

Appendix A
Acronyms and Abbreviations

ARC	American Red Cross
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Service
BEM	Bureau of Emergency Management
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COG	Continuity of Government; also Council of Governments
COOP	Continuity of Operations
DES	Department of Environment Services
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DoD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DMCR	Disaster Management Central Resource
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOT	Department of Transportation
DPP	Domestic Preparedness Program
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DRED	Department of Resources and Economic Development
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EMD	Emergency Management Director
EMI	Emergency Management Institute
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EO	Executive Order
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FOC	Field Operations Center
FOG	Field Operating Guide
FRERP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FRP	Federal Response Plan (to become the National Response Plan)
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
HazMat	Hazardous Material(s)
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICC	Incident Command Center
ICS	Incident Command System

IMS	Incident Management System
JIC	Joint Information Center
MA	Mutual Aid
MHz	Megahertz
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAWAS	National Warning System
NFA	National Fire Academy
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NWS	National Weather Service
ODP	Office for Domestic Preparedness (DHS)
PA	Public Assistance
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PDD	Presidential Decision Directive
PHS	Public Health Service
PIO	Public Information Officer
PSA	Public Service Announcement
RERP	Radiological Emergency Response Plan
RNAT	Rapid Needs Assessment Team
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (a.k.a.EPCRA)
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SERT	State Emergency Response Team
SITREP	Situation Report (Also SitRep)
SLG	State and Local Guide
SOG	Standard Operating Guide
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
WMD	Weapon(s) of Mass Destruction
WMD-CST	WMD Civil Support Team

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Appendix B *Terms and Definitions*

Aerosol – Fine liquid or solid particles suspended in a gas, for example, fog or smoke.

Amateur Radio – A service of radio communications, performed by persons interested in the radio art solely for personal gain and without pecuniary interest. Operates in the public interest, convenience or necessity, therefore is available for use in emergency situations.

Biological Agents – Living organisms or the materials derived from them that cause disease in or harm to humans, animals, or plants or cause deterioration of material. Biological agents may be used as liquid droplets, aerosols, or dry powders.

Catastrophic Disaster – For the purposes of this plan, a catastrophic disaster is defined as an event that results in large numbers of deaths and injuries; causes extensive damage or destruction to facilities that provide and sustain human needs; produces an overwhelming demand on State and local response resources and mechanisms; causes a severe long term effect on general economic activity; and severely affects State, local, and private sector capabilities to begin and sustain response activities.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance – A Superfund Hazardous Substance listed in Table 302.4 of 40 CFR Part 302.4, which mandates facilities to comply with specific release notification requirements under CERCLA and Title III. (Reportable Quantity Chemicals).

Chemical Agent – A chemical substance that is intended to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate people through physiological effects. Generally separated by severity of effect: lethal, blister, and incapacitating.

Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC) – A chemical information center provided by the Federal Government as a source of first response advice in substance/chemical spills. CHEMTREC can usually put those on scene at an emergency in touch with the product shippers.

Civil Air Patrol (CAP) – A civilian auxiliary of the United States Air Force. The CAP provides volunteer pilots, aircraft, communications and ground personnel for emergency use in search and rescue, messenger service, light transport flights, airborne communications, ground search and reconnaissance support.

Civil Disturbance – The degeneration of a law-abiding group into an unruly, unmanageable and law challenging mob.

Civil Preparedness Guide (CPG) – A FEMA Publication which provides guidance to State and Local Emergency Preparedness Directors and others with emergency responsibilities.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) – Legislation (PL 96-510) covering hazardous substance releases into the environment and the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites. CERCLA established

the "Superfund" to provide resources for these cleanups. Amended and extended by SARA. (See CERCLA).

Consequence Management – Measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. State and local governments exercise primary authority to respond to the consequences of terrorism (Source: Federal Response Plan [FRP] Terrorism Incident Annex, page TI-2, April 1999). The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has been designated the lead agency for consequence management to ensure that the FRP is adequate to respond to terrorism. Additionally, FEMA supports the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in crisis management.

