgea.army.mil/</a> Contributed by Tom May.
USAMRIID	United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases. USAMRIID offers specialized training for military and civilian health care providers to enhance their capability to diagnose and treat casualties of biological warfare or terrorism. The web site has information about training, published materials, and links to other web sites about biological terrorism, including a link to the Textbook of Military Medicine Medical Aspects of Chemical and Biological Warfare. <a href="http://www.usamriid.army.mil/education/index.html">http://www.usamriid.army.mil/education/index.html</a> . Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

USAR	Urban Search and Rescue. Search and rescue activities carried out at collapsed structures, as opposed to the open air. Contributed by Nigel Furlong. (International)
USAR, US&R	Urban Search-and-Rescue. A function of the National Urban Search and Rescue Response System. The roots of that system were local and regional with assignments to international mass casualty incidents in crowded environments. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) supports US&R Task Forces scattered across the nation. Such teams are self-contained and consist of career and volunteer responders with multidisciplinary skills for many types of incidents. When a team is activated, members are compensated as part time federal employees. US&R involves the location, rescue (extrication), and initial medical stabilization of victims trapped in confined spaces. Structural collapse is most often the cause of victims being trapped, but victims may also be trapped in transportation accidents, mines and collapsed trenches. Urban search-and-rescue is considered a "multi-hazard" discipline. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
USARC	United States Army Reserve Command. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
USCG	United States Coast Guard. Commonly, US Coast Guard. Relates to Captain of the Port (COTP, q.v.). Contributed by Steve Davis.
USCM	United States Conference of Mayors. USCM joins with other organizations to advise on matters of public safety and security. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Useful Records	Records that are helpful but not required on a daily basis for continued operations. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
User Contingency Procedures	Manual procedures to be implemented during a computer system outage. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
USF	Universal Service Fund. USF is a program that promotes access to affordable, modern telecommunications services nationwide with special attention to rural areas. USF is administered by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

USFA	United State Fire Administration. Sometimes, FEMA/USFA. A Directorate within the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). USFA's mission is to reduce life and economic losses due to fire and related emergencies. Its training arm, the National Fire Academy (NFA, q.v.), is located at the National Emergency Training Center. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
USNG	United States National Grid. Provides a geospatial address based on universally defined coordinate and grid systems, and a common frame of reference across multiple jurisdictions easily extended world-wide. Using an alpha-numeric reference that overlays the UTM (q.v.) coordinate system, USNG spatial addresses break down into three parts: Grid Zone Designation, for a world-wide unique address; 100,000-meter Square Identification, for regional areas; Grid Coordinates, for local areas. USNG improves interoperability of location appliances with printed maps through a consistent and preferred geospatial grid reference system. Relates to GPS (q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
USPS	United States Postal Service. A government corporation. USPS anticipates extending an internal security program to provide digital signatures to the general public. The USPS Corporate Information Security Office (CISO) is a key factor in the Postal Service information security program. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
USSC	United States Service Command. Contributed by Steve Davis.
USU	Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences. Established 1972. The federal school of medicine and graduate school of nursing. Provides training for military physicians, nurses and educators to serve the medical community of the Department of Defense (DoD) . Located at Bethesda, Maryland. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
UTC (1)	Universal Time Clock. Because we live in a world that has many time zones, it was deemed nessasary to set a UNIVERSAL time so people around the world in different time zones could refer to a single time. Military operations generally call this ZULU time or Greenwich Mean Time, while the scientific community referes to it as the Universal Time Clock. Don't let them confuse you, they are all the same thing refering to the same time. Source. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn, (International)
UTC (2)	Universal Time Clock. Coordinated Universal Time/Universal Time. The world is divided into 24 time zones. For easy reference in communications, a letter of the alphabet has been assigned to each time zone (less the letters "I" and "O"). The "clock" at Greenwich, England is used as the standard clock for international reference of time in communications, military, maritime and other activities that cross time zones. The letter designator for this clock is Z. Times are usually written in military time or 24 hour format such as 1830Z. To pronounce this, the phonetic alphabet is used for the letter Z, or Zulu. This time is sometimes referred to as Zulu Time



because of its assigned letter. It's official name is Coordinated Universal Time or UTC. UTC was previously known as Greenwich Mean Time. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

UTC (3) Coordinated Universal Time. The time in the 0° meridian time zone at Greenwich, England. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)

UTM Universal Transverse Mercator. A map grid most appropriate for scales of 1:250,000 and larger. On large-scale maps such as U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 1:24,000, 7.5 minute quadrangles, simple numbers of the UTM grid make plotting precise locations easier than with complex degrees, minutes, and seconds of latitude and longitude. The UTM grid is suited to report the location of an emergency to 9-1-1, or to record the location of a site or trailhead. The UTM grid has high value for emergency service and industrial users, particularly as an option on most GPS (q.v.) receivers. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

UXO Unexploded Ordinance Disposal. Contributed by Tom May.

## V

Vacation Lane Group (VLG) VLG is a nonprofit corporation organized to expand knowledge in Emergency Management and Homeland Security in the context of a democratic society. VLG is not exempt from federal or state taxes. Contributed by Tom May. (International)

VAS Voluntary Aid Societies. A generalisation for organisations such as the British Red Cross (BRC), St John Ambulance Brigade (SJB), Womens Royal Voluntary Service (WRVS) etc. that have a supporting role in response to incidents. Source: Various. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)

VASUDEVA Voluntary Agencies for Sustainable Universal Development & Emergency Voluntary Action. A core group of NGOs Consultation was formed after Western, Northern, Southern Eastern Zone Consultation meeting of NGOs to assist the Working Group in Disaster Management Plan was taken up by High Powered Committee (HPC) under Government of India. Contributed by Lion Ajoy - VU2JHM. (India)

VBIED	Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Device. U.S. military terminology. Contributed by Ed Harris. (USA)
VCA	Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment. A risk reduction assessment tool. VCAs are an initiative of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC, q.v.). for disaster preparedness based on studies of worldwide experience. VCAs increase relevance in risk reduction programs adapted to community needs and integrated solutions. Relates to Disaster Management Information Systems (DMIS, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
VDAP	Volcano Disaster Assistance Program. VDAP is an activity of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). Its program helps mitigate the harmful impacts of volcanic activity by monitoring active and potentially active volcanos, assessing hazards and issuing warnings, assisting the development of crisis response plans, responding to volcanic crises, and conducting volcanic research. On request and working through the U.S. Agency for International Development(USAID) and the State Department, assistance is available to developing countries for volcano crises. A mobile volcano crisis response team, organized and operated by the USGS, can be quickly mobilized to assess and monitor hazards at volcanoes threatening to erupt. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Device (VBIED)	VBIED is U.S. military terminology. Contributed by Ed Harris. (USA)
VEOC	Virtual Emergency Operations Center. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
VICS	Virtual Incident Command System. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Virtual EOC	The part of a traditional Emergency Operations Center that is not physically present, but is remote from the traditional physical space of an EOC, i.e., virtual linking to the physical EOC is conducted via telephony, radio, computer, fax, etc. (Provided by Mike Penner of Emergency Government, Inc. : <a href="mailto:egoverning@aol.com">egoverning@aol.com</a> ) Also, an EOC that exists solely or partially in cyberspace. A VEOC provides an electronic EOC via a computer network or the Internet. It can consist of anywhere from one workstation to thousands of networked computers dispersed throughout the enterprise and around the globe. The first versions of VEOCs were simple information systems based on fixed and mobile wireless networks. Modern VEOCs utilize the latest Internet technology as well as Virtual

Private Networks, and satellite communications. (Source DavisLogic)

VISIT	Visitor and Immigrant Status Indication Technology. A large scale border-security program of the Department of Homeland Security to make the nation safer. Dubbed U.S. VISIT, the program will attempt to track the arrival and departure of foreign visitors who are required to have visas, a difficult and expensive task. However, visitors from many nations are visa exempt. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Visitor and Immigrant Status Indication Technology	A large scale border-security program of the Department of Homeland Security to make the nation safer. Dubbed U.S. VISIT, the program will attempt to track the arrival and departure of foreign visitors who are required to have visas, a difficult and expensive task. However, visitors from many nations are visa exempt. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
VITA	Volunteers in Technical Assistance. VITA works with the U. S. Agency for International Development (AID) Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) to provide an information and response service to the public at the time of an international disaster. VITA also works with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), a component of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the voluntary agency community, including National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (NVOAD), in a similar capacity for domestic situations. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
Vital Records (1)	Records or documents, for legal, regulatory, or operational reasons, that cannot be irretrievably lost or damaged without materially impairing the organization's ability to conduct business. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Vital Records (2)	Records, documents, or other information which, if damaged or destroyed, would cause considerable inconvenience and/or require replacement or recreation at considerable expense. ALSO: Critical Records. Contributed by Steve Davis.
VLG	Vacation Lane Group. VLG is a nonprofit corporation organized to expand knowledge in Emergency Management and Homeland Security in the context of a democratic society. VLG is not exempt from federal or state taxes. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
VMAT	Veterinary Medical Assistance Team. A highly trained team consisting of Veterinarians, Veterinary Technicians, and other support staff. These teams function as part of the National Disaster Medical System of the United States Public Health Service. VMAT teams can be called upon to provide support to communities in the event of a Federally declared disaster, emergency, or foreign animal disease outbreak. VMAT teams fall under the National Disaster Medical System. Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (USA)

VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster. VOADs are variable consortiums of non-governmental organizations which respond to disasters. The national VOAD and local VOADs as such are not operational entities. Contributed by Steve Davis. (USA)
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound. Contributed by Tom May.
Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP)	VoIP is a name for internet telephony, a category of hardware and software that enables use of the Internet as a transmission medium for telephone calls. For users who have free, or fixed-price Internet access, internet telephony software essentially provides free or null cost telephone calls anywhere in the world. VoIP tries to let voice (mainly human) go through IP packets and, in definitive, through the Internet to achieve this purpose and can also be used in a PC environment. Internet telephony may not offer the same quality of telephone service as direct telephone connections. Many internet telephony applications, including a video extension, are available. Some, like CoolTalk and NetMeeting, come bundled with popular web browsers. Others are stand-alone products. Internet telephony products are sometimes called IP telephony, Voice over the Internet (VOI) or Voice over IP (VoIP) products. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Voice Recovery	The restoration of an organization's voice communications system. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
VoIP	Voice over Internet Protocol. A name for internet telephony, a category of hardware and software that enables use of the Internet as a transmission medium for telephone calls. For users who have free, or fixed-price Internet access, internet telephony software essentially provides free or null cost telephone calls anywhere in the world. VoIP tries to let voice (mainly human) go through IP packets and, in definitive, through the Internet to achieve this purpose and can also be used in a PC environment. Internet telephony may not offer the same quality of telephone service as direct telephone connections. Many internet telephony applications, including a video extension, are available. Some, like CoolTalk and NetMeeting, come bundled with popular web browsers. Others are stand-alone products. Internet telephony products are sometimes called IP telephony, Voice over the Internet (VOI) or Voice over IP (VoIP) products. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Volunteer Protection Act of 1997 (VPA)	[Many members of Congress believe that the possibility of litigation may lessen the likelihood of people to volunteer for public service. In response, they enacted the VPA.] The VPA makes available statutory immunity to increase the labor pool for voluntary entities. The VPA pre-empts state laws providing higher levels of liability for volunteers than gross negligence. States may opt out of the VPA. In addition to shelter from

negligence lawsuits, punitive damages may not be awarded against a volunteer acting within the scope of his/her responsibilities to a non-profit organization, even when that volunteer is negligent or grossly negligent. The immunity does not attach to the volunteer's organization. Notably, the VPA does not exempt volunteers from liability for any harm caused while driving a motor vehicle. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA)

VITA works with the U. S. Agency for International Development (AID) Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) to provide an information and response service to the public at the time of an international disaster. VITA also works with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), a component of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the voluntary agency community, including National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (NVOAD), in a similar capacity for domestic situations. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

VPA

The Volunteer Protection Act of 1997. [Many members of Congress believe that the possibility of litigation may lessen the likelihood of people to volunteer for public service. In response, they enacted the VPA.] The VPA makes available statutory immunity to increase the labor pool for voluntary entities. The VPA pre-empts state laws providing higher levels of liability for volunteers than gross negligence. States may opt out of the VPA. In addition to shelter from negligence lawsuits, punitive damages may not be awarded against a volunteer acting within the scope of his/her responsibilities to a non-profit organization, even when that volunteer is negligent or grossly negligent. The immunity does not attach to the volunteer's organization. Notably, the VPA does not exempt volunteers from liability for any harm caused while driving a motor vehicle. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

Vulnerability

Susceptibility to a physical injury or attack. "Vulnerability" refers to the susceptibility to hazards. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

Vulnerability Analysis

A determination of possible hazards that may cause harm. Should be a systematic approach used to analyze the effectiveness of the overall (current or proposed) emergency management, security, and safety systems at a particular facility. See also Hazard Vulnerability Analysis, Risk Assessment. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )

Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA)

A risk reduction assessment tool. VCAs are an initiative of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC, q.v.). for disaster preparedness based on studies of worldwide experience. VCAs increase relevance in risk reduction programs adapted to community needs and integrated solutions. Relates to Disaster Management Information Systems (DMIS, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (International)

# W

- WADEM** World Association of Disaster and Emergency Medicine. WADEM's purpose is to foster international collaboration in the application of knowledge gained from data collected through qualitative and quantitative research to the development of strategies aimed at promoting all aspects of human health, decreasing susceptibility, and increasing resilience to future health disasters and emergencies. WADEM publishes a peer-reviewed journal, *Prehospital and Disaster Medicine*, sponsors biennial World Congresses, and supports regional conferences of its affiliated member societies. [wadem.medicine.wisc.edu](http://wadem.medicine.wisc.edu) Contributed by Tom May.
- WAN** Wide Area Network. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
- WAN (Wide Area Network)** Like a LAN, except that parts of a WAN are geographically dispersed, possible in different cities or even on different continents. Public carriers like the telephone company are included in most WANs; a very large one might have its own satellite stations or microwave towers. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
- Warm Site** An alternate processing site which is only partially equipped, as compared to Hot Site which is fully equipped. See also Hot Site and Cold Site. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
- Warm Zone (1)** With respect to Control Zones (q.v.) for a hazardous materials incident and to the Emergency Response Guide (ERG, q.v.), the area between the Hot Zone and the Cold Zone where personnel and equipment decontamination and Hot Zone support take place. It includes control points for the access corridors thereby assisting in reducing the spread of contamination. Also referred to as the contamination reduction corridor (CRC), contamination reduction zone (CRZ), yellow zone or limited access zone in other documents. See EPA Standard Operating Safety Guidelines, OSHA 29 CFR §1910.120, NFPA 472. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
- Warm Zone (2)** In this zone some cross contamination from the Hot Zone is to be expected. The level of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will need to be determined on the basis of dynamic risk assessment. Contributed by Nigel Furlong. (UK)

Warning (1)	Dissemination of a message signaling an imminent hazard, which may include advice on protective measures. A warning is issued by the National Weather Service to let people know that a severe weather event is already occurring or is imminent. People should take immediate safety action. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
Warning (2)	Warning is a third stage, after Threat, q.v. and Alert, q.v., in an escalating scale of official terms used by government agencies in describing the security situation to the public. More than a need for particular public vigilance and readiness to take specific action (Alert), Warning is for occasions when there is specific intelligence about a time and place, and when authorities need to take action to protect people's safety. Contributed by Tom May. (UK)
Watch	A watch is issued by the National Weather Service to let people know that conditions are right for a potential disaster to occur. It does not mean that an event will necessarily occur. People should listen to their radio or TV to keep informed about changing weather conditions. A watch is issued for specific geographic areas, such as counties, for phenomena such as hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, flash floods, severe thunderstorms, and winter storms. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International )
watsan	Water and sanitation. Contributed by Tom May. (International)
WCDM	World Conference on Disaster Management. WCDM is an annual conference which is the major activity of the Canadian Centre for Emergency Preparedness (CCEP, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) (2)	WMD are those with ". . . capabilities to inflict mass casualties and destruction: nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) weapons or the means to deliver them." Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)
Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) (3)	Any device, material, or substance used in a manner, in a quantity and type, or under circumstances evidencing an intent to cause death or serious injury to persons or significant damage to property. Stated in Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Strategic Plan. There are five classes of WMD's defined in the Biological Weapons and Terrorism Act: biological, nuclear, incendiary, chemical and explosive (B-NICE, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. WHMIS is a hazard communication standard of which the key elements are cautionary labelling of containers of "controlled products", material safety data sheets (MSDSs) and worker education programs. WHMIS is carried out by coordinated federal, provincial and territorial legislation. Supplier labelling and MSDS requirements are set out under the Hazardous Products Act and associated

Controlled Products Regulations. The Hazardous Products Act and its regulations are administered by the Government of Canada Department of Health also known as Health Canada. Contributed by Tom May. (Canada)

WHO

World Health Organization. The United Nations agency for health. Established 1948. WHO's objective is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. Health is defined in WHO's Constitution as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. WHO continues to track the evolving infectious disease situation, sound the alarm when needed, share expertise, and mount the kind of response needed to protect populations from the consequences of epidemics, whatever and wherever might be their origin. Source: <http://www.who.int> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (International)

Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI)

An area of high fire risk commonly having difficult access and minimal nearby firefighting resources. The specific area of a local WUI is variable. Generally, WUIs impinge on or interlace with lands, typically owned by government, which are charged with fuel accumulated over years in amounts that are sufficient to sustain large fires. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

WMD (1)

Weapon of Mass Destruction. Contributed by Steve Davis. ( International)

WMD (2)

Weapons of Mass Destruction. WMD are those with ". . . capabilities to inflict mass casualties and destruction: nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) weapons or the means to deliver them." Contributed by Ed Kostiuk. (International)

WMD (3)

