

Basic Plan - Appendix A

Definitions

A CENTRAL COMPUTERIZED ENFORCEMENT SERVICE SYSTEM (ACCESS) - Statewide law enforcement data network controlled and administered by the Washington State Patrol. Provides capability to send warning and notification of emergencies from state to local jurisdictions.

ADJUTANT GENERAL – TAG or Adjutant General is the senior military officer and de facto commander of a state's military forces. In WA State they are the commander of all Washington Army and Air National Guard forces and Director of the state's Emergency Management and Enhanced 911 programs.

AIR SEARCH AND RESCUE - Search and rescue operations for aircraft in distress, missing, or presumed down are conducted by the Washington State Department of Transportation, Aviation Division, under authority of Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 47.68. Related land SAR operations, including the rescue and/or recovery of victims of a downed aircraft incident, are the responsibility of the chief law enforcement officer in whose jurisdiction the incident site is located. Air search and rescue does not include air support of land search and rescue operations conducted under authority of Chapter 38.52 RCW. See also SEARCH AND RESCUE.

AMERICAN RED CROSS - Non-Profit organization that can provide Mass Care in disasters and/or emergencies. Also called Red Cross.

ALTERNATE CARE FACILITY - Location, pre-existing or created, that serves to expand the capacity of a hospital in order to accommodate or care for patients when an incident overwhelms local hospital capacity. In an MCI, patients will be triaged and transported to the hospital not the ACF for definitive care.

AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL - An individual authorized under Chapter 38.52 RCW and Chapter 118.04 WAC to direct the activities of emergency workers. These individuals are The Adjutant General of the Military Department or designee, the Director for the Emergency Management Division or designee, the Director or designee of a local emergency management agency, the chief law enforcement officer or designee of a political subdivision, or other such officials as identified in ESF 9 - Search and Rescue of a local comprehensive emergency management plan.

AUTHORIZED ORGANIZATION - A state or local agency authorized under Chapter 38.52 RCW and Chapter 118.04 WAC to register and/or employ emergency workers. These agencies are: the Military

Department, Emergency Management Division, local jurisdiction emergency management agencies and law enforcement agencies of political subdivisions.

BASE - Designated parking area for apparatus that are assigned a task or function during an incident.

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE - The intentional use of biological agents as weapons to kill or injure humans, animals, or plants, or to damage equipment.

CATASTROPHE - An expected or unexpected event in which a community, because of the severity of the event, is unable to use its resources or the need for resources has greatly exceeded availability disrupting the social or economic structure of the community, preventing the fulfillment of the community's essential functions and rendering the community is incapable of responding to or recovering from the effects of the event without massive and prolonged outside help.

CATASTROPHIC INCIDENT - Any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism, which results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale and/or government functions.

CHAIN OF COMMAND - A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.

CHEMICAL AGENT - A chemical substance that is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate people through its physiological effects. Excluded from consideration are riot control agents, smoke and flame materials. The agent may appear as a vapor, aerosol, or liquid. It can be either a casualty/toxic agent or an incapacitating agent.

CLAIMANT - The individual making a claim or their legal representative.

COLORED FLAGGING - A color-coded identification system used to designate medical priority of patients during a Multiple Casualty Incident.

- Red Flagging (immediate)
- Yellow Flagging (delayed)
- Green Flagging (minor)
- Striped (black/white) Flagging (deceased)
- White Flagging (decontaminated/clean patient)

COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT NETWORK (CEMNET) - Dedicated 2-way Very High Frequency (VHF) low-band radio system. Provides direction and control capability for state and local jurisdictions for administrative use and during an emergency or disaster. This is an emergency management net belonging to and managed by the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division.

CONFINED SPACE - Space large enough for a body to work with limited entry and egress. Not designed for continuous habitation.

CONGREGATE CARE CENTER - A public or private facility that is predesignated and managed by the American Red Cross during an emergency, where evacuated or displaced persons are housed and fed.

CONTAGIOUS - Capable of being transmitted from one person to another.

COORDINATE - To advance systematically an analysis and exchange of information among principals who have or may have a need to know certain information to carry out specific incident management responsibilities.

COUNTER-TERRORISM - Strategic and/or tactical measures taken, in a collaborative effort, to prevent or respond to acts of terrorism.

CRISIS MANAGEMENT MEASURES - to identify, acquire and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent and/or resolve a threat, act, or incident. In a terrorist incident, crisis management includes intelligence, surveillance, tactical operations, negotiations, forensics, investigation, agent identification, search, render safe procedures, transfer and disposal, limited decontamination and assurance of public health and safety.

CUTANEOUS - Pertaining to the skin.

DECONTAMINATION - The process of making people, objects, or areas safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing the hazardous material.

DEFENSE SUPPORT OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES (DSCA) - is the process by which United States military assets and personnel can be used to assist in missions normally carried out by civil authorities.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (DNR) EMERGENCY COORDINATION CENTER - Site where DNR's Emergency Management Team accomplishes the duties assigned in the Department Emergency Management Plan. The primary office is the Fourth Floor Dispatch Office, 1111 Washington Street Southeast, Olympia, Washington.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL EXERCISE - An activity in which emergency management officials respond to a simulated incident from their command and control centers. It mobilizes emergency management and communications organizations and officials. Field response organizations are not normally involved.

DISASTER - An event expected or unexpected, in which a community's available, pertinent resources are expended, or the need for resources exceeds availability and in which a community undergoes severe danger, incurring losses so that the social or economic structure of the community is disrupted and the fulfillment of some or all of the community's essential functions are prevented.

DISASTER MEDICAL CONTROL CENTER - The DMCC (also known as Hospital Control) is the Hospital responsible for providing Transport with a coordinated distribution of patients to area hospitals based on patient needs and the hospitals capabilities. For the purpose of this plan, Harborview Medical Center will be the primary DMCC for King County with Overlake Hospital as the backup.

DISASTER RECOVERY CENTER (DRC) - A temporary facility where, under one roof, representatives of federal agencies, local and state governments and voluntary relief organizations can explain the disaster recovery programs and process applications from businesses.

DISASTER SEARCH AND RESCUE - Large scale search and rescue operations conducted as a result of a natural or technological (human-caused) emergency, disaster, or catastrophe.

DIRECT FEDERAL ASSISTANCE - Emergency work or assistance, beyond the capability of state and local jurisdictions, which is performed by a federal agency under mission assignment from Federal Emergency Management Agency.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY - Involves economic impact assessment to the City and the business community, support to small businesses from federal and other sources and economic revitalization planning.

EMERGENCY - An expected or unexpected event involving shortages of time and resources that places life, property, or the environment in danger and requires response beyond routine incident response resources.

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS) - Established to enable the President, federal, state and local jurisdiction authorities to disseminate emergency information to the public via the Commercial Broadcast System. Composed of amplitude modulation (AM), frequency modulation (FM), television broadcasters and the cable industry. Formerly known as the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS).

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT or COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT - The preparation for and the carrying out of all emergency functions other than functions for which the military forces are primarily responsible, to mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters, to aid victims suffering from injury or damage resulting from disasters caused by all hazards, whether natural or technological and to provide support for search and rescue operations for persons and property in distress.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC) - A designated site from which government officials can coordinate emergency operations in support of on-scene responders.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES - This term refers to medical treatment and care that may be rendered at the scene or any medical emergency or while transporting any patient in an ambulance to an appropriate medical facility, including ambulance transportation between medical facilities. (RCW 70.168.015)

EMERGENCY PLANNING ZONES (EPZs) - The areas for which emergency plans are made to assure that prompt and effective action can be taken to protect the public in the event of a radiological or chemical emergency. In Washington State the first zone is the plume exposure emergency planning zone with an approximate radius of ten miles from the nuclear power plant or chemical depot. The second zone is the ingestion exposure EPZ with an approximate radius of 50 miles. Immediate Response Zone (IRZ) and Protective Action Zone (PAZ) are associated with nuclear and chemical storage facilities.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) – The functional approach that groups the types of assistance that a state is most likely to need, (e.g. mass care, health and medical services) as well as the kinds of federal operations support necessary to sustain state response actions (e.g., transportation, communications). ESFs are expected to support one another in carrying out their respective missions.

EMERGENCY WORKER - Emergency worker means any person including, but not limited to, an architect registered under Chapter 18.08 RCW or a professional engineer registered under Chapter 18.43 RCW, who is registered with a local emergency management organization or the department and holds an identification card issued by the local emergency management director or the department for the purpose of engaging in authorized emergency management activities or is an employee of the state of Washington or any political subdivision thereof who is called upon to perform emergency management activities.

EVACUATION - Evacuation can be defined as the removal of persons from the area at risk prior to, during, or after an emergency's impact.

EVACUEE – A member of a region or area that has been advised to leave a threatened or affected area.

EXTRACTION – The process of moving patients out of the hot zone to the treatment and transport areas.

EXTRICATION - The process of removing a patient from an entrapment.

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

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA) - Agency created in 1979 to provide a single point of accountability for all federal activities related to disaster mitigation and emergency preparedness, response and recovery. Federal Emergency Management Agency manages the President's Disaster Relief Fund and coordinates the disaster assistance activities of all federal agencies in the event of a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM - An interagency team consisting of the lead representative from each federal department or agency assigned primary responsibility for an Emergency Support Function and key members of the FCO's staff, formed to assist the FCO in carrying out his/her

coordination responsibilities. The Emergency Response Team provides a forum for coordinating the overall federal response, reporting on the conduct of specific operations, exchanging information and resolving issues related to Emergency Support Functions and other response requirements.

Emergency Response Team members respond to and meet as requested by the FCO. The Emergency Response Team may be expanded by the FCO to include designated representatives of other federal departments and agencies as needed.

FEDERAL RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN - The plan that describes the Federal response to the radiological and on-site technical aspects of an emergency in the United States and identifies the lead federal agency for an event. The events include one involving the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or state licensee, the U.S. Department of Energy or the U.S. Department of Defense property, a space launch, occurrence outside the United States but affecting the United States and one involving radium or accelerator-produced material. Transportation events are included in those involving the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, state licensee, U.S. Department of Energy, or U.S. Department of Defense.

FIELD TRIAGE - The process of rapidly categorizing a large number of patients according to their severity of injury in order to prioritize their extrication and/or extraction to the treatment area.

FULL-SCALE EXERCISE - An activity intended to evaluate the operational capability of emergency management systems in an interactive manner over a substantial period of time. It involves the testing of a major portion of the emergency plan and organizations in a highly stressful environment. It includes the mobilization of personnel and resources to demonstrate coordination and response capabilities. The EOC is activated and field command posts may be established. A full-scale exercise is always formally evaluated.

FUNCTIONAL EXERCISE - An activity designed to test or evaluate the capability of individual or multiple emergency management functions. It is more complex than a tabletop exercise in that activities are usually under time constraints and are followed by an evaluation or critique. It usually takes place in some type of coordination or operating center. The use of outside resources is often simulated. No field units are used.

FUNCTIONAL NEEDS SUPPORT SERVICES – Defined as services that enable individuals to maintain their independence in a general population shelter. FNSS includes:

- Reasonable modification to policies, practices and procedures
- Durable medical equipment (DME)
- Consumable medical supplies (CMS)
- Personal assistance services (PAS)
- Other goods and services as needed
- Children and adults requiring FNSS may have physical, sensory, mental health and cognitive and/or intellectual disabilities affecting their ability to function independently

without assistance. Others that may benefit from FNSS include women in late stages of pregnancy, elders and people needing bariatric equipment.

HAZARD - Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.

HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM - A program authorized under Section 404 of the Stafford Act, which provides funding for hazard mitigation projects that are cost effective and complement existing post-disaster mitigation programs and activities by providing funding for beneficial mitigation measures that are not funded through other programs.

