

Appendix D: Acronyms, Abbreviations & Glossary

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACS	Alaska Communications Systems
ADEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
ADNR	Alaska Department of Natural Resources
ADOTPF	Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
AEN	American Emergency Network
AEP	Airport Emergency Plan
AHAB	All Hazard Alert Broadcast
ALS	Advanced life support
ARRT	Alaska Regional Response Team
AS	Alaska Statute
AST	Alaska State Troopers
ATC	Air Traffic Controller
ATV	All-terrain vehicle
ATWC	Alaska Tsunami Warning Center
AVTEC	Alaska Vocational Technical Center
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLS	Basic life support
CAN	Community Alert Network
CB	Citizen's band
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CEC	Community Emergency Coordinator
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team

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CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHA	Community Health Aide
CHR	Community Health Representative
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CISPRI	Cook Inlet Spill Prevention and Response, Inc.
CP	Command Post
CPCS	Central Peninsula Counseling Services
CPGH	Central Peninsula General Hospital
DHS	United States Department of Homeland Security
DHS&EM	Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (Alaska, a division of DMVA)
DMA	Disaster Mitigation Act (federal)
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Assistance Teams
DMVA	Department of Military and Veteran Affairs (Alaska)
DNR	Department of Natural Resources (Alaska)
DPC	Disaster Policy Cabinet (Alaska)
DPS	Department of Public Safety (Alaska)
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DWH	Downwind hazard
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECC	Emergency Coordination Center
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
EOC	Emergency Operations Center

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EOP	Emergency Operation Plan
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Preparedness and Community Right-to-Know Act
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ETA	Estimated time of arrival
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigations
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
FRP	Facility Response Plan
Hazmat	Hazardous Materials
HEA	Homer Electric Association (utility)
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
IMT	Incident Management Team
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JOC	Joint Operations Center
KFNP	Kenai Fjords National Park
KPB	Kenai Peninsula Borough
KPBSD	Kenai Peninsula Borough School District
KPCC	Kenai Peninsula Citizen Corps
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LEPD	Local Emergency Planning District

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LOSC	Local On-Scene Coordinator
MAC	Multi-Agency Coordination Group
MRE	Meals ready-to-eat
MSD	Marine Safety Detachment (US Coast Guard unit)
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NBC	Nuclear/radiological or biological/chemical
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRC	National Response Center
NRP	National Response Plan
NRT	National Response Team
NTH	National Terrorism Hotline
NWCG	National Wildfire Coordinating Group
NWS	National Weather Service
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PDD	Presidential Decision Directive
PIO	Public Information Officer
PL	Public Law
POD	Probability of detection
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PW	Project worksheet
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

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RP	Responsible Party
RRT	Regional Response Team
RSC	Regional Stakeholders' Committee
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SAWS	Siren Alert and Warning System
SECC	State Emergency Coordination Center
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SCP	Subarea Contingency Plan
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOSC	State On-Scene Coordinator
SSB	Single side band
STAR	Spill Tactics for Alaska Responders
TEC	Tribal Emergency Coordinator
TIA	Terrorism Information Annex
UHF	Ultra-high frequency
US	United States
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USFA	United States Fire Administration
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VHF	Very high frequency
VM	Volunteer manager
VPSO	Village Public Safety Officer
VRP	Vessel Response Plan
WMD	Weapons of mass destruction

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Glossary

Term	Meaning
Alert	Informs people of impending danger.
Alpha Radiation	The least penetrating type of nuclear radiation; can be stopped by thin materials, such as a sheet of paper, and pose no direct or external radiation threat. Alpha radiation is not considered dangerous unless alpha-contaminated particles are ingested or inhaled.
American Red Cross (ARC)	The national organization with a congressional mandate to undertake the relief of persons suffering from disaster.
Avalanche	A mass of sliding snow occurring in mountainous terrain where snow is deposited on slopes of 20 degrees or more.
Background Radiation	Natural radioactivity from the environment. Most background radiation results from cosmic radiation and from naturally occurring radioactive materials in the environment.
Bacteria	Single-celled organisms that multiply by cell division and can cause disease in humans, plants or animals. Examples include anthrax, cholera, plague, and tularemia.
Biological Agent	Living organisms, or the material derived from them, which harm or cause disease in humans, animals, or plants, or cause deterioration of material. Biological agents may be found as liquid droplets, aerosols, or dry powders. There are three different types of biological agents: bacteria, viruses, and toxins.
Blister Agent	A chemical agent, also called a vesicant, which causes severe blistering and burns to the eyes, skin, and tissues of the respiratory tract. Exposure is through liquid or vapor contact. Also referred to as mustard agents; examples include mustard and Lewisite.
Blood Agent	A chemical agent that interferes with cellular respiration (the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between blood and tissues) and causes asphyxiation. Common examples are hydrogen cyanide and cyanogen chloride.
Chemical Agent	A chemical substance intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate personnel through its physiological effects. Excluded from consideration are riot control agents, chemical herbicides, smoke, and flame.
Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC)	Operated by the Chemical Manufacturers Association. Provides information and/or assistance to emergency responders. Can be reached 24 hours a day by calling 800-424-9300.
Chemical Weapon	The term "chemical weapon" means any weapon that is designed or intended to cause widespread death or serious bodily injury through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals or precursors of toxic or poisonous chemicals. (Sec 2332c)

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Term	Meaning
Choking Agent	A chemical agent that causes damage to the tissues of the respiratory system and the eyes. In sufficient amounts, secondary infections can take place, and in higher concentrations, death occurs. A protective mask is sufficient to provide protection, if the atmosphere contains sufficient oxygen to support life.
Chronic Radiation Dose	A dose of ionizing radiation received either continuously or intermittently over a prolonged period of time. A chronic radiation dose may be high enough to cause radiation sickness and death, but if received at a low dose rate, a significant portion of the acute cellular damage will be repaired.
Civil Disorder	Riot, violent protest, demonstrations, illegal assembly.
Cold Zone	The clean area outside of the contamination control line. Equipment and personnel are not expected to become contaminated in this area. This is the area where resources are assembled to support the hazardous materials release response.
Combating Terrorism	Actions, including antiterrorism (defensive measures taken to reduce vulnerability to terrorist acts) and counter-terrorism (offensive measures taken to prevent, deter and respond to terrorism), taken to oppose terrorism throughout the entire threat spectrum.
Common Program Control Station (CPCS)	An element of the Emergency Alert System. The primary broadcast station in each operational area assigned the responsibility for coordinating the broadcasting of common emergency public information in that area.
Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO)	Computer program developed by NOAA used to track data required under Title III of SARA.
Consequence Management	The response to a disaster, which focuses on alleviating damage, loss, hardship, or suffering. Actions include the measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. The Federal Emergency Management Agency has the lead in consequence management.
Contamination	The deposit and/or absorption of radioactive material, biological agents, or chemical agents onto structures, areas, personnel, or objects; food and/or water made unfit for human or animal consumption by the presence of environmental chemicals, radioactive elements, bacteria or organisms in decomposing material (including the food substance itself), or waste in food or water.

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Contamination Control	Procedures to avoid, reduce, remove or render harmless, temporarily or permanently, NBC contamination for the purpose of maintaining or enhancing the efficient conduct of military operations.
Contamination Reduction Corridor	That area within the Warm Zone where the actual decontamination is to take place.
Counter-terrorism	The full range of activities directed against terrorism, including preventive and crisis management efforts.
Crisis Management	The measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the lead federal agency for crisis management.
Damage Assessment	The appraisal or determination of the actual effects resulting from a disaster emergency. This estimate serves as the basis for the Governor's request for a Presidential Disaster Declaration.
Decontaminate	To absorb, break down, neutralize, or remove a chemical, biological or radioactive material posing a threat to equipment or personnel.
Disaster	Occurrence or imminent threat of wide spread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property resulting from a natural or man-made cause including: fire, flood, earthquake, landslide, mudslide, avalanche, wind-driven water, weather condition, tsunami, volcanic activity, epidemic, air contamination, blight, infestation, explosion, riot, or shortage of food, water, or fuel. The release of oil or a hazardous substance; if the release requires prompt action to avert environmental danger or damage; and equipment failure, if the failure is not a predictably frequent or recurring event or preventable by adequate equipment maintenance or operation (AS 26.23.900).
Disaster Emergency	The condition declared by proclamation of the governor or declared by the principal executive officer of a political subdivision to designate the imminence or occurrence of a disaster. (AS 26.23.900).
Disaster Recovery Center (DRC)	An office established in the disaster area where individual disaster victims may receive information concerning available) assistance and apply for programs for which they are eligible. The DRC will house representatives of the Federal, State, and Local agencies that deal directly with the needs of individual victims.

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Dissemination Devices	Mechanical devices which generally employ bursting, spraying, or exploding to spread NBC material and increase the potential number of people who may become contaminated or exposed to the material. These devices may produce a limited, local contaminated area or a larger downwind hazard area, depending on the amount of agent involved and the method of dispersal.
Drought	Prolonged period without rain.
Earthquake	A sudden motion of the ground, which may cause surface faulting (ground rupture) ground shaking, and ground failure.
Emergency	As defined at Title V of P.L. 93-288, Section 102(1), an emergency is any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, federal assistance is needed to supplement state and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety. 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 States (501(b)).
Emergency Alert System (EAS)	Consists of broadcasting radio; television; cable stations; and interconnecting facilities, which have been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to operate in a controlled manner during emergencies.
Emergency Decontamination	Decontamination employed to save lives by neutralizing agent from the skin.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	Facilities designated for use by governments to direct and manage disaster emergency operations.
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	A locally developed planning document which provides a minimum process to assess, mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disaster emergencies.

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Term	Meaning
Emergency Response	A response effort by employees outside the immediate release area or by other designated responders (i.e., mutual aid groups, local fire departments, etc.) to an occurrence that results, or is likely to result, in an uncontrolled release of a hazardous substance. Responses to incidental releases of hazardous substances where the substance can be absorbed, neutralized, or otherwise controlled at the time of release by employees in the immediate release area or by maintenance personnel are not considered emergency responses. Responses to releases of hazardous substances where there is no potential safety or health hazard (i.e., fire, explosion, or chemical exposure) are not considered emergency responses.
Emergency Preparedness Director	In Seward, the City Manager (or designee) is the Emergency Preparedness Director, with responsibility for the overall direction and control of all local incidents and emergencies.
Emergency Support Functions (ESF)	The Federal Response Plan (FRP) details 12 ESFs in place to coordinate operations during federal involvement in an incident: transportation, communications, public works and engineering, fire fighting, information and planning, mass care, resource support, health and medical services, urban search and rescue, hazardous materials, food, and energy.
Enemy Attack	Hostile action taken against the U.S. by foreign forces resulting in the destruction of military or civilian targets or both.
Energy Shortages	Shortage or interruption of vehicle fuel, heating oil, natural gas, or disruptions of electrical power.
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	The federal agency responsible for regulating air, water, hazardous waste, pesticides, and toxic substances.
Evacuation	The removal of potentially endangered, but not yet exposed, persons from an area threatened by a hazard. Entry into the evacuation area should not require special protective equipment.
Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS)	In the text of SARA, Title III, EHS means any substance contained within the list of substances published by the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Otherwise known as the 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance List.
Facility Emergency	Facility representative for each Title III 302 facility with an EHS Coordinator in a quantity exceeding its threshold planning quantity (TPQ), who participates in the emergency planning process for that site.
Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)	The person appointed by the President to coordinate federal Assistance in an emergency or disaster

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Term	Meaning
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Agency established to oversee federal assistance to local government in the event of major disasters. Also administers the Emergency Management assistance program, which provides emergency management funds to local governments through the states.
Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC)	Federal employee responsible for coordinating the on scene federal response in a multi-jurisdictional incident (often a hazardous materials incident or oil spill.) The FOSC is typically part of the Unified Command consisting of the local, state, and federal and, often the responsible party on-scene coordinators and will usually be a member of the U.S. Coast Guard or the Environmental Protection Agency.
Federal Response Plan (FRP)	Developed to expedite federal support to disasters. Generally, the FRP is activated when the state's resources are not sufficient to cope with a disaster and the governor has requested federal assistance.
Fire - Wildland	Any instance of uncontrolled burning in grasslands, brush, or woodlands.
Fire - Structural	Uncontrolled burning in residential, commercial, industrial, or other properties in developed areas.
Flood - Flash	Quickly rising small streams after heavy rain or rapid snow melt. (I.e. breakup ice jam flooding.)
Flood - Riverine	Periodic overbank flow of rivers and streams.
Flood - Urban	Overflow of storm sewer system usually due to poor drainage, following heavy rain or rapid snowmelt.
Flood - Coastal	Flooding along coastal areas associated with severe storms, hurricanes or other events.
Gamma Radiation	Gamma rays are high-energy, ionizing radiation that travel at the speed of light and have great penetrating power. They can cause skin burns, severely injure internal organs, and have long-term physiological effects.
Hazard	Any situation or condition that has the potential of causing injury to people or damage to property.
Hazardous Materials Release	Uncontrolled or unlicensed release of hazardous materials Incident during storage or use from a fixed facility or during transport outside a fixed facility that may impact the public health, safety, and/or environment.
Hazmat (Hazardous Material)	Any material, which is explosive, flammable, poisonous, corrosive, reactive, or radioactive, or any combination, and requires special care in handling because of the hazards it poses to public health, safety, and/or the environment.

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Hazardous substance	<p>Any substance designated or listed under (A) through (D) of this definition, exposure at which results or may result in adverse effects on the health or safety of employees:</p> <p>(A) Any substance defined under section 101(14) of CERCLA;</p> <p>(B) Any biologic agent and other disease causing agent which after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any person, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformations in such persons or their offspring.</p> <p>(C) Any substance listed by the U. S. Department of Transportation as hazardous materials under 49 CFR 172.101; and</p> <p>(D) Hazardous waste as herein defined.</p>
Hazardous Waste	<p>A waste or combination of wastes as defined in 40 CFR 261.3, or those substances defined as hazardous wastes in 49 CFR 171.8.</p>
Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER)	<p>Federal safety and health standards promulgated for hazardous waste operators and emergency response personnel by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) as authorized in SARA, Title I; otherwise known as 20 CFR 1910.120 final rule.</p>
HAZMAT Team.	<p>An organized group of employees, designated by the employer, who are expected to perform work to handle and control actual or potential leaks or spills of hazardous substances requiring possible close approach to the substance. The team members perform responses to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances for the purpose of control or stabilization of the incident. A HAZMAT team is not a fire brigade nor is a typical fire brigade a HAZMAT team. A HAZMAT team, however, may be a separate component of a fire brigade or fire department.</p>
Hot Zone	<p>That area immediately around a hazardous materials release. That area where contamination does or may occur. The innermost of the three zones of a hazmat site. Special protection is required for all personnel while in this zone.</p>
Improvised Nuclear Device (IND)	<p>An IND is defined as a device incorporating radioactive materials designed to result in the formation of an explosive nuclear yield. Such devices may be fabricated in a completely improvised manner or may result from the sabotage, seizure, theft, or loss of a US or foreign nuclear weapon.</p>

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Incident	An occurrence or event, either human-caused or natural phenomena, that requires action by emergency service personnel to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or natural resources.
Incident Action Plan (IAP)	The Incident Action Plan, which is initially prepared at the first Planning Meeting, contains general control objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy, and specific action plans for the next operational period. The Incident Action Plans will have a number of attachments. All incidents require an action plan. For simple incidents, the action plan is not usually in written form. Large or complex incidents will require that the action plan be documented in writing.
Incident Command Post (ICP)	Facility where the incident commander, responders, and technical representatives can make response decisions, deploy resources, and handle communications.
Incident Command System (ICS)	System that provides effective incident management through the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertaining to an incident.
Incident Commander (IC)	The individual responsible for the management of all incident operations.
Incident Management Team (IMT)	A management team organized within the Incident Command System to effectively achieve stated incident objectives utilizing the five management functions required for response to all hazard, all risk incidents.
Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS)	A broad, all hazard emergency management system that encompasses all the various types of emergencies, and addresses mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities. It encourages the development of the common management functions required for response to emergencies of all types.
International Terrorism	Activities that involve violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or any State; appear 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 assassination or kidnapping; and occur primarily outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, or transcend national boundaries in terms of the means by which they are accomplished, the persons they appear intended to intimidate or coerce, or the locale in which their perpetrators operate or seek asylum. (Sec 2331)
Joint Information Center (JIC)	The primary field location for the coordination of federal and state media relations, located in or near the DFO.

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Term	Meaning
Joint Operations Center (JOC)	The center established by and under the direction of the FBI at or near the site of the event that serves as the nucleus for decision-making, coordination, and overall management of ongoing operations. The JOC is an expansion of the on-scene FBI command post.
Landslide	A mass of sliding mud or rocks.
Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)	The committee appointed by the Alaska State Emergency Response Commission, as required by Title III of SARA, AS 26.23.073, to perform local emergency planning and community right-to-know activities. Committees are appointed in each planning district in the state and are required to have representation from a variety of groups.
Local Emergency Planning District (LEPD)	The geographical area designated by the Alaska State Emergency Response Commission as the area in which plans must be developed for response to all disasters.
Local On-Scene Coordinator (LOSC)	The designated local community emergency response representative in a multi-jurisdictional incident. The Local On-Scene Coordinator is usually the local Emergency Manager or designee. For oil spills and hazardous substance releases, the LOSC will represent the local government in the Unified Command potentially consisting of local, state, and federal on-scene coordinators as well as a Responsible Party on-scene coordinator.
Multi-Agency Coordination Group (MAC)	A Multi-agency Coordination (MAC) group is a group of agency administrators who come together, when the character and intensity of the emergency situation significantly impacts or involves multiple agencies and jurisdictions, for the intended purpose of improving interagency coordination and sharing resources at the top management level. The MAC group may execute the following duties: Setting priorities and policy-level incident objectives, acquiring/allocating resources, coordinating State and Federal disaster designations, providing a political interface with the incident activity, and coordinating information to other agencies and the public. The City Council may fill the role of MAC in certain citywide disasters.
Management by Objectives (MBO)	Top down management so that all involved know and understand the objectives of the operation.
Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)	Written or printed material concerning hazardous chemicals, including the manufacturer's name, the chemical's synonyms, trade name, chemical family, hazardous ingredients, physical data, fire and explosion hazard data, health hazard data, reactivity data, spill or leak procedures, special protection information, and special precautions.
National Emergency Coordination Center (NECC)	The FEMA facility, which provides notification to headquarters and regional responders of implementation of the RFP.

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Term	Meaning
National Warning System (NAWAS)	The Federal portion of the Civil Defense Warning System, used for the dissemination of warning and other emergency information from Federal and State warning points. It is a dedicated, nationwide, party-line telephone system operated on a 24-hour basis.
National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS)	A common system consisting of five major sub-systems that collectively provide a total systems approach to all risk incident management. The sub-systems are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Incident Command System - Standardized training - Qualifications and certification system - Publications management - Supporting technologies
National Response Team (NRT)	The national body responsible for coordinating Federal planning, preparedness, and response actions related to oil discharges and hazardous substance releases.
Nerve Agent	A chemical agent that interferes with the central nervous system. Exposure is primarily through contact with the liquid (skin and eyes) and secondarily through inhalation of the vapor. Examples of nerve agents are Sarin, Soman, Tabun, and VX agent.
Nuclear Incident	A nuclear incident is defined as any situation involving lost, stolen, missing, or the unauthorized possession of Special Nuclear Material, Controlled Nuclear Material, By-Product Material, Source Material, nuclear weapons, or components thereof. Nuclear incidents also include the use of improvised nuclear devices, radioactive dispersal devices, or the threatened use of such items, as defined by the Atomic Energy Act (AEA) of 1954, as amended.
Nuclear Radiation	Particulate and electromagnetic radiation emitted from atomic nuclei in various nuclear processes. The important forms of nuclear radiation, from a weapon standpoint, are alpha and beta particles, gamma rays, and neutrons. All nuclear radiation is ionizing radiation, but the reverse is not true; X-rays for example, are included among ionizing radiation, but they are not nuclear radiation since they do not originate from atomic nuclei.
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)	Part of the U.S. Department of Labor. OSHA develops and enforces federal standards for occupational safety and health.
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	That equipment and clothing required to shield or isolate personnel from chemical, physical, and biological hazards.

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Term	Meaning
Public Information Officer (PIO)	A member of the command staff is responsible for the formulation and release of information about the incident to the news media and other appropriate agencies and organizations.
Presidential Decision Directive 39 (PPD-39)	Issued in June 1995, PPD-39, United States Policy on Counterterrorism, directed a number of measures to reduce the nation's vulnerability to terrorism, to deter and respond to terrorist acts, and to straighten capabilities to prevent and manage the consequences of terrorist use of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons.
Primary Agency	The federal department or agency assigned primary responsibility to manage and coordinate a specific ESF. Primary agencies are designated based on their having the most authorities, resources, capabilities, or expertise relative to accomplishment of the specific ESF support. Primary agencies are responsible for overall planning and coordination of the delivery of ESF-related federal assistance to their state counterparts in conjunction with their support agencies.
Radiation Dose	Total amount of ionizing radiation absorbed by material or tissues, commonly expressed in centigray. The term is often used as the exposure dose expressed in roentgens, which is a measure of the total amount of ionization that the quantity of radiation could produce in air. This should be distinguished from the absorbed radiation per gram of specified body tissue. Further, the biological dose, in rems, is a measure of the biological effectiveness of radiation exposure.
Radiation Dose Rate	The radiation dose (dosage) absorbed per unit of time.
Response	Activities to address the immediate and short-term effects of an emergency or disaster. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Based on the requirements of the situation, response assistance will be provided to an affected state under the Federal Response Plan using a partial activation of selected ESFs or the full activation of all ESFs to meet the needs of the situation.
Responsible Party On-Scene Coordinator (RPOSC)	Company employee responsible for coordinating the on-scene responsible party response to a hazardous materials or oil spill incident. The RPOSC will usually be an employee of the company causing the spill or the designated contractor to the spiller. The RPOSC may integrate with local, state, and federal on-scene coordinators in a Unified Command structure.
Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288	Authorizes the federal government to respond to disasters and emergencies in order to help state and local governments save lives and to protect public health, safety and property.

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Safe Refuge Area	An area within the contamination reduction zone for the assemblage of individuals who are witnesses to the hazardous materials incident or who were on site at the time of the spill. This assemblage will provide for the separation of contaminated persons from non-contaminated persons.
Salvation Army (The)	A religious and charitable organization, which in the event of a major disaster, mobilizes its personnel and resources to provide assistance to disaster victims and workers. Other aid provided includes food, clothing, shelter, and other needs as indicated.
State Coordinating Officer (SCO)	The representative of the governor who coordinates state response and recovery activities with those of the local and federal government.
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)	The federal law that addresses various hazardous materials storage and remediation issues. Title I deals with health and safety issues for hazardous waste workers and emergency response personnel. Title III deals with emergency planning and community right-to-know provisions.
SARA Title III	The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986) which specifies requirements for organizing the planning and community right-to-know process at the state and local level.
State On-Scene (SOSC)	State employee responsible for coordinating the on-scene state Coordinator response to a hazardous materials or oil spill incident. The SOSC will often represent the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and will work with the local, federal, and responsible party on-scene coordinators in the Unified Command.
Support Zone	The clean area outside of the contamination control line. Equipment and personnel are not expected to become contaminated in this area. This is the area where resources are assembled to support the hazardous materials operations.
Terrorism	The unlawful use of force against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population or any segment thereof, in the furtherance of political or social objectives. This definition includes three elements: (1) Terrorist activities are illegal and involve the use of force. (2) The actions are intended to intimidate or coerce. (3) The actions are committed in support of political or social objectives.
Toxins	A class of biological poison resulting from the byproduct of living organisms. A toxin may be obtained naturally (from secretions of various living organisms) or synthesized.
Transportation Accident	An accident involving passenger air, highway, rail, or marine travel resulting in death or injury.
Triage	The screening and classification of sick, wounded, or injured persons to determine priority needs in order to ensure the efficient use of medical personnel, equipment and facilities.

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Tsunami	Series of traveling ocean waves of great length and long period usually generated by submarine geophysical displacement. May or may not be preceded by an earthquake.
Unified Command	A command structure which provides for all agencies who have jurisdictional responsibility for the incident, either geographical or functional, to jointly manage an incident through a common set of incident objectives, strategy, and priorities. Members of the Unified Command are often referred to as on-scene coordinators from their respective agency or jurisdiction.
Virus	The simplest type of microorganism, lacking a system for its own metabolism. It depends on living cells to multiply and cannot live long outside of a host. Examples of diseases caused by viruses are smallpox and Ebola.
Volcano	An eruption from the earth is interior producing lava flows or violent explosions issuing rock, gases, and debris.
Warm Zone	That area between the Hot Zone and the Cold Zone. This zone contains the personnel decontamination station. This zone may require a lesser degree of personnel protection than the Hot Zone. This area separates the contaminated area from the clean area and acts as a buffer to reduce contamination of the clean area.
Warning	Notifies people of the imminent impact of a specific hazard, and protective actions that should be taken.
Weapons of Mass Destruction	In arms control usage, weapons capable of a high order of destruction and/or of being used in such a manner as to destroy large numbers of people; can be nuclear, chemical, biological, and radiological weapons.
Weather Extremes	Severe weather includes ice storm, blizzards, extreme cold, drought, and high winds.