Weapons of Mass Destruction. Any device, material, or substance used in a manner, in a quantity and type, or under circumstances evidencing an intent to cause death or serious injury to persons or significant damage to property. Stated in Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Strategic Plan. There are five classes of WMD's defined in the Biological Weapons and Terrorism Act: biological, nuclear, incendiary, chemical and explosive (B-NICE, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

WMD - CST

Civil Support Team. Initially referred to as RAID, Rapid Assessment and Initial Detection Teams, the National Guard has equipped and certified Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams (WMD-CST) to respond to terrorist incidents involving Weapons of Mass Destruction, as well as other disasters and catastrophic events, both natural and man made. The mission is to assist local first-responders in determining the nature of terrorist attacks and other disasters, provide medical and technical advice, and pave the way for identification and arrival of follow-on assets. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)



WNTI	World Nuclear Transport Institute. WNTI promotes sound and objective principles for ensuring that radioactive material is transported safely, efficiently and reliably within a secure international framework. WNTI is the only body dedicated to presenting international consolidated industry views on radioactive materials transport. Source: <a href="http://www.wnti.co.uk">www.wnti.co.uk</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (International)
World Association of Disaster and Emergency Medici	WADEM's purpose is to foster international collaboration in the application of knowledge gained from data collected through qualitative and quantitative research to the development of strategies aimed at promoting all aspects of human health, decreasing susceptibility, and increasing resilience to future health disasters and emergencies. WADEM publishes a peer-reviewed journal, Prehospital and Disaster Medicine, sponsors biennial World Congresses, and supports regional conferences of its affiliated member societies. <a href="http://wadem.medicine.wisc.edu">wadem.medicine.wisc.edu</a> Contributed by Tom May.
World Conference on Disaster Management (WCDM)	WCDM is an annual conference which is the major activity of the Canadian Centre for Emergency Preparedness (CCEP, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (International)
Worried Well	The term used for people who seek medical attention in the wake of a biological, chemical or nuclear attack who are not ill but are concerned they might be. Contributed by Steve Davis. (International)
WRVS	Women's Royal Voluntary Service. One of the UK's largest voluntary services. One of its roles is to help people affected by disasters, including evacuation eg, due to fire or flood, and providing refreshments for the rescue teams. Their rapid response teams are on call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Source: <a href="http://www.wrvs.org.uk">www.wrvs.org.uk</a> Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)
WUI	Wildland-Urban Interface. An area of high fire risk commonly having difficult access and minimal nearby firefighting resources. The specific area of a local WUI is variable. Generally, WUIs impinge on or interlace with lands, typically owned by government, which are charged with fuel accumulated over years in amounts that are sufficient to sustain large fires. Contributed by Tom May. (USA)

## X

X-Ray (1)	Phoenetic aplhabet for X
-----------	--------------------------

X-Ray (2) Term used for a hostile target in military / police operations. Source: Various Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn (UK)

## Y

Yankee (1) Phoenetic alphabet for Y

Yankee (2) Military/Police designation for 'friendly' within target area. Usually a hostage. Source: Various. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (UK)

YCC Youth Conservation Corps. A program to further the development and maintenance of the natural resources of the United States by America's youth, and in so doing to prepare them for the ultimate responsibility of maintaining and managing these resources for the American people. Source. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (USA)

## Z

ZULU (1) Because we live in a world that has many time zones, it was deemed nessesary to set a UNIVERSAL time so people around the world in different time zones could refer to a single time. Military operations generally call this ZULU time or Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), where the scientific community referes to it as the Universal Time Clock (UTC). Don't let them confuse you, they are all the same thing refering to the same time. Local times can be found at Source. Contributed by Arthur Rabjohn. (International)

ZULU (2) Zulu designates the time at Greenwich, England. The "clock" at Greenwich is the military and civil standard for many activities that cross time zones and that must operate according to the same time zone. There are 24 time zones around the world, each assigned a letter of the alphabet. The Greenwich time zone is designated Z. When the time is stated in a 24 hour format such as 1630Z it is pronounced, in the phonetic alphabet, as 1630Zulu. Official name is Coordinated Universal Time or Universal Time (UTC, q.v.). Contributed by Tom May. (International)

Copyright 2005, **The All Hands Community**

Permission is hereby granted to reproduce and distribute copies of this work for nonprofit educational purposes, provided that copies are distributed at or below cost, and that the author, source, and copyright notice are included on each copy. This permission is in addition to rights of reproduction granted under Sections 107, 108, and other provisions of the U.S. Copyright Act. Before making any distribution of this work, please contact the **All Hands Community** to ascertain whether you have the current version.

Contact information: <http://www.all-hands.net>

Questions regarding use or publication should be directed to [admin@all-hands.net](mailto:admin@all-hands.net)

Revision Date: 2005-01-21

lww