HIGH (LOW) ANGLE RESCUE - Using rope and other associated rescue devices in above- and below grade situations.

HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO (HEAR) - Radio frequency for communications between emergency medical responders.

HUMAN NEEDS RECOVERY - Encompasses disaster-related community outreach, long-term housing, health (physical and mental), human services, assistance to non-profit agencies and problem-solving to address unusual circumstances generated by the disaster for which no existing programs provide assistance.

INCIDENCE – Frequency of disease occurrence.

INCIDENT - An occurrence or event, either human-caused or natural phenomena, that requires action by emergency services personnel to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or the environment.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)

- An all-hazards, on-scene functional management system that establishes common standards in organization, terminology and procedures, provides a means (unified command) for the establishment of a common set of incident objectives and strategies during multi-agency/multi-jurisdiction operations while maintaining individual agency/jurisdiction authority, responsibility and accountability and which is a component of the National Interagency Incident Management Systems (NIMS).
- An equivalent and compatible all-hazards, on-scene, functional management system.

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE (IA) - Supplementary federal assistance available under the Stafford Act to individuals, families and businesses, which includes disaster housing assistance, unemployment assistance, grants, loans, legal services, crisis counseling, tax relief and other services or relief programs (see Individual and Family Grant Program below).

INFECTIOUS - Capable of being transmitted with or without contact. Pertaining to a disease caused by a microorganism. Producing infection.

INGESTION - The process of taking material (particularly food) into the gastrointestinal tract or the process by which a cell takes in foreign particles.

INTERFACE FIRE - Fire that threatens or burns the interface area. Fire affecting both wildland areas and homes.

INTERMIX FIRE - Fire that threatens or has caused damage in areas containing both forestlands and structures.

JOINT FIELD OFFICE (JFO) - The office established in or near the designated area to support federal and state response and recovery operations. The Joint Field Office houses the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and the Emergency Response Team (ERT) and the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and support staff.

JOINT INFORMATION CENTER (JIC) - A facility that may be used by affected utilities, state agencies, counties, local jurisdictions and/or federal agencies to jointly coordinate the public information function during all hazards incidents.

JOINT PRIMARY AGENCY - Two state agencies assigned primary responsibilities to manage and coordinate a specific Emergency Support Function (ESF), jointly. Joint primary agencies are designated on the basis of their having shared authorities, resources, capabilities, or expertise relative to accomplishment of the specific ESF activities. Joint primary agencies are responsible for overall planning and coordination with support agencies for the ESF, with ESF delivery assistance, if requested, from the state EOC. An example of Joint Primary Agency activities is the Department of Ecology and the Washington State Patrol for ESF 10, Hazardous Materials.

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 and local boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

LAND SEARCH AND RESCUE - See SEARCH AND RESCUE.

LOCAL DIRECTOR - The director or designee of a county or municipal emergency management agency jurisdiction.

LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY - The emergency management or emergency services organization of a political subdivision of the state established in accordance with RCW 38.52.070.

LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC) - The planning body designated by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Title III legislation as the planning body for preparing local hazardous materials plans.

LONG TERM RECOVERY - There can be no definitive time period for short or long-term recovery as the process is dictated by the type and scope of event. Typically, a moderate incident may require 6 - 12 months to bring circumstances back to normal functionality. Long-term recovery involves:

- permanent repair and reconstruction of infrastructure, facilities, or property;
- area specific or city-wide redevelopment planning;
- economic and business recovery; and
- social/community restoration.

MASS CASUALTY INCIDENT - Sometimes called a Multiple Casualty Incident, an MCI is an event resulting from man-made or natural causes, which results in illness and/or injuries, which exceed the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) capabilities of a locality, jurisdiction and/or region.

MAJOR DISASTER - As defined in federal law, is any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosion, or other technological or human caused catastrophe 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... in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

MCI UNIT - A mobile unit, which contains large quantities of medical supplies that can be dispatched to a scene of an MCI. MCI units typically treat 50 or more patients.

MULTIPLE CASUALTY INCIDENT - An incident resulting from man-made or natural causes with associated illness or injury to a large number of people. The effect is that patient care cannot be provided immediately to all and resources must be managed.

MEDICAL NEEDS SHELTERING - These are shelters or components of shelters for individuals who require sustained assistance (or supervision) for medical needs, but do not have an acute condition requiring hospitalization. This is a subset of access and functional needs populations.

MEDICAL STAGING - An area established to maintain medical supplies, personnel and equipment. The Medical Staging Area will not be necessary at all incidents. When it is indicated, Medical will assign a Medical Staging Manager.

MISSION - A distinct assignment of personnel and equipment to achieve a set of tasks related to an incident, emergency, disaster, catastrophe, or search and rescue operations that occur under the direction and control of an authorized official.

MISSION ASSIGNMENT - A task assigned by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to any capable federal agency to provide necessary disaster assistance not available under other statutory authorities. The task may involve logistical and personnel of federal assistance as well as direct federal assistance to state and local jurisdictions.

MITIGATION - Actions taken to eliminate or reduce the degree of long-term risk to human life, property and the environment from natural and technological hazards. Mitigation assumes our communities are exposed to risks whether or not an emergency occurs. Mitigation measures include, but are not limited to: building codes, disaster insurance, hazard information systems, land use management, hazard analysis, land acquisition, monitoring and inspection, public education, research, relocation, risk mapping, safety codes, statues and ordinances, tax incentives and disincentives, equipment or computer tie downs and stockpiling emergency supplies.

MORBIDITY - State of being diseased. The number of sick persons or cases of disease in relationship to a specific population.

MORTALITY - The condition of being mortal. The death rate; the ratio of the number of deaths to a given population.

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM – A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for Federal, State, local and tribal governments; the private sector; and NGOs to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, local and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; multi-agency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

NATIONAL RESPONSE FRAMEWORK - Guides how the Nation conducts all-hazards response. The Framework documents the key response principles, roles and structures that organize national response. It describes how communities, States, the Federal Government and private-sector and nongovernmental partners apply these principles for a coordinated, effective national response. And it describes special circumstances where the Federal Government exercises a larger role, including incidents where Federal interests are involved and catastrophic incidents where a State would require significant support. It allows first responders, decision-makers and supporting entities to provide a unified national response.

NATIONAL RESPONSE PLAN (NRP) - Renamed National Response Framework (NRF).

NATIONAL WARNING SYSTEM (NAWAS) - The federal portion of the Civil Defense Warning System, used for the dissemination of warnings and other emergency information from the Federal

Emergency Management Agency National or Regional Warning Centers to Warning Points in each state. Also used by the State Warning Points to disseminate information to local Primary Warning Points. Provides warning information to state and local jurisdictions concerning severe weather, earthquake, flooding and other activities affecting public safety.

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS) - The provides a systematic, proactive approach to guide departments and agencies at all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life and property and harm to the environment.

PUGET SOUND REGION - For the purposes of this plan, the Puget Sound region is defined as the Seattle Urban Area (UA)/Combined Statistical Area (CSA), which includes the eight Puget Sound counties (Island, King, Kitsap, Mason, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish, Thurston) and select major cities located therein.

PATHOGEN - Any organism (usually living) capable of producing serious disease or death, such as bacteria, fungi and viruses.

POINT-OF-DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (PODS) - Points of Distribution are centralized locations where the public picks up life sustaining commodities following a disaster or emergency. Commodities usually include shelf stable food and water.

POP-UP SHELTER – A spontaneous shelter with no pre-established resources or trained volunteers.

PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT (PDA) - The joint local, state and federal analysis of damage that has occurred during a disaster and which may result in a Presidential declaration of disaster. The PDA is documented through surveys, photographs and other written information.

PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT TEAM - An ad hoc group that comes together after a disaster whose main purpose is to determine the level of disaster declaration that is warranted. The team usually consists of federal, state and local representatives to do an initial damage evaluation to sites damaged.

PRE-HOSPITAL - Means emergency medical care and transportation rendered to patients prior to hospital admission or during inter-facility transfer by licensed ambulance or aid service under chapter 18.73 RCW, by personnel certified to provide emergency medical care under chapters 18.71 and 18.73 RCW or by facilities providing Level V trauma care services as provided for in this chapter. (RCW 70.168.015)

PREPAREDNESS - Actions taken in advance of an emergency to develop operational capabilities and facilitate an effective response in the event an emergency occurs. Preparedness measures include but are not limited to: continuity of government, emergency alert systems, emergency communications,

emergency operations centers, emergency operations plans, emergency public information materials, exercise of plans, mutual aid agreements, resource management, training response personnel and warning systems.

PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATION - Formal declaration by the President that an Emergency or Major Disaster exists based upon the request for such a declaration by the Governor and with the verification of Federal Emergency Management Agency preliminary damage assessments.

PRIMARY AGENCY - A state agency or agency assigned primary responsibility to manage and coordinate a specific ESF. Primary agencies are designated on the basis of who has the most authorities, resources, capabilities, or expertise relative to accomplishment of the specific Emergency Support Function (ESF) with assistance, if requested, from the state EOC. An example of a primary agency is the Department of Transportation for ESF 1, Transportation.

PROTECTION - Any means by which an individual protects their body. Measures include masks, self-contained breathing apparatuses, clothing, structures such as buildings and vehicles.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (PA) - Supplementary federal assistance provided under the Stafford Act to state and local jurisdictions, special purpose districts, Native Americans, or eligible private, nonprofit organizations.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE OFFICER (PAO) - A member of the Federal Emergency Management Agency Regional Director's staff who is responsible for management of the Public Assistance Program.

RADIO AMATEUR CIVIL EMERGENCY SERVICES (RACES) - Licensed amateur radio operators who support state and local jurisdictions during emergencies or disasters.

RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINATION - Radioactive material deposited on the surface of structures, areas, objects, or persons following a release of any radioactive material.

RECOVERY -

- Activity to return vital life support systems to minimum operating standards and long-term activity designed to return life to normal or improved levels, including some form of economic viability. Recovery measures include, but are not limited to, crisis counseling, damage assessment, debris clearance, decontamination, disaster application centers, disaster insurance payments, disaster loans and grants, disaster unemployment assistance, public information, reassessment of emergency plans, reconstruction, temporary housing and full-scale business resumption.
- The extrication, packaging and transport of the body of a person killed in a search and rescue incident.

REGIONAL CATASTROPHIC AGREEMENT - An inter-jurisdictional agreement that is made between governments or organizations, either public or private, to provide aid and assistance during emergency situations where resources of a single jurisdiction or organization are insufficient or inappropriate for the tasks that must be performed to control the situation.

REGIONAL RESPONSE REGIONS - The Washington State homeland security planning and coordination structure is divided into nine (9) regions. These regions mirror the State's public health regions. The regions are made up of one or more counties that include cities, towns and tribal nations within regional geographical boundaries. This regional configuration was implemented to distribute Federal grant funds, develop emergency responder equipment priority lists, plan and execute training and exercise programs, create regionally based mutual aid plans and develop volunteer infrastructure to support citizens' involvement in homeland security initiatives. Operations and physical resources are maintained at the local jurisdiction (county, city and tribal) level and coordination and planning are facilitated at the regional level.

RESCUE COORDINATION CENTER (RCC) -

- (Federal) - A unit responsible for promoting efficient organization of search and rescue services and coordinating conduct of search and rescue operations within a search and rescue region (National Search and Rescue Plan).
- (State) - An extension of the state Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activated in an emergency or disaster to support local search and rescue operations by coordinating the state, out-of-state and federal search and rescue resources responding to the incident. The RCC may be co-located with the EOC or deployed to a location in the proximity of the incident site.

RESPONSE - Actions taken immediately before, during, or directly after an emergency occurs, to save lives, minimize damage to property and the environment and enhance the effectiveness of recovery. Response measures include, but are not limited to, emergency plan activation, emergency alert system activation, emergency instructions to the public, emergency medical assistance, staffing the emergency operations center, public official alerting, reception and care, shelter and evacuation, search and rescue, resource mobilization and warning systems activation.

ROBERT T. STAFFORD DISASTER RELIEF AND EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT (Public Law 93-288, as amended) - The act that authorizes the greatest single source of federal disaster assistance. It authorizes coordination of the activities of federal, state and volunteer agencies operating under their own authorities in providing disaster assistance, provision of direct federal assistance as necessary and provision of financial grants to state and local jurisdictions as well as a separate program of financial grants to individuals and families. This act is commonly referred to as the Stafford Act.

SEARCH AND RESCUE - The act of searching for, rescuing, or recovering by means of ground, marine, or air activity any person who becomes lost, injured, or is killed while outdoors or as a result of a natural or human-caused event, including instances of searching for downed aircraft when ground personnel are used. Includes DISASTER, URBAN and WILDLAND SEARCH AND RESCUE. Also referred to as LAND SEARCH AND RESCUE to differentiate from AIR SEARCH AND RESCUE.

SERVICE ANIMAL - any animal individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of a person with a disability. Such tasks can include guiding a person with impaired vision, alerting a person with impaired hearing to the presence of people or sounds, pulling a wheelchair, retrieving dropped items, etc. Dogs are most frequently trained as service animals, but sometimes other animals can do this work. (American with Disabilities Act, 1990)

SHORT-TERM RECOVERY – Involves:

- immediate restoration of services and government functions, as well as
- assistance to residents in resuming essential life activities.

Activities may include: sheltering, debris clearance, damage/impact assessment, temporary service provision, traffic control, temporary space for displaced government/business/community functions, public information, inspections and permitting for repairs, volunteer and donations management and initiation of state/federal assistance programs. Immediate mental health, public health or other community issues may also be addressed.

SITUATIONAL ASSESSMENT REPORT - Document that contains confirmed or verified information and explicit details (who, what, where and how) relating to an incident.

SITUATIONAL AWARENESS - The ability to identify, process and comprehend the critical elements of information about an incident.

SPILL RESPONSE - All actions taken in carrying out the Washington State Department of Ecology's responsibilities to spills of hazardous materials, e.g. receiving and making notifications, information gathering and technical advisory phone calls, preparation for and travel to and from spill sites, direction of clean-up activities, damage assessment, report writing, enforcement investigations and actions, cost recovery and program development.

STAFFORD ACT - The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L. 93-288, as amended. This Act describes the programs and processes by which the Federal Government provides disaster and emergency assistance to State and local governments, tribal nations, eligible private nonprofit organizations and individuals affected by a declared major disaster or emergency. The Stafford Act covers all hazards, including natural disasters and terrorist incidents.

STAGING - Location where incident personnel and equipment are assigned on an immediately available status.

STATE COORDINATING OFFICER (SCO) - The individual appointed by the Governor to act in cooperation with the Federal Coordinating Officer to administer disaster recovery efforts. The SCO may also function as the Disaster Recovery Manager and as the Governor's Authorized Representative.

STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS OFFICER (SEOO) - An individual designated as the initial point of contact for state level emergency response and coordination activities for all hazards (natural or human made) that could adversely affect lives, property, environment or the economy of Washington State operating within the Alert and Warning Center at the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

STRUCTURAL COLLAPSE - Structures whose ability to remain self-supporting have been compromised.

SUPPORT AGENCY - An agency designated to assist a specific primary or joint primary agency with available resources, capabilities, or expertise in support of Emergency Support Function (ESF) activities under the coordination of the primary or joint primary, agency. An example of a support agency is the Department of Agriculture for ESF 8 - Health and Medical Services.

TABLETOP EXERCISE - An activity in which officials and key staff or others with emergency responsibilities are gathered together informally to discuss simulated emergency situations. It is designed to elicit constructive discussion by the participants without time constraints. Participants evaluate plans and procedures and resolve questions of coordination and assignment of responsibilities in a non-threatening format under minimum stress.

TERRORISM - The unlawful use of force or violence committed by an individual or group against persons or property in order to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof in furtherance of political or social objectives.

THREAT - An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.

TITLE III - Public Law 99-499, Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, Title III, Emergency Planning Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), requires the establishment of state and local planning organizations, State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) - a subcommittee of the Emergency Management Council - and Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) to conduct emergency planning for hazardous materials incidents. It requires (1) site-specific planning for extremely hazardous substances, (2) participation in the planning process by facilities storing or using hazardous substances and (3) notifications to the commission or committee of releases of specified hazardous substances. It also provides for mechanisms to provide information on hazardous chemicals and emergency plans for hazardous chemical events to the public.

TOXICITY - A measure of the harmful effect produced by a given amount of a toxin on a living organism. The relative toxicity of an agent can be expressed in milligrams of toxin needed per kilogram of body weight to kill experimental animals.

TOXINS - A substance, in some cases produced by disease-causing micro-organisms, that is toxic to other living organisms. Numerous organisms including bacteria, fungi, algae and plants produce toxins. Many toxins are extremely poisonous, with a toxicity that is several orders of magnitude greater than the nerve agents. Since toxins have low volatility, they are dispersed as aerosols and then taken up primarily through inhalation. Some examples of toxins include:

TREATMENT AREA - The designated area for the collection and treatment of patients.

- Red: an area where patients require immediate assistance
- Yellow: an area where patient injuries are serious (delayed) but not life-threatening
- Green: an area where patients with minor injuries are kept

TRAUMA - A major single or multisystem injury requiring immediate medical or surgical intervention or treatment to prevent death or permanent disability. (RCW 70.168.015)

TRENCH RESCUE - Narrow excavation below the surface of the earth where the depth is greater than the width at the bottom.

TRIAGE - The screening and classification of sick, wounded, or injured persons during disasters to determine priority needs for the efficient use of medical and nursing personnel, equipment and facilities. Triage is also done in emergency rooms and acute care clinics to determine priority of treatment. The use of triage is essential to save the maximum number of lives specifically during an emergency situation that produces many more sick and wounded individuals than the available medical care facilities and personnel can handle.

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT (TRIBES) - Authorized representatives of Federally Recognized Tribes that are sovereign governments within the United States. Within Washington State, Tribes interface with the State during disasters in a very similar manner as other types of local government with respect to seeking supplemental response and recovery support.

URBAN FIRE - Fire that is primarily found within the boundaries or limits of a city.

URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE (USR) - Locating, extricating and providing for the immediate medical treatment of victims trapped in collapsed or damaged structures.

URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE TASK FORCE - A 62-member organization sponsored by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in support of Emergency Support Function 9. The task force is trained and equipped to conduct heavy urban search and rescue and is capable of being deployed to any disaster site nationwide.

VIRUS - An infectious micro-organism that exists as a particle rather than as a complete cell. Particle sizes range from 20 to 400 nanometers (one billionth of a meter). Viruses are not capable of reproducing outside of a host cell.

VOLATILITY - A measure of how readily a substance will vaporize.

WATER RESCUE - Locating and removing persons from moving or standing bodies of water (to include ice, salt and fresh) both surface and subsurface.

WEAPON OF MASS DESTRUCTION (WMD) (TITLE 18 USC, SECTION 2332a) - Any weapon or device that is intended or has the capability to cause death or serious bodily injury to a significant number of people through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals or their precursors; a disease organism; or radiation or radioactivity. Any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, mine or device similar to the above; poison gas; any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to life.

WILDLAND FIRE - Fire that occurs in wildland areas made up of sagebrush, grasses, or other similar flammable vegetation.

WILDLAND SEARCH AND RESCUE - Search and rescue conducted in wildland areas. Due to the increasing wildland urban interface, wildland search and rescue strategy and tactics may also be employed for subjects lost or missing in urban or suburban areas. See **SEARCH AND RESCUE**, **DISASTER SEARCH AND RESCUE** and **URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE**.

WIND (DF) MESSAGES - Weather information concerning wind direction and speed. The information would be used for fallout forecasting.