Continuity of Government (COG) – Efforts to maintain the governmental body and identify emergency delegation of authority in accordance with applicable laws, during emergencies or disasters. COG planning ensures continued line of governmental authority and responsibility.

Continuity of Operations (COOP) – Efforts in which individual departments and agencies ensure the continuance of essential functions/services during emergencies or disasters. COOP also includes activities involved with relocation to alternate facilities.

Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan – A contingency plan that provides for the deliberate and planned deployment of pre-identified and trained personnel, equipment and supplies to a specific emergency relocation site and/or the transfer of essential functions to another department, agency or organization.

Crisis Management – This is the law enforcement aspect of an incident that involves measures to identify, acquire, and plan the resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat of terrorism. The FBI is the lead agency for crisis management for such an incident. (Source: FBI) During crisis management, the FBI coordinates closely with local law enforcement authorities to provide successful law enforcement resolution to the incident. The FBI also coordinates with other Federal authorities, including FEMA (Source: Federal Response Plan Terrorism Incident Annex, April 1999.)

Critical Incident Stress Debriefing Team (CISD) – CISD is counseling and educational group process designed specifically for emergency response workers to mitigate the impact of a critical incident on personnel and to accelerate recovery in normal people experiencing normal reactions to totally abnormal events.

Cyber-terrorism – Malicious conduct in cyberspace to commit or threaten to commit acts dangerous to human life, or against a nation's critical infrastructures, such as energy, transportation, or government operations in order to intimidate or coerce a government or civilian population, or any sequence thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.

Dam Failure – Full or partial collapse of a dam constructed to hold back large volumes of water.

Damage Assessment (DA) – The conduct of on the scene surveys following any disaster to determine the amount of loss or damage caused by the incident. Extent of damage is assessed in all types of disasters such as flash flood, tornado, winter storm, hurricane, nuclear power incident and chemical explosion.

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

Disaster – An event that creates an inability to provide critical functions/services for a significant period of time. Normally this is a widespread event causing destruction and distress; however, while this may include a large-scale event, as in a “natural disaster”, a localized event may present sufficient impact to a jurisdiction to be classified as a disaster.

Disaster Field Office (DFO) – The office established in or near the designated area to support Federal and State response operations.

Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) – Team from The Office of the Assistant Secretary for U.S. Health/Office of Emergency Preparedness - National Disaster Medical Assistance (OASH/OEP-NDMS), that assists in providing care for the ill and injured victims at the site of a disaster or emergency.

Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT) – Is a federalized team of private citizens associated with the National Foundation for Mortuary Care, that respond under ESF-8, Health and Medical Services through FEMA. The DMORT is responsible for maintaining temporary morgues, victim identification and processing, preparing, and disposing of remains. DMORT also provides technical assistance and personnel to recover, identify, and process deceased victims.

Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) – A center established in or near a disaster area to provide information and/or deliver assistance to disaster victims. DRCs are established when a Presidential Disaster Declaration is issued. Local, State, and Federal agencies will staff the DRC (i.e., social services, State public health, and the IRS).

Disaster Welfare Inquiry (DWI) System – System set up by the American Red Cross to collect, receive, and report information about the status of victims and assist the family with reunification within the disaster area.

Distribution Centers – Facilities operated by local governments, local churches, community based organizations, and voluntary agencies for providing donated goods directly to disaster victims.

Donations Coordination Center – An area designated for the coordination of goods, services and volunteers. The Donations Manager/Coordinator, the Volunteer Coordinator, State Donations/Volunteer Coordinator and representatives of participating volunteer agencies will operate from this center. In the event of a declared disaster, the FEMA Donations/Volunteer Coordinator may also operate from this center.

Donations Coordinator/Manager – The person designated by the Director of Emergency Management who will coordinate the donations effort. This person will oversee the phone bank, Donations Coordination Center and coordinate efforts of the reception and distribution center(s).

Emergency – An unexpected situation or event, which places life and/or property in danger and requires an immediate response to protect life and property. Any occasion or instