

ATTACHMENT B TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

I. ACRONYMS

3D Depopulation, Decontamination, Disposal

A

AAM After-Action Meeting
AAR After-Action Report
AAR/IP After-Action Report/Improvement Plan
ACF Administration for Children and Families
ACP Access Control Point
ACS Adventist Community Services
ACSDR Adventist Community Services Disaster Relief
ADA Americans with Disabilities Act
ADP Automated Data Processing
AEC (USDA) Area Emergency Coordinator
AEOC Alternate Emergency Operations Center
AFB Air Force Base
ALARA As Low As Reasonably Achievable
AMS Aerial Measuring System
ANG Air National Guard
ANI/MAELU American Nuclear Insurers and Mutual Atomic Energy Liability Underwriters
AO Area of Operations
AOR Area of Responsibility
APHIS (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
APOD Aerial Point of Debarkation
APOE Aerial Point of Embarkation
ARC American Red Cross
ARES Amateur Radio Emergency Services
ARF Action Request Form
ARNG Army National Guard
AROC Alternate Regional Operations Center
ASEOC Alternate State Emergency Operations Center

AT	Advance Team
A/V	Audio-Visual
AVIC	(USDA) Area Veterinarian in Charge
AVMA	American Veterinary Medical Association

B

BEQ	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
BOQ	Bachelor Officer Quarters
BZPP	Buffer Zone Protection Plan

C

CAS	Charleston Animal Society
CART	County Animal/Agriculture Response Team
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive
CCR	Columbia Capital Region
CCL	Core Capability List
CDC	Center for Disease Control and Prevention
CDE	Committed Dose Equivalent
CEDE	Committed Effective Dose Equivalent
CES	Clemson Experiment Station
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHTC	Clarks Hill Training Center
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CI	Critical Infrastructure
CIMG	Critical Incident Management Group
CIO	Chief Information Office
CIP	Critical Infrastructure Protection
COBRA	Chemical Ordinance Biological Radiological
COE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
COG	Council of Government
CORE	Cadre On-Call Response Employees
COOP	Continuity of Operations

CSEPP	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program
CST	Civil Support Team
CULPH	Clemson University Livestock-Poultry Health
CUCES	Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service
CWIN	Critical Infrastructure Warning Information Network

D

DAE	Disaster Assistance Employees
DCC	Donations Coordination Center
DCE	Defense Coordinating Element
DCM	Disaster Case Management
DCO	Defense Coordinating Officer
DEP&R	Directorate of Emergency Preparedness & Response
DEST	Domestic Emergency Support Team
DFCO	Deputy Federal Coordinating Officer
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DHHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DIG	Disaster Intelligence Group
DIL	Derived Intervention Level
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team
DRD	Direct-Reading Dosimeter
DRL	Derived Response Level
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOS	U.S. Department of State
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
DPI	Clemson University Department of Plant Industry
DPR	Clemson University Department of Pesticide Regulation
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DRC	Donations Resources Coordinator
DRF	Disaster Relief Fund

DRM	Disaster Recovery Manager
DSCA	Defense Support to Civil Authorities
DSHR	Disaster Services Human Resources
DTO	Division of Information Operations
DUA	Disaster Unemployment Assistance

E

EAC	Evacuee Assistance Center
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECL	Emergency Classification Level
ECN	Emergency Communications Network
ECV	Emergency Communications Vehicle
ECG	Enduring Constitutional Government
EDE	Effective Dose Equivalent
EGS	Emergency Group Sites
EIDL	Economic Injury Disaster Loans
EMAC	Emergency Mutual Aid Compact
EMD	Emergency Management Division
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
ENC	Emergency News Center
ENM	Emergency Notification Message
ENS	Emergency Notification System
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOF	Emergency Operations Facility
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EOPA	Extent of Play Agreement
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERG	Emergency Response Group
ERS	Emergency Relocation Site
ERT-A	Emergency Response Team - Advance
EPZ	Emergency Planning Zone
ESF	Emergency Support Function

EST	Emergency Support Team
ETA	Estimated Time of Arrival
ETE	Evacuation Time Estimate
ETOR	Estimated Time of Restoration
ESSX	Electronic Switch System Exchange
EW	Emergency Worker
EZ	Evacuation Zones

F

FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAD	Foreign Animal Disease
FADD	Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician
FAED	Foreign and Emerging Animal Diseases
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC	Federal Coordinating Center
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FE	Functional Exercise
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FHA	Federal Highway Administration
FHMO	Federal Hazard Mitigation Officer
FIA	Federal Insurance Administration
FLO	Fusion Liaison Officer
FMAP	Flood Mitigation Assistance Program
FMS	Federal Medical Station
FMT	Field Monitoring Team
FNARS	FEMA National Radio System
FNF	Fixed Nuclear Facility
FOC	FEMA Operations Center
FORSCOM	U.S. Army Forces Command
FPC-65	Federal Preparedness Circular 65: Federal Executive Branch COOP
FPC-66	Federal Preparedness Circular 66: Test, Training and Exercise (TT&E) Program for Continuity of Operations (COOP)

FRC	Federal Regional Center
FRCC	Farrow Road Command Center
FRERP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FRMAC	Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center
FSE	Full-Scale Exercise

G

GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative
GETS	Government Emergency Telephone Services
GIS	Geographic Information System
GSA	General Services Administration

H

HAB	Hostile Action Based
HAR	Highway Advisory Radio
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HAZUS	Hazards United States
HES	Hurricane Evacuation Study
HF	High Frequency
HHS	US Department of Health and Human Services
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HRSA	Health Resources and Services Administration
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
HSPD-5	Homeland Security Presidential Direction - 5
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
HURREVAC	Hurricane Evacuation program

I

IAW	In Accordance With
IAO	Individual Assistance Officer
IAP	Incident Action Plan
ICC	Interstate Commerce Commission
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Initial Contingency Staff
ICS	Incident Command System

ICW	In Conjunction With
IHP	Individuals and Households Program
IMT	Incident Management Team
IMAT	Incident Management Assist Teams
IP	Improvement Plan
IPAWS	Integrated Public Alert & Warning System

J

JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
JISCC	Joint Incident Site Communications Capability
JOC	Joint Operations Center
JTF-SC	Joint Task Force-South Carolina
JTTF	Joint Terrorism Task Force

K

KI	Potassium Iodide
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L

LAN	Local Area Network
LART	Large Animal Rescue Team
LEO	Law Enforcement Officer
LFA	Lead Federal Agency
LGR	Local Government Radio
LLR	Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation
LNO	Liaison Officer
LP	Local Primary Station (EAS)
LSA	Logistical Support Activity
LSA	Logistics Staging Area
LST	Landing Ship Tanks
LZ	Landing Zone

M

M&IE	Meals and Incidental Expenses
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MAS	Management Assembly Area
MERS	Mobile Emergency Response Support
MFTF	Mass Feeding Task Force
MHGS	Mobile Home Group Sites
MHz	Megahertz
MIC	Meteorologists in Charge
MMI	Modified Mercalli Intensity
MMO	Materials Management Office
MMRT	Midlands Medical Response Team
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPSSZ	Middleton Place-Summerville Seismic Zone
MRE	Meals Ready to Eat
MSA	Mutual Support Agreement
MSE	MERS Support Element
MSR	Main Supply Route

N

NARSC	National Animal Rescue and Shelter Coalition
NASAAEP	National Alliance of State Agriculture Animal Emergency Programs
NAWAS	National Warning System
NDMN	National Donations Management Network
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NEIC	National Earthquake Information Center
NEMIS	National Emergency Management Information System
NFIA	National Flood Insurance Act
NFIF	National Flood Insurance Fund
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NG	National Guard
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHC	National Hurricane Center
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NLSA	National Logistics Staging Area

NNRT	National Nurse Response Team
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPP	Nuclear Power Plant
NPSC	National Processing Service Centers
NSEP	National Security Emergency Preparedness
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRF-CIA	National Response Framework, Catastrophic Incident Annex
NRP	National Response Plan
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOC	National Operations Center
NPRT	National Pharmacy Response Team
NRF	National Response Framework
NUREG	NRC Regulatory Guide
NVOAD	National Volunteer Organizations Active in a Disaster
NVRT	National Veterinary Response Teams
NVS	National Veterinary Stockpile
NWS	National Weather Service

O

OA	Operational Area
OCR	Office of Collateral Responsibility
OEP	Occupant Emergency Plan
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
ORO	Off-site Response Organization
OPCON	Operating Condition
OPR	Office of Primary Responsibility
ORS	Office of Regulatory Staff
OSS	Operational Support Center
OSC	On-Scene Commander
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSTP	Office of Science and Technology Policy
OTAG	Office of the Adjutant General

P

PA	Public Assistance
PAC	Public Assistance Coordinator
PAD	Protective Action Decision
PAG	Protective Action Guide
PAMS	Public Assistance Management System
PAO	Public Assistance Officer
PAO	Public Affairs Officer
PAR	Protective Action Recommendation
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PDM	Pre-Disaster Mitigation
PFO	Principle Federal Officer
PFT	Permanent, Full-Time
PHS	U.S. Public Health Service
PICS	Post-Impact Comfort Stations
PIO	Public Information Officer
PIPS	Public Information Phone System
PMF	Probable Maximum Flood
PMP	Probable Maximum Precipitation
PNP	Private Non-Profit Organization
POC	Point of Contact
POD	Point of Debarkation
POD	Point of Distribution
POE	Point of Embarkation
POE	Point of Entry
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPQ	USDA APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine
PRD	Permanent Record Dosimeter
PSA	Clemson Public Service Activities/Public Service & Agriculture
PW	Project Worksheet

Q

QRS	Quick Response System
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R

RAC	Recovery Advisory Committee
rad	Radiation Absorbed Dose
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
RAPM	Recovery Action Planning Matrix
RC	Reception/Relocation Center
REM	Regional Emergency Manager
rem	Roentgen Equivalent Man
REP	Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program
RFC	Repetitive Flood Claims
RMAT	Regional Medical Assistance Teams
RNA	Rapid Needs Assessment
ROSC	Regional On-Scene Coordinator (SCDPH)
RPA	Request for Public Assistance
RPC	Repatriation Processing Center
RPSP	Clemson University Regulatory and Public Service Programs
RRCC	Regional Response Coordination Center
RRT	Rapid Response Team
RTF	Recovery Task Force

S

SA	Staging Area
SAADRA	Southern Agriculture Animal Disaster Response Alliance
SACC	Southern Area Coordination Center
SAD	State Active Duty
SAFE	State Animal Fund for Emergencies
SAR	Suspicious Activity Reporting
SAR	Search & Rescue
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SART	State Animal Response Team
SBA	Small Business Administration
SCACCA	SC Animal Care Control Association
SCAdmin	SC Department of Administration
SCANG	SC Air National Guard

SCARNG	SC Army National Guard
SCAV	SC Association of Veterinarians
SCDA	SC Department of Agriculture
SCDC	SC Department of Corrections
SCDES	SC Department of Environmental Services
SCDHHS	SC Department of Health & Human Services
SCDMH	SC Department of Mental Health
SCDMV	SC Department of Motor Vehicles
SCDNR	SC Department of Natural Resources
SCDOA	SC Department of Agriculture
SCDOC	SC Department of Commerce
SCDOE	SC Department of Education
SCDOI	SC Department of Insurance
SCDOT	SC Department of Transportation
SCDOT ELT	SCDOT Evacuation Liaison Team
SCDPH	SC Department of Public Health
SCDPS	SC Department of Public Safety
SCDSS	SC Department of Social Services
SCEIS	SC Enterprise Information System
SCEMD	SC Emergency Management Division
SCEOP	SC Emergency Operations Plan
SCESC	SC Employment Security Commission
SCETV	SC Educational Television Network
SCFBA	SC Food Bank Association
SCFC	SC Forestry Commission
SC FIG	SC Field Intelligence Group
SCHP	SC Highway Patrol
SCIEEx	SC Information Exchange
SCIIC	SC Intelligence and Information Center
SCIRP	State Catastrophic Incident Response Plan
SCLLR	SC Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation
SCNG	SC National Guard
SCOEO	SC Office of Economic Opportunity

SCORERP	SC Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan
SCPPP	SC Probation, Parole and Pardon Services
SCPRT	SC Parks, Recreation and Tourism
SCPPP	SC Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon
SCPRT	SC Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism
SCPSC	SC Public Service Commission
SCSHFDA	SC State Housing Finance and Development Authority
SCTF-1	SC Urban Search & Rescue Team
SCTOP	SC Terrorism Operations Plan
SCTREP	SC Standard Technical Radiological Operating Procedures
SCTRERP	South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan
SCVOAD	SC Volunteer Organizations Active in a Disaster
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SEOP	State Emergency Operations Plan
SERT	State Emergency Response Team
SFAA	State Fiscal Accountability Authority
SHEP	State Highway Emergency Program
SHMO	State Hazard Mitigation Officer
SHMP	State Hazard Mitigation Plan
SLED	SC Law Enforcement Division
SLEMAP	State Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan
SLOSH	Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes
SMNS	Special Medical Needs Shelter
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOSC	DES State On-Scene Coordinator
SRD	Self-Reading Dosimeters
SRL	Severe Repetitive Loss
SSA	U.S. Social Security Administration
SSP	Site Specific Plan
SWP	State Warning Point

T

TAG-SC	The Adjutant General of SC
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TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
TAT	Technical Assistance Team
TBP	To Be Published
TC	Transportation Coordinator
TCL	Target Capability List
TCP	Traffic Control Point
TDFM	Travel Demand Forecast System
TEDE	Total Effective Dose Equivalent
TFCS	U.S. Treasury Financial Communication System
TIA	Terrorism Incident Annexes
TLC	Territorial Logistics Center
TSA	The Salvation Army
TSC	Technical Support Center
TSP	Telecommunications Priority
TT&E	Test, Training and Exercises
TTX	Tabletop Exercise

U

UC	Unified Command
US&R	Urban Search and Rescue team
USB	Universal Serial Bus (flash drive/memory stick)
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USCIS	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDA APHIS	U.S. Department of Agriculture; Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USNG	U.S. National Grid system
USNORTHCOM	U.S. Northern Command
UTL	Universal Task List
UWASC	United Way Association of South Carolina

V

VA	Veterans Administration
VDCT	Volunteers and Donation Coordination Team
VFW	Veterans of Foreign Wars
VLO	Veterinary Liaison Officers
VMAT	Veterinary Medical Assistance Team
VOAD	Volunteer Organizations Active in a Disaster
VOLTAG	Voluntary Technical Assistance Group
VRC	Veterinary Response Corps
VS	USDA APHIS Veterinary Service

W

WCM	Warning Coordination Meteorologist
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WP	Warning Point
WS	USDA APHIS Wildlife Services

X**Y****Z**

II. GLOSSARY

Access and Functional Needs – Those actions, services, accommodations, and programmatic, architectural, and communication modifications that a covered entity must undertake or provide to afford individuals with disabilities a full and equal opportunity to use and enjoy programs, services, activities, goods, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations in the most integrated setting, in light of the exigent circumstances of the emergency and the legal obligation to undertake advance planning and prepare to meet the disability-related needs of individuals who have disabilities as defined by the ADA Amendments Act of 2008, P.L. 110-325, and those associated with them. Access and functional needs may include modifications to programs, policies, procedures, architecture, equipment, services, supplies, and communication methods. Examples of —access and functional needs services may include a reasonable modification of a policy, practice, or procedure or the provision of auxiliary aids and services to achieve effective communication, such as: (1) an exception for service animals in an emergency shelter where there is a no pets policy; (2) the provision of way-finding assistance to someone who is blind to orient to new surroundings; (3) the provision of transferring and toileting assistance to an individual with a mobility disability; and (4) the provision of an interpreter to someone who is deaf and seeks to fill out paperwork for public benefits.

Access Control Point – Specific locations where law enforcement officials prevent entry into restricted areas.

Acute Exposure – an exposure to radiation that occurs over a short period of time, usually less than one hour.

Activation - 1. A process by which a facility or organization is brought up to emergency mode from a normal mode of operation. Activation is completed when the facility or organization is ready to carry out full emergency operations. 2. When a plan has been implemented, whether in whole or in part.

Advance Team - The Emergency Personnel assigned to proceed to the continuation/alternate site to initially prepare the facility for continued operations.

Advisory Team – An emergency response group within the Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee tasked with providing protective action recommendations to State and local governments on behalf of its member agencies.

Aerial Measuring System – A Department of Energy asset consisting of an integrated remote sensing capability for rapidly determining radiological and ecological conditions of large areas of the environment.

After-Action Meeting – A meeting to present the AAR to participating entities in order to solicit feedback and make necessary changes.

After Action Report - A document intended to capture observations of an exercise and make recommendations for post-exercise improvements. The final AAR and Improvement Plan (IP) are printed and distributed jointly as a single AAR/IP following an exercise.

After- Action Report Improvement Plan - The main product of the Evaluation and Improvement Planning process. The After-Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP) has two components: an After-Action Report (AAR), which captures observations of an exercise and makes recommendations for post-exercise improvements; and an Improvement Plan (IP), which identifies specific corrective actions, assigns them to responsible parties, and establishes targets for their completion.

Aftershocks - Earthquakes that follow the largest shock of an earthquake sequence. They are usually smaller than the main shock.

Agencies - State Executive Branch departments, agencies, and independent organizations.

Agency Head - The highest-ranking official of the primary occupant agency or a successor or designee selected by the official.

Alternate Communications - Communication methods that provide the capability to perform essential department or office functions until normal operations can be resumed.

Alternate Database/Records Access - The safekeeping of vital resources, facilities, and records, and the ability to access such resources in the event that the COOP plan is put into effect.

Alternate Emergency Operations Center – 1. A site located away from the primary EOC from which civil government officials can exercise direction and control in an emergency or disaster. 2. An emergency operations center outside the emergency planning zone to which an emergency response organization may relocate if they must evacuate the “home emergency operations center” due to possible radioactive exposure.

Alternate Facility - A location, other than the normal facility, used to carry out essential functions in a COOP situation.

Alert System – The hardware system(s) used to get the attention of the public within the plume exposure emergency planning zone.

Amplitude - The rise above or drop below the ambient water level as read on a tide gauge.

Arrival Time - Time of arrival at a particular location.

Assessment - The act of assessing; appraisal.

Automated Data Processing Equipment - Equipment that performs data processing largely through automatic means.

Background Radiation – The level of naturally occurring radiation in the environment. Sources include air, water, soil, potassium 40 in the body and cosmic radiation from the sun.

Backup - The practice of copying information, regardless of the media (paper, microfilm, audio or video tape, computer disks, etc.), to provide a duplicate copy.

Berm - A nearly horizontal step in the sloping profile of an embankment dam. Also a step in a rock or earth cut.

Breach - An opening through a dam that allows the uncontrolled draining of a reservoir. A controlled breach is a constructed opening. An uncontrolled breach is an unintentional opening caused by discharge from the reservoir. A breach is generally associated with the partial or total failure of the dam.

Buffer Zone – An area adjacent to a restricted zone to which residents may return but for which protective measures are recommended to minimize exposure to radiation.

Calibration – The check or correction of the accuracy of a measuring instrument to ensure proper operational characteristics.

Check Source – A radioisotope with a known, relatively fixed activity level used to determine the responsiveness of survey instruments.

Chemical Transportation Emergency Center - A public service of the American Chemistry Council located in Washington, DC which provides immediate advice for emergency personnel at the scene of an accident or spill.

Chronic Exposure – Exposure to small doses of radiation over an extended period of time.

Civil Disturbance - A civil unrest activity such as a demonstration, riot, or strike that disrupts a community and requires intervention to maintain public safety.

Cofferdam - A temporary structure enclosing all or part of the construction area that construction can proceed in the dry. A diversion cofferdam diverts a stream into a pipe, channel, tunnel, or other watercourse.

Collateral Damage - Injury to personnel or damage to facilities that are not the primary target of attack.

Committed Dose – The dose that will be received over a period of 50-years from the ingestion or inhalation of a particular quantity of a radionuclide or a specific mix of radionuclides.

Committed Dose Equivalent – The dose equivalent to organs or tissues of reference that will be received from an intake of radioactive material by an individual during a 50-year period following ingestion.

Committed Effective Dose Equivalent – The sum of the 50-year committed doses to individual organs from inhalation (or ingestion) of radionuclides, where the individual organ doses have been weighted so that the associated risk of fatal cancer can be added

to the risk of fatal cancer from whole body dose.

Comprehensive EAP Exercise - An in depth exercise of an EAP that involves the interaction of the dam owner with the State and local Emergency Management Agencies in a stressful environment with time constraints. Functional and Full-Scale EAP exercises are considered comprehensive EAP exercises.

Conglomerate - The combination of a risk area and associated host areas.

Contaminated – The condition resulting from the adhesion of radioactive particulates to the surface of structures, areas, objects or personnel.

Contaminated Injured Individuals – Individuals who are (1) contaminated with radioactive material that cannot be removed by the simple methods described in NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP 1, Evaluation Criteria J.12 and K.5.b. or (2) contaminated and otherwise physically injured individuals exposed to high levels of radiation may be injured but not contaminated.

Contamination – Refers to radioactive materials not in their intended containers. Whether the contamination is considered “fixed” or “loose” depends on the degree of effort required to unfix or remove the contamination from surface.

Continuity Facility - Also known as an alternate location, other than the normal facility, used to carry out essential functions in a COOP situation as defined in Federal Continuity Directive – 1.

Consequence Management – Consequence management refers to the measures taken to manage the physical effects of the crisis. This may include evacuation of populations, loss of utility and/or essential services, and recovery from the crisis event.

Continuity of Government - Plans and measures taken -in the event of an emergency or disaster to ensure the continuity of essential functions of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government to ensure the capacity to maintain an enduring constitutional government.

Continuity of Operations - The activities of individual departments and agencies and their sub-components to ensure they can continue to perform their essential functions in the event of an emergency, disaster, or disruption of the chain of command. This includes plans and procedures delineating essential functions; specify succession to office and the emergency delegation of authority; provide for the safekeeping of vital records and databases; identify alternate operating facilities; provide for interoperable communications; and validate the capability through tests, training, and exercises.

Continuity of Operations Plan - A plan that provides for the continuity of essential functions of an organization in the event an emergency prevents occupancy of its primary building.

Core Capabilities List - Specific Federal, State, local, and tribal expected capabilities and

levels of capability needed to perform and accomplish Homeland Security tasks as established by the Department of Homeland Security's Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness (DHS/SLGCP).

Counter-Terrorism - Plans or actions to prevent against, preparation for, respond to, and conduct crisis management of acts of terrorism.

Crisis Management – Measures to identify, acquire and employ resources to anticipate, prevent, and/or mitigate a threat; to include the forensic work to identify the adversary.

Critical Infrastructure - Those systems and assets so vital to the Nation that their incapacity or destruction would have a debilitating impact on national security, national economic security, and/or national public health or safety.

Critical Infrastructure Protection - Risk management actions intended to prevent a threat from attempting to, or succeeding at, destroying or incapacitating critical infrastructures.

Crest - The high-point, peak or top of a wave.

Cross-Training - Training to familiarize personnel with duties of positions that are not their own. This is especially important for individuals whose positions are named in an order of succession or to whom an authority may be delegated in the event of a position vacancy.

Crosswalk - A crosswalk relates categories from one classification system to categories in another classification system.

Cumulative Dose (radiation) – The total dose resulting from repeated exposure to radiation of the same body region or of the whole body.

Dam - Any artificial barrier, together with interrelated works, including but not limited to dams, levees, dikes or floodwalls for the impoundment or diversion of water or other fluids where failure may cause danger to life or property.

Dam Failure - Catastrophic type of failure characterized by the sudden, rapid, and uncontrolled release of impounded water or the likelihood of such an uncontrolled release.

Dam Failure Classification Level (Note - Terms may vary by facility/dam owner):

High Flow- indicates that flooding is occurring on the river system, but there is no apparent threat to the integrity of the dam. This level is used by the dam owner to convey to outside agencies that downstream areas may be affected by the dam's release.

Non-Failure- appropriate for an event at a dam that will not, by itself, lead

to a dam failure, but requires investigation and notification of internal and/or external personnel.

Potential Failure- indicates that conditions are developing at the dam that could lead to a dam failure. Potential Failure should convey that time is available for analyses, decisions, and actions before the dam could fail. A failure may occur, but predetermined response actions may moderate or alleviate failure.

Imminent Failure- indicates that time has run out, and the dam has failed, is failing, or is about to fail. Imminent Failure typically involves a continuing and progressive loss of material from the dam. For the purposes of evacuation, emergency management authorities.

Decay (radioactive) – The decrease in the radiation intensity of any radioactive material with respect to time.

Decontamination – 1. The reduction or removal of contaminating chemical or radioactive material from a structure, area, object or person. 2. The process of making any person, object or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralization, making harmless or removing chemical or biological agents or by removing radioactive material clinging to or around it.

Delegation of Authority - Specifies who is authorized to act on behalf of the leadership and other key officials for specific purposes.

Derived Intervention Level – Concentration derived from the intervention level of dose at which the Food and Drug Administration recommends consideration of protective measures.

Derived Response Level – The calculated concentration of a particular radionuclide in a particular medium (e.g., food) that will produce a dose equal to a protective action guide (PAG).

Devolution - The capability to transfer statutory authority and responsibility for essential functions from an agency's primary operating staff and facilities to other employees and facilities, and to sustain that operational capability for an extended period.

Direct-Reading Dosimeter – A small ionization detection instrument that indicates radiation exposure directly.

Disaster - An occurrence of a natural catastrophe, technological accident, or human-caused event that has resulted in severe property damage, deaths, and/or multiple injuries.

Disaster Case Management - A time-limited process by which a skilled helper (disaster case manager) partners with a disaster affected individual or family (client) in order to achieve realistic goals for recovery following a disaster.

Disaster Categories -

Emergency - As defined by Section 25-1-430, SC Code of Laws, an emergency is an actual or threatened enemy attack, sabotage, conflagration, flood, storm, epidemic, earthquake, riot, or other public calamity. Section 25-1-440, SC Code of Laws authorizes the Governor to declare emergencies for all or part of the state and to utilize all available resources of state government to respond to the emergency. At the Federal level, an emergency is defined by Title V of P.L. 93-288, Section 102(1), as any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, federal assistance is needed to supplement state and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety. Title V includes authority for the President to direct federal agencies to provide emergency assistance to save lives and protect property and public health and safety for emergencies other than natural disasters. Under Title V, the President may direct the provision of emergency assistance either at the request of a Governor (Section 501(a)) or upon determination by the President that an emergency exists for which the primary responsibility for response rests with the United State (501(b)).

Major Disaster - As defined by Federal Public Law. 93-288 (Stafford Act), 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.

Catastrophic Disaster - A catastrophic incident, as defined by the National Response Framework, is any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism that produces extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, and disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, and government functions. A catastrophic incident may result in sustained national impacts over a prolonged period of time, and interrupt public and private operations, emergency services, and infrastructure to such a significant extent that national security is threatened. Such an event would immediately exceed resources normally available in state, local, tribal and private sectors and therefore urgently require federal/national assistance.

Disaster Medical Assistance Team - A regional group of volunteer medical professionals and support personnel with the ability to quickly move into a disaster area and provide medical care.

Disaster Mortuary Operational Readiness Team - A regional group of volunteer medical professionals and support personnel with the ability to quickly move into a disaster area and provide temporary morgue facilities, victim identification, and processing, preparation and disposition of remains.

Disaster Recovery - The methodical restoration and reconstitution of facilities, data, records, systems and equipment after a disruption to operations that has caused damage and/or destruction of these resources.

Disaster Recovery Center - A office or building or other location where various agencies are brought together to provide assistance to individuals who have been affected by a presidentially declared disaster.

Distribution - The process of delivering a commodity from convenient points to the customers.

Diversion Channel, Canal, Or Tunnel - A waterway used to divert water from its natural course. The term is generally applied to a temporary arrangement, e.g., to bypass water around a dam site during construction. "Channel" is normally used instead of "canal" when the waterway is short.

Drainage Area - The area that drains to a particular point on a river or stream.

Drawdown - The difference between a water level and a lower water level in a reservoir within a particular time. Used as a verb, it is the lowering of the water surface.

Drive-Away Kit - A kit prepared by, and for, an individual who expects to deploy to an alternate location during an emergency. It contains items needed to minimally satisfy personal and professional needs during deployment.

Drill – A type of operations-based exercise that is a coordinated, supervised activity usually employed to test a single specific operation or function in a single agency. Drills are commonly used to provide training on new equipment, develop or test new policies or procedure, or practice and maintain current skills.

Drought - A condition of moisture deficit sufficient to have an adverse effect on vegetation, animals, and man over a sizeable area. Generally, this occurs when a region receives consistently below average precipitation.

Incipient Drought - A threat of a drought as demonstrated by drought indices.

Moderate Drought - An increasing threat of a drought as demonstrated by drought indices.

Severe Drought - A drought that has increased to severe levels as demonstrated by drought indices. This phase must be verified utilizing data, forecasts, and outlooks from various agencies. A drought of this severity normally requires an official declaration by the Department of Natural Resources, and includes water withdrawals and use restrictions.

Extreme Drought - A drought that has increased to extreme levels as demonstrated by drought indices.

Dose – The quantity of energy absorbed from ionization per unit mass of tissue.

Dose Equivalent – 1. A term used to express the amount of effective radiation when modifying factors have been considered. 2. The product of absorbed dose multiplied by a quality factor multiplied by a distribution factor and expressed in rem; (3) the product of the absorbed dose in rad, a quality factor related to the biological effectiveness of the radiation involved and any other modifying factors.

Dose Limits For Emergency Workers – The allowable accumulated dose during the entire period of the emergency.

Dose Rate – The radiation dose delivered per unit time

Dosimeter – A portable device such as a thermoluminescent film badge or direct reading ionization chamber used for measuring and registering the total accumulated exposure to ionizing radiation

Dosimetry – The measurement of radiation doses. It applies to both the devices used (dosimeters) and to the techniques.

Dosimetry Redistribution – The plan by which dosimetry equipment from unaffected counties will be distributed to counties impacted by an actual NPP emergency.

Earthquake - The sudden, sometimes violent movement of the earth's surface (and ocean floor) from the release of energy in the earth's crust. Earthquakes are often caused by slip along a sloping fault where the rock above the fault moves downward relative to the rock below. The most common type of earthquake source of damaging tsunamis is the 'thrust' earthquake, caused by slip along a gently sloping fault where the rock above the fault is pushed upward relative to the rock below.

Effective Dose Equivalent – the sum of the products of the dose equivalent to each organ on a weighting factor, where the weighting factor is the ratio of the risks of mortality from delayed health effects arising from irradiation of a particular organ or tissue by the total risk of mortality from delayed health effects when the whole body is irradiated uniformly to the same dose.

Emergency Action Plan - A plan of action to be taken to reduce the potential for property damage and loss of life due to an emergency or disaster.

Emergency Alert System - A system of radio and television stations responsible for providing official government instructions to the public (formerly Emergency Broadcast System).

Emergency Classification Level – Classifications used by the licensee to classify incidents. The four ECLs are Notification of Unusual event (NOUE), ALERT, Site Area Emergency (SAE), and General Emergency (GE).

Emergency Coordinator - The key senior official appointed within an organizational element or higher, who serves as the coordinator for all National Response Plan and Incident Management System COOP-related matters.

Emergency Information - Material designed to improve public knowledge or understanding of an emergency.

Emergency Instructions - Information provided to the general public during an emergency pertaining to recommendations for actions such as evacuation and sheltering.

Emergency Management - The organized analysis, planning, decision making, assignment and coordination of available resources to the mitigation of, preparedness for, response to and recovery from emergencies of any kind, whether from acts of aggression, technological or natural sources.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact: - A congressionally ratified organization that provides form and structure to interstate mutual aid. Through EMAC, a disaster-affected State can request and receive assistance from other member States quickly and efficiently, resolving two key issues upfront: liability and reimbursement.

Emergency News Center – A facility staffed by PIOs from multiple emergency response organizations for the purpose of providing a designated point of contact with the news media and to facilitate exchange and coordination of information dissemination to the public. This type of facility is also referred to as a Public Information Center, a Public Affairs Center, a Media Center, or a Joint Information Center.

Emergency Operating Records - Records that support the execution of an agency's essential functions.

Emergency Operating Procedures - Procedures that provide guidance for emergency situations and generally include personnel safety and evacuation procedures.

Emergency Operations Center - The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, tribal, city, county), or by some combination thereof.

Emergency Operations Facility – A facility that is the primary base of emergency operations for the licensee in a radiological incident.

Emergency Operations Plan - An ongoing plan for responding to a wide variety of potential hazard. An EOP describes how people and property will be protected; details who is responsible for carrying out specific actions; identifies the personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available; and outlines how all actions will be coordinated.

Emergency Personnel - Additional principals and staff members of the Emergency Relocation Group (ERG) in the follow on element to supplement the ICS in the operations and management of the ERS/AEOC and responsible for the execution of the organization's essential functions. Initial Contingency Staff plus Emergency Personnel constitute a complete ERG.

Emergency Planning Zone – a geographic area surrounding a commercial nuclear power plant for which emergency planning is needed to ensure that prompt and effective actions can be taken by offsite response organizations to protect the public health and safety in the event of a radiological accident. The plume pathway EPZ is approximately 10 miles in radius, while the ingestion pathway EPZ has a radius of approximately 50 miles.

Emergency Protective Actions – Protective actions to isolate food to prevent its introduction into commerce and to determine whether condemnation or other disposition is appropriate.

Emergency Relocation Group - Pre-designated principals and staff who will move to an Emergency Relocation Site (ERS) to continue essential functions in the event the Pine Ridge Facility is threatened or incapacitated. The ERG immediately deploy to an Emergency Relocation Site (ERS) upon receiving a COOP warning or activation. These individuals initiate actions at the ERS to provide direction and control to the AEOC, identify and prepare the ERS, and prepare for the arrival for the main body of Emergency Personnel (EP). The Initial Contingency Staff plus Emergency Personnel constitute a complete ERG.

Emergency Relocation Site - The alternate facility to which where all or designated employees will report for work if required to move from the primary facility.

Emergency Support Function - ESFs provide the structure for coordinating State interagency support for a State response to an incident. They are mechanisms for grouping functions most frequently used to provide State support to Counties and State-to-State support, both for declared disaster and emergencies under the Stafford Act and for non-Stafford Act incident.

Emergency Worker – Individual who has an essential mission to protect the health and safety of the public who would be exposed to ionizing radiation from the plume or from its deposition. Some examples of emergency workers are radiation monitoring personnel; traffic control personnel; fire and rescue personnel including ambulance crews, medical facilities personnel, emergency operations center personnel, personnel carrying out route

alerting procedures; and essential services or utility personnel and evacuation vehicle (e.g., bus, van, etc.) drivers. Note that evacuation vehicle drivers who will be transporting individuals or groups out of the emergency planning zone and who are not expected to return to the emergency planning zone are not considered “Emergency Workers.”

Enduring Constitutional Government - Cooperative effort among the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches of government, coordinated by the Governor, to preserve the capability to execute constitutional responsibilities in a catastrophic emergency.

Energy Management - The technology involving the analysis of energy use resulting in appropriate techniques and methods to ensure more efficient utilization of energy resources.

Environmental Protection Agency 400 – EPA 400-R-92-001 is the revision to EPA 520/1-75-001-A and is entitled “Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents” published by the US Environmental Protection Agency in May 1992. This manual has since been updated by the EPA’s Interim PAG Manual, “Protective Action Guides and Planning Guidance for Radiological Incidents,” published in 2013.

Epicenter - The location of the earth’s surface that lies directly above the focus of an earthquake.

Erosion - The wearing away of a surface (bank, streambed, embankment, or other surface) by floods, waves, wind, or any other natural process.

Essential Functions - Essential functions are those functions that enable emergency response agencies to provide vital services, exercise civil authority, maintain the safety and well-being of the general populace, and sustain the industrial/economic base during an emergency.

Essential Resources - Resources that support the government's ability to provide vital services, exercise civil authority, maintain the safety and well-being of the general populace, and sustain the industrial/economic base in an emergency.

Evacuation – The organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of a population from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas.

Evacuation Time Estimate – An estimate, contained in emergency plans/procedures, of the time that would be required to evacuate general and persons with disabilities and access/functional needs within the plume pathway emergency planning zone under emergency conditions.

Evacuee Assistance Center - A defined location which will provide evacuees a single point of entry to recovery services and where evacuees can apply for and receive services. A place where evacuees can get accurate, timely information on recovery efforts and activities.

Exclusion Area – The area surrounding a nuclear reactor in which the facility operator has the authority to determine all activities including exclusion or removal of personnel and property from the area. A specific area off limits (expressed in miles) from a nuclear power plant.

Executive Agent - An individual delegated authority by a superior to act on behalf of the superior in the event of an emergency or specific situations. An Executive Agent may be limited to providing only administration and support or coordinating common functions, or authority, direction, and control over specified resources for specified purposes.

Exercise - An instrument to train for, assess, practice, and improve performance in prevention, protection, response, and recovery capabilities in a risk-free environment. Exercises can be used for: testing and validating policies, plans, procedures, training, equipment, and interagency agreements; clarifying and training personnel in roles and responsibilities; improving interagency coordination and communications; identifying gaps in resources; improving individual performance; and identifying opportunities for improvement.

Exercise Program - Program that exercises a plan (thus ensuring its viability) by cycling through increasingly complex types of exercises culminating in Full-Scale Exercises.

Exposure – The absorption of radiation or ingestion of a radionuclide.

Exposure Rate – The amount of gamma radiation that an individual would receive in one hour as measured in air (typically expressed in units of microrem per hour, millirem per hour or rem per hour).

Extent of Play Agreement – A document negotiated during the exercise planning process that customized the default performance expectations found in the Assessment Area Demonstration Criteria. The Extent of Play Agreement may include identification of the Demonstration Criteria that will or will not be evaluated during the exercise, entities responsible for demonstrating specific criteria, equipment (including vehicles to be used); personnel to be deployed, facilities to be activated, etc.

Failure mode - A process for dam failure resulting from an existing inadequacy or defect related to a natural foundation condition in the dam or appurtenant structures design, the construction, the materials incorporated, the operations and maintenance, or aging process which can lead to an uncontrolled release of the reservoir.

Family Support Planning - Efforts, such as emergency contact information, counseling, and daycare services, designed to ensure an agency takes care of an employee's and/or his or her family's needs following an event.

Federal Coordinating Officer - The Federal official appointed by the President upon declaration of a major disaster or emergency under Public Law 93-288 to coordinate the overall Federal response.

Federal Disaster Assistance - Aid to disaster victims or state and local governments by federal agencies under provisions of the Robert T. Stafford Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 (PL 93-288) as amended.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission - The primary federal agency which regulates non-state hydroelectric dams in SC and across the nation, and requires utilities or owners to ensure revision and distribution of Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) every five years or as needed. FERC ensures dam safety readiness through testing during regularly scheduled drills.

Flood - A temporary rise in water surface elevation resulting in inundation of areas not normally covered by water.

Field Monitoring Team – Includes groups used to detect and monitor radiation in the environment (e.g., measuring the concentration of radiation in the air, water, vegetation, soil, etc.).

Film Badge – a photographic film packet to be carried by personnel, usually in the form of a badge, used for measuring and permanently recording gamma ray dosage. A thermoluminescent dosimeter (TLD) is a type of film badge.

Fixed Nuclear Facility – a stationary nuclear installation that uses or produces radioactive materials in its normal operations. Fixed nuclear facilities include commercial nuclear power plants and other fixed facilities.

Fixed Contamination – contamination that remains after loose contamination has been removed by decontamination.

Flood Plain - An area adjoining a body of water or natural stream that may be covered by floodwater. Also, the downstream area that would be inundated or otherwise affected by the failure of a dam or by large flood flows.

Flood Storage - The retention of water or delay of runoff either by planned operation, as in a reservoir, or by temporary filling of overflow areas, as in the progression of a flood wave through a natural stream channel.

Focus - The point within the earth at which rupture commences and the earthquake originates.

Forward Emergency Operations Center –A temporary emergency operations center established near the site of the event at the time of an incident.

Full Participation Exercise – Refers to each organization demonstrating all of the emergency phase capabilities outlined in its plans, including facility and field-based functions.

Full-Scale Exercise - A multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional operations-based exercise involving actual deployment of resources in a coordinated response as if a real incident had

occurred. A full-scale exercise tests many components of one or more capabilities within emergency response and recovery, and is typically used to assess plans and procedure under crisis conditions, and assess coordinated response under crisis conditions. Characteristics of an FSE include mobilized units, personnel, and equipment; a stressful, realistic environment; and scripted exercise scenarios.

Functional Exercise – A single- or multi-agency operations-based exercise designed to evaluate capabilities and multiple functions using a simulated response. Characteristics of a functional exercise include simulated deployment of resources and personnel, rapid problem solving, and a highly stressful environment.

Game - A type of discussion-based exercise that simulates operations that often involve two or more teams, usually in a competitive environment, using rules, data, and procedures designed to depict an actual or assumed real-life situation.

Ground Motion - Vibration and shaking of the ground during an earthquake is the most far-reaching effect and causes the most damage to building infrastructures, lifelines, etc.

Guidance Memorandum – A Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) document which sets forth policies and procedures related to Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) regulations or general agency policies and which provides clarification and interpretation of other REP guidance documents (e.g., 44 CFR 350 and NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1).

Hazard - Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome. Hazards may be further differentiated as:

Natural Hazards - Hazard related to weather patterns and/or physical characteristics of an area. Often natural hazards occur repeatedly in the same geographical locations.

Technological Hazards - Hazards that originate from technological or industrial accidents, infrastructure failures, or certain human activities.

Hazard Potential Classification - A system that categorizes dams according to the degree of adverse incremental consequences of a failure or miss-operation of the dam. The hazard potential classification does not reflect in any way on the current condition of the dam (i.e., safety, structural integrity, flood routing capacity).

Hazard Mitigation - Any action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards. The term is sometimes used in a stricter sense to mean cost-effective measures to reduce the potential for damage to a facility or facilities from a disaster or incident.

Hazardous Material - Any substance or material that, when involved in an accident and released in sufficient quantities, poses a risk to people's health, safety, and/or property. These substances and materials include explosives, radioactive materials, flammable

liquids or solids, combustible liquids or solids, poisons, oxidizers, toxins, and corrosive materials.

Hazus – FEMA’s standardized Geographic Information System (GIS) based loss estimation tool to estimate potential losses from earthquakes, wind, and flood.

Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program - A capabilities- and performance-based exercise program that provides standardized policy, doctrine, and terminology for the design, development, conduct, and evaluation of homeland security exercises.

Host Area - A specified area relatively unlikely to experience direct effects of a hazard or an area designated for evacuees following a major event.

Host County – Any county that provides reception and mass care for evacuees from risk counties exposed to radiological releases.

Hostile Action Based – An act toward a nuclear power plant or its personnel that includes the use of violent force to destroy equipment, take hostages, and/or intimidate the licensee to achieve an end. This includes attack by air, land, or water using guns, explosives, projectiles, vehicles, or other devices used to deliver destructive force.

Ingestion Exposure Pathway – A geographic area approximately 50 miles in radius surrounding a commercial nuclear power plant, in which it has been estimated that the health and safety of the general public could be adversely affected through the ingestion of water or food, which has been contaminated through exposure to radiation primarily from the deposition of radioisotopes after a radiological accident.

Improvement Plan - Identifies specific corrective actions, assigns them to responsible parties, and establishes targets for their completion.

Incident – An occurrence, natural or human-caused, that requires a response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, civil unrest, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.

Incident Action Plan - A document outlining the control objectives, operational period objectives, and response strategy defined by incident command during response planning.

Incident Command – The Incident Command System organizational element responsible for overall management of the incident and consisting of the Incident Commander (either single or unified command structure) and any assigned supporting staff.

Incident Commander – The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources. The Incident Commander has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident

operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Command Post – The field location where the primary functions are performed. The Incident Command Post may be co-located with the Incident Base or other incident facilities.

Incident Command System - A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. The Incident Command System is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. ICS is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

Incident Management Assist Teams - Teams of full time, specialized employees at the Federal and FEMA regional-levels concentrated on disaster and emergency response missions.

Incident Objectives – Statements of guidance and direction needed to select appropriate strategy(s) and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow strategic and tactical alternatives.

Initial Contingency Staff Emergency Relocation Group - The key principals and staff members of the Emergency Relocation Group responsible for the execution of essential functions. Initial Contingency Staff plus Emergency Personnel constitute a complete ERG.

Institutionalized Individuals – Individuals who reside in institutions, such as nursing homes or correctional facilities, who may need to depend on others for assistance with protective actions. Institutionalized individuals may or may not have disabilities and access/functional needs.

Intensity - A number (written as a Roman numeral) describing the severity of an earthquake in terms of its effects on the earth's surface and on humans and their structures. The best-known method for expressing intensity is the Modified Mercalli Scale.

Interagency Agreements - A written agreement entered into between agencies that require specific goods or services to be furnished or tasks to be accomplished by one agency in support of the other.

Interim Housing - Individual/family long-term shelter provided by the government. Types of interim housing include cruise ships, hotels, motels, direct lease, public housing, and emergency group sites (i.e. travel trailers).

Interoperability - The ability of systems, personnel, or agencies to provide services to and accept services from other systems, personnel, or agencies and to use the services so exchanged to enable them to operate effectively together.

Inundation - The depth, relative to a stated reference level, to which a particular location is covered by water.

Inundation Area - An area projected to be or that is flooded with water.

Inundation Map - A map showing areas that would be affected by flooding from releases from a dam's reservoir.

Ionizing Radiation – Any radiation that displaces electrons from atoms or molecules, thereby producing ions. Alpha, beta and gamma radiation are examples. Ionizing radiation may damage skin and tissue.

Irradiation – Exposure to radiation.

Isoseismal - A contour or lines on a map representing points of equal intensity for a particular earthquake

Joint Field Office - A temporary multiagency coordination center established at the incident site to provide a central location for coordination of federal, state, local, tribal, non-governmental, and private-sector organizations with primary responsibility for incident oversight, direction, or assistance to effectively coordinate protection, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions.

Joint Information Center - A facility established to coordinate critical emergency information, crisis communications, and public affairs functions. The Joint Information Center is the central point of contact for all news media. The Public Information Officer may activate the JIC to better manage external communication. This type of facility is also referred to as a Public Information Center, a Public Affairs Center, a Media Center, or an Emergency News Center.

Joint Information System – A structure that integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, accurate, accessible, timely, and complete information during crisis or incident operations. The mission of the Joint Information System is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the Incident Commander (IC); advising the IC concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.

Jurisdiction – A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., Federal, State, tribal, local boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health, school).

Liaison – A form of communication for establishing and maintaining mutual understanding and cooperation.

Liaison Officer - A member of the Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies or organizations assisting at an incident.

Leakage - Uncontrolled loss of water from a dam by flow through a hole or crack.

Legal and Financial Records - Records needed to protect the legal and financial rights of the Government and of the persons affected by its actions.

Level 1 Finding (previously ARCA) – An observed or identified inadequacy of organizational performance in an exercise that is not considered, by itself, to adversely impact public health and safety. Correction of a Level 1 Finding is verified before or during the next biennial exercise at that site.

Level 2 Finding (previously Deficiency) – An observed or identified inadequacy of organizational performance in an exercise that could cause a finding that offsite emergency preparedness is not adequate to provide reasonable assurance that appropriate protective measures can be taken in the event of a radiological emergency to protect the health and safety of the public living in the vicinity of a nuclear power plant. Level 2 Findings must be corrected within 120 days of the exercise.

Licensee – the utility or organization that has applied for or has received from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (1) a license to construct or operate a commercial nuclear power plant, (2) a possession-only license for a commercial nuclear power plant, with the exception of licensees that have received an NRC-approved exemption to 10 CFR § 50.54(q) requirements, (3) an early site permit for a commercial nuclear power plant, (4) a combined construction permit and operating license for a commercial nuclear power plant or (5) any other NRC license that is now or may become subject to requirements for offsite radiological emergency planning and preparedness activities.

Liquefaction - The ground temporarily loses its strength and behaves as a viscous fluid (similar to quicksand) rather than a solid.

Long-Term Recovery – Recovery actions and activities focused on redeveloping communities and restoring the economic viability of the disaster area(s).

Magnitude - A number that characterizes the relative size of an earthquake. It measures the total amount of energy released during an earthquake.

Mass Care – Actions taken to protect evacuees and other disaster victims from the effects of the disaster. Activities include providing temporary shelter, food, medical care, clothing, and other essential life support needs to the people who have been displaced because of a disaster or threatened disaster.

Memorandum of Understanding - A document describing a bilateral or multilateral agreement between parties. It expresses a convergence of will between the parties, indicating an intended common line of action.

Mission Critical Data - Information essential to supporting the execution of an agency's essential functions.

Mission Critical Systems - Data Processing equipment essential to supporting the execution of an agency's essential functions.

Mission Essential Functions - Essential functions are those functions that enable state emergency response agencies to provide vital services, exercise civil authority, maintain the safety and well-being of the general populace, and sustain the industrial/economic base during an emergency. Also known as “essential functions.”

Mitigation - Activities or actions to reduce the loss of life and property from natural and/or human-caused disasters by avoiding or lessening the impact of a disaster and providing value to the public by creating safer communities. Mitigation seeks to fix the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. These activities or actions, in most cases, will have a long-term sustained effect.

Mobile Command Post - A transportable command cell capable of exercising direction and control from a forward deployed location during an emergency.

Mobilization - The process of activating appropriate resources.

Monitoring - The procedure of locating and measuring contamination by the use of survey instruments capable of detecting and measuring the contaminant.

Multiagency Coordination Group - A group of administrators or executives, or their appointed representatives, who are typically authorized to commit agency resources and funds. A Multiagency Coordination (MAC) Group can provide coordinated decision-making and resource allocation among cooperating agencies, and may establish the priorities among incidents, harmonize agency policies, and provide strategic guidance and direction to support incident management activities. MAC Groups may also be known as policy groups, multiagency committees, emergency management committees, or as otherwise defined by the Multiagency Coordination System.

Multiagency Coordination System - A system that provides the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination. Multiagency Coordination Systems assist agencies and organizations responding to an incident. The elements of a MACS include facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications. Two of the most commonly used elements are Emergency Operations Centers and MAC Groups.

Multi-Year Training and Exercise Plan - A multi-year plan providing a mechanism for long-term coordination of training and exercise activities toward a school's preparedness goals. This plan describes the program's training and exercise priorities and associated

capabilities, and aids in employing the building-block approach for training and exercise activities.

Mutual Aid Agreement - The pre-arranged agreement between two or more public and/or private entities which cover methods and types of assistance available during an emergency when essential resources of one party are not adequate to meet the needs of a disaster or emergency. Financial aspects for post-disaster or post-emergency reimbursements may be incorporated into the agreement.

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

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration - A line office of the Department of Commerce and parent agency of the National Weather Service.

National Warning System - A nationwide, dedicated, voice warning network designed to provide the American population with information of an impending attack upon the United States.

National Weather Service - Under the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), of the Department of Commerce, the NWS is responsible for providing weather service to the Nation. It is charged with responsibility for observing and reporting the weather and with issuing forecasts and warnings of weather and floods in the interest of national safety and economy.

Notification - To inform appropriate individuals or organizations about an emergency condition.

Nuclear Power Plant - An electricity generating facility which uses a nuclear reactor as its power (heat) source.

NUREG 0654 –The guidance published jointly by the FEMA and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) entitled “Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants” which forms the basis for developing and exercising plans.

Occupant Emergency Plan - A short-term emergency response program that establishes procedures for safeguarding lives and property.

Off-Site – The area outside the NPP boundary within which federal, state and local governments are responsible for protection of the public.

On-Site – The area within the facility site boundary and within which the licensee is responsible for emergency response and nuclear safety.

Operational Area - Geographical areas within a larger area. The operational areas are based on infrastructure damage/barriers, easily recognized geographic features, political boundaries, and population.

Operational Area Transportation Entry and Re-Entry Point. Pre-identified location in an Operational Area where resources (equipment, supplies, personnel, etc.) will enter or be received and later deployed within the area.

Operational Condition - A system of levels that related to the level of readiness of the State Emergency Operation Center and the State Emergency Operations Team. These OPCONs increase on a scale from 3 to 1. Each OPCON level is declared when a pre-determined set of criteria has been met. OPCONs will not necessarily progress sequentially from 3 to 1. The OPCON placed in effect at any given time will be the appropriate one for existing conditions at the time.

Operating Condition Level 3 - The SEOC is at normal, day-to-day operations to include normal training and exercises.

Operating Condition Level 2 - An event or hazard poses a significant threat to South Carolina. The SEOC will be under “Partial Activation,” staffed by SCEMD personnel and key SERT agencies. Coordination of response at this level is done through ESFs.

Operating Condition Level 1 - Disaster or emergency situation in occurring or has occurred; emergency response operations on going. The SEOC will be at “Full Activation”. Coordination of response at this level is done through ESFs.

Operational Support Center (OSC) – A location on the NPP site where, in the event of an emergency, shift support personnel (e.g. auxiliary operators and technicians) other than those required and allowed in the control room will report for further orders and assignments.

Order of Succession - Provision for the assumption of senior agency offices during an emergency in the event that any of those officials are unavailable to execute their legal duties.

Originating Facility - The site of normal, day-to-day operations; the location where the employee usually goes to work.

Out-of-Sequence Demonstration – Demonstration of criteria not conducted in conjunction with the scenario timeline.

Partial Participation Exercise – Refers to each organization demonstrating all of the emergency phase capabilities outlined in its plan, excluding field activities.

Peak flow - The maximum instantaneous discharge that occurs during a flood. It is coincident with the peak of a flood hydrograph.

Period - The length of time between two successive wave peaks or troughs.

Persons with Disabilities and Access/Functional Needs - Individual(s) within a community that may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in one or more of the following functional areas: maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individual(s) in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities (sensory, motor skills, mental/emotional); who live in institutionalized settings; who are elderly; who are children; who are from diverse cultures; who have limited or no English-speaking proficiency; or who are transportation-disadvantaged.

Plume – Generally a gaseous atmospheric release from a nuclear power plant in an accident or emergency, which may contain radioactive noble gases and volatile solids.

Plume Exposure Pathway – 1. For planning purposes, the area within approximately a 10-mile radius of a commercial nuclear power plant site. 2. A term describing the means by which whole body radiation exposures occur as a result of immersion in a plume release.

Point Of Contact - The designated focal point for actions, coordination and information.

Portal Monitor – A radiation monitor consisting of several radiation detectors arranged in a fixed position within a frame that forms a passageway for individuals being monitored. Some portal monitors can be expanded to monitor vehicles, equipment, or large animals.

Potassium Iodide - A prophylactic compound commonly referred to as a radioprotective drug containing a stable (i.e., non-radioactive) form of iodide that can be used effectively to block the uptake of radioactive iodine by the thyroid gland in a human being.

Precautionary Protective Action – Any preventive or emergency protective actions implemented without the verification of radionuclide measurements by field monitoring or laboratory analysis.

Preparedness - A continuous cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating, and taking corrective action in an effort to ensure effective coordination during incident response. Within the National Incident Management System (NIMS), preparedness focuses on the following elements: planning, procedures and protocols, training and exercises, personnel qualification and certification, and equipment certification.

Prevention - Actions taken to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions taken to protect lives and property.

Preventive Protective Actions – Protective actions to prevent or reduce contamination of milk, food and drinking water such as covering water sources and providing dairy cows with stored feed. Preventive protective actions also include washing, brushing, scrubbing or peeling fruits and vegetables to remove surface contamination.

Principal Federal Official - The Federal official designated by the Secretary of Homeland

Security to act as his/her representative locally to oversee, coordinate, and execute the Secretary's incident management responsibilities under HSPD-5 for Incidents of National Significance.

Probable Maximum Flood - The flood that may be expected from the most severe combination of critical meteorological and hydrologic conditions that are reasonably possible in the drainage basin under study.

Probable Maximum Precipitation- The greatest theoretical amount of precipitation for a given duration that is physically possible over a given size storm area at a particular geographical location during a certain time of the year.

Projected Dose – The estimated or calculated amount of radiation dose to an individual from exposure to the plume and/or deposited materials, over a period of time, in the absence of protective action.

Protective Action – An action taken to avoid all or most of the exposure of humans or animals to radiation either immediately or in the aftermath of a radioactive release from a NPP. Protective actions may include such things as evacuating, sheltering-in-place, placing cattle on stored feed, or decontamination of human foods and animal feeds.

Protective Action Decision – Measures taken in anticipation of, or in response to, a release of radioactive material to the environment. The purpose of PADs is to provide dose savings by avoiding or minimizing the radiation exposure received by individuals, thereby minimizing the health risks resulting from radiation exposure. Sheltering and evacuation are the two PADs relied upon for limiting direct exposure of the general public within the plume exposure emergency planning zone. Preventive and emergency PADs are two categories of PADs relied upon for limiting exposure from contaminated food and water in the ingestion exposure emergency planning zone.

Protective Action Guide – The numeric projected doses of radiation to individuals which act as “trigger points” to initiate protective actions.

Protective Action Recommendation – Advice to the State on emergency measures it should consider in determining action for the public to take to avoid or reduce their exposure to radiation.

Protective Response – Implementation of a protective action including authority to request Federal assistance and to initiate other protective actions.

Public Information - Processes, procedures, and systems for communicating timely, accurate, and accessible information on an incident's cause, size, and current situation; resources committed; and other matters of general interest to the public, responders, and additional stakeholders (both directly affected and indirectly affected).

Public Information Phone System - Toll-free telephone system that provides disaster-related information to the public prior to, during, and after emergency situations.

Rad - Radiation absorbed dose, the basic unit of absorbed dose radiation.

Radiation – The propagation of energy through space and matter.

Radiation Absorbed Dose – A basic unit of absorbed dose of ionizing radiation. A radiological measure, (applicable to any form of ionizing radiation) of actual energy absorption to the human body.

Radiological Exposure Control – Actions taken to protect the general public, emergency workers, livestock, water or property from radiation.

Radionuclide – A radioactive isotope of a particular element.

Range of Reading Sticker – Indicates the acceptable range of readings that the radiological survey meter indicates when it is response-checked using a standard test source.

Rapid Response Team - Specialized teams that provide detailed damage assessment and human service assistance within a specific Emergency Support Function (ESF).

Rapidly Escalating Event – An incident that develops potential or actual severe core damage within a short time. Such an incident results in an initial declaration of or rapid escalation (within 30 minutes) to a Site Area Emergency or General Emergency.

Reasonable Assurance – A determination that State, local, Tribal and utility offsite plans and preparedness are adequate to protect public health and safety in the emergency planning areas of commercial nuclear power plants.

Reception/Relocation Center – A pre-designated facility located outside the plume exposure pathway emergency planning zone (at a minimum 15 miles from the nuclear power plant) at which the evacuated public can register, receive radiation monitoring and decontamination; receive assistance in contacting others, receive directions to congregate care centers, reunite with others and receive general information. It generally refers to a facility where monitoring, decontamination and registration of evacuees is conducted. A reception/relocation center is also referred to as a registration center or public registration and decontamination center.

Reconstitution - The process by which surviving and or replacement agency personnel resume normal agency operations from the original or replacement primary operating facility.

Recovery – 1. The activities after an incident or event to restore essential services and operations in the short and medium term and fully restore all capabilities in the longer term.
2 - The process of reducing radiation exposure rates and concentrations of radioactive material in the environment to acceptable levels for return by the general public for unconditional occupancy or use after the emergency phase of a radiological emergency.

Reentry - Return to evacuated areas by resident populations.

Regional Response Coordination Center - A standing facility that is activated to coordinate regional response efforts, until a joint field office is established and/or the principal federal official, federal or coordinating officer can assume their National Response Plan coordination responsibilities.

Release – The escape of radioactive materials into the environment.

Relocation – The removal or continued exclusion of people (households) from contaminated areas to avoid chronic radiation exposure.

Residual Contamination – Contamination that remains after steps have been taken to remove it.

Response - Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Restricted Zone – An area of controlled access from which the population has been evacuated, relocated or sheltered in place.

Return - Reoccupation of areas cleared for unrestricted residence or use by previously evacuated or relocated populations.

Risk Analysis - A procedure to identify and quantify risks by establishing potential failure modes, providing numerical estimates of the likelihood of an event in a specified time period, and estimating the magnitude of the consequences.

Risk County – A county with any portion of its political boundaries located within the 10-mile plume exposure pathway emergency planning zone.

River Basin - The drainage area for a river above a particular point.

Roentgen – A unit of exposure of gamma (or X-ray) radiation in the field of dosimetry. One roentgen is essentially equal to one rad (see “rad”); a unit for measuring the amount of radiation energy imparted to a volume of air. The roentgen can be used only to measure X-rays or gamma rays.

Roentgen Equivalent Man – The unit of dose of any ionizing radiation that produces the same biological effect as a unit of absorbed dose of ordinary x-rays; a unit of dose for measuring the amount of ionizing radiation energy absorbed in biological tissue.

Run-up - Maximum height of the water onshore observed above a reference sea level. Usually measured at the horizontal inundation limit.

Sampling - Collecting specimens of materials (e.g., particles or radioiodine in the air, animal feed, vegetation, water, soil or milk) at field locations.

Seepage - The internal movement of water that may take place through the dam, the foundation or the abutments.

Seismicity - The geographic and historical distribution of earthquakes.

Seismic Zone - An area of seismicity probably sharing a common cause.

Seismogram - A record written by a seismograph in response to ground motions produced by an earthquake.

Seismograph - A term that refers to the seismometer and its recording device as a single unit.

Seismometer - An instrument that detects and records the motion of the Earth's surface.

Self-Reading Dosimeters - A type of radiation dosimeter, a pen-like device that measures the cumulative dose of ionizing radiation received by the device. It is usually clipped to a person's clothing and worn to measure one's actual exposure to radiation.

Seminar – A discussion-based exercise designed to orient participants to new or updated plans, policies, or procedure through informal discussions.

Service Animal – In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (March 2015), a service animal is any dog that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental disability. Other species of animals, whether wild or domestic, trained or untrained, are not considered service animals. The work or tasks performed by a service animal must be directly related to the individual's disability.

A public entity or private business must allow a person with a disability to bring a miniature horse on the premises as long as it has been individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of the individual with a disability, as long as the facility can accommodate the miniature horse's type, size, and weight. The rules that apply to service dogs also apply to miniature horses.

To determine if an animal is a service animal, a public entity or a private business may ask two questions:

- Is this animal required because of a disability?
- What work or task has this animal been trained to perform?

These questions may not be asked if the need for the service animal is obvious (e.g., the dog is guiding an individual who is blind or is pulling a person's wheelchair). A public

entity or private business may not ask about the nature or extent of an individual's disability or require documentation, such as proof that the animal has been certified, trained or licensed as a service animal, or require the animal to wear an identifying vest.

Shelter - Pre-identified sites in existing structures or temporary facilities used to temporarily house personnel displaced as a result of an emergency evacuation or the effects of a natural or man-made disaster.

Shelter Management - The internal organization, administration and operation of a shelter facility by either pre-trained or emergent leadership.

Special Needs Population - A population whose members may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in one or more of the following functional areas: maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities, who live in institutionalized settings, are elderly, are children; are from diverse cultures, who have limited English proficiency, are non-English speaking, or who are transportation disadvantaged.

Spillway - A structure over or through which flow is discharged from a reservoir. If the rate of flow is controlled by mechanical means, such as gates, it is considered a controlled spillway. If the geometry of the spillway is the only control, it is considered an uncontrolled spillway.

Staging Area - Facility located in the disaster impact area at the local jurisdictional level where arriving personnel and resources are staged pending assignment to an operational site within the affected jurisdiction.

Standard Operating Procedures - A set of detailed instructions for use by an organization or individual to fulfill responsibilities and perform tasks.

State Assessment Team - Team composed of state agency personnel who quickly move into a disaster area and evaluate immediate victim needs and impact to infrastructure.

State Emergency Response Team - An emergency management team consisting of state agencies and volunteer organizations designed to manage the state's response effort during emergencies and disasters. The team is organized in Emergency Support Functions.

State Emergency Operations Center – A designated location that serves as a focal point of disaster information and coordination of State-level disaster planning and response. The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) processes, procedures, equipment, and physical layout are structured to support the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) and facilitate coordination of State-level response activities.

Storage - The retention of water or delay of runoff either by planned operation, as in a reservoir, or by temporary filling of overflow areas, as in the progression of a flood wave through a natural stream channel.

Subduction Zone - The place where two tectonic plates come together, one riding over the other.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Title III - The "Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986." Specifies planning requirements at the state and local levels for specified hazardous materials and extremely hazardous substances. It also specifies minimum plan content, requirements for fixed facility owners and operators to inform officials about hazardous and extremely hazardous substances present at the facilities, and mechanisms for making information about extremely hazardous substances available to the public.

Survey Meter – A portable instrument used in radiological monitoring to detect and measure ionizing radiation.

Tabletop Exercise - A discussion-based exercise intended to stimulate discussion of various issues regarding a hypothetical situation. Tabletop exercises can be used to assess plans, policies, and procedures or to assess types of systems needed to guide the prevention of, response to, or recovery from a defined incident. TTXs are typically aimed at facilitating understanding of concepts, identifying strengths and shortfalls, and/or achieving a change in attitude. Participants are encouraged to discuss issues in depth and develop decisions through slow-paced problem solving rather than the rapid, spontaneous decision-making that occurs under actual or simulated emergency conditions. TTXs can be breakout (i.e., groups split into functional areas) or plenary (i.e., one large group).

Tail Water - The water immediately downstream from a dam.

Target Capabilities List - Provides a list and description of the capabilities. The Target Capabilities List is designed to assist jurisdictions and agencies in understanding and defining their respective roles in a major event, the capabilities required performing a specified set of tasks, and where to obtain additional resources if needed.

Technical Support Center – An on-site facility for use by plant management, technical and engineering support personnel. In an emergency it will be used to evaluate plant status in support of short-term operations.

Telecommuting Locations - Those locations set up with computers and telephones that enable employees to work at a location closer to their house than their main office.

Temporary Housing - Financial or direct assistance from government to individual. Occupants have their own lock and key.

Terrorism - As defined in the Homeland Security Act of 2002, activity that involves an act that is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States; and appears to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.

Test - Demonstration of the correct operation of equipment, procedures and systems that support an agency.

Tidal Wave - Common term for tsunami used in older literature, historical descriptions, and popular accounts.

Total Effective Dose Equivalent – The sum of the deep dose equivalent (for external exposures) and for committed effective dose equivalent (for internal exposures).

Traffic Control - Activities accomplished for the purpose of facilitating the flow of traffic along specific routes.

Traffic Control Points – Specific locations where law enforcement officials facilitate the movement of vehicle traffic along specific routes.

Training - Instruction in individual or agency functions, procedures and responsibilities.

Transient Persons – Nonresidents. Persons who do not permanently reside in the plume exposure pathway emergency planning zone but may be present during an emergency.

Transmission - The process of transporting electricity in bulk from a source of generation to a distribution system or large power consumers.

Travel Time - Time (usually measured in hours and tenths of hours) it takes an object to travel from the source to a particular location.

Trigger/Action Levels – Designated value whereby an individual is directed to perform a specific action. Also, the threshold for contamination levels that trigger the need for decontamination established in the plans/procedures.

Trough - The low-point, or bottom of a wave. The depression between wave crests.

Trusted Agent – Individuals on the exercise planning team who are trusted not to reveal scenario details to players prior to exercise conduct.

Tsunami - A series of water waves caused by the displacement of a large volume of a body of water, typically an ocean or a large lake. Earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and other underwater explosions (including detonations of underwater nuclear devices), landslides, glacier calving, meteorite impacts and other disturbances above or below water all have the potential to generate a tsunami.

Tsunami Information Statement - a statement is issued to inform emergency management officials and the public an earthquake has occurred, or a tsunami warning, watch or advisory has been issued for another section of the ocean.

Tsunami Watch - A statement issued to alert Emergency Management officials and the public of an event which may later impact the watch area. Watches are

normally issued based on seismic information without confirmation a destructive tsunami is underway.

Tsunami Advisory - A statement issued due to the threat of a potential tsunami which may produce strong currents or waves dangerous to those in or near the water. Advisories are normally updated to continue the advisory, expand/contract affected areas, upgrade to a warning, or cancel the advisory.

Tsunami Warning - A statement issued when a potential tsunami with significant widespread inundation is imminent or expected. Warnings may be updated, adjusted geographically, downgraded, or canceled. To provide the earliest possible alert, initial warnings are normally based only on seismic information.

Turn Back Value – The maximum allowable exposure for workers within a contaminated area. When exposure levels are reached emergency workers are removed from the area.

Unified Command - Authority structure in which the role of Incident Commander is shared by two or more individuals, each having authority in a different responding agency. Allows agencies with different legal, geographic, and functional authorities and responsibilities to work together effectively without affecting individual agency authority, responsibility, or accountability. Under a Unified Command, a single, coordinated Incident Action Plan will direct all activities. The Incident Commanders will supervise a single Command and General Staff organization.

Whole-Body Exposure – An exposure of the body to radiation, in which the entire body, rather than an isolated part, is irradiated. Where a radioisotope is uniformly distributed throughout the body tissues, rather than being concentrated in certain parts, the irradiation can be considered as a whole-body exposure.

Work-at-Home - When an employee carries out their work duties at their residence rather than their official duty station.

Unified Coordination Group and Staff - A working/coordination group of senior officials from the State and key Federal departments and agencies established at the JFO. This term replaces any reference to the former JFO Coordination Group and JFO Coordination Staff.

Universal Task List - A list of tasks established by the Department of Homeland Security's Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness (DHS/SLGCP) which are required to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from major events. The UTL serves as the basis for defining target capabilities required by the goal. It has been developed to assist the homeland security community implement the capabilities-based planning process established under HSPD-8. Additional guidance on use of the UTL is provided in the Interim National Preparedness Goal and the National Preparedness Guidance.

Urban Search and Rescue - The process of locating, extricating and providing immediate medical treatment of victims trapped in collapsed structures.

Vertical Evacuation - Evacuation from one floor(s) to the floor(s) below or above. In the case of a tsunami threat this shelter-in-place option would involve evacuating persons to the upper floors of a substantial structure.

Virtual Offices - A location or environment where an employee performs work through the use of portable information technology and communication packages.

Vital Databases - Information systems needed to support essential functions.

Vital Records - Electronic and hardcopy documents, references and records needed to support essential functions. The two basic categories of vital records are emergency operating records and legal and financial records.

Volume of Dam - The total space occupied by the materials forming the dam structure computed between abutments and from top to bottom of dam. No deduction is made for small openings such as galleries, adits, tunnels, and operating chambers within the dam structure.

Volunteer Reception Center - A defined location where unsolicited and unaffiliated volunteers can register with local officials, receive credentials and be assigned to known needs.

Vulnerability or Risk - The degree to which people, property, environment, and social and economic activity are susceptible to injury, damage, disruption, or death.

Warning – (1) The alerting of emergency response personnel and the public to the threat of extraordinary danger and the related effects that specific hazards may cause; or a warning issued by the National Weather Service (e.g., severe storm warning, tornado warning, tropical storm warning) for a defined area indicating that the particular type of severe weather is imminent in that area.

Warning Point - A communication facility at a State or local level, operating 24 hours a day, which has the capability to receive alerts and warnings, plus activate the public warning system in its area of responsibility.

Watch - Indication by the National Weather Service that in a defined area, conditions are favorable for the specified type of severe weather such as flash floods, severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, and tropical storms.

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) - (1) Any destructive device as defined as any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than 4 ounces, missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than 1/4 ounce, mine or device similar to the above; (2) any weapon that is designed or intended to cause serious bodily injury through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals, or their precursors; (3) any weapon involving a disease organism; or (4) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life. (United States Code, Title 18-Crimes and Criminal Procedure, Part I- Crimes, Chapter 113B-Terrorism, Sec. 2332a)

Weir - A notch of regular form in a dam through which water flows.

Workshop - A type of discussion-based exercise focused on increased participant interaction and focusing on achieving or building a product (e.g., plans, policies). A workshop is typically used to test new ideas, processes, or procedure; train group in coordinated activities; and obtain consensus. Workshops often use breakout sessions to explore parts of an issue with smaller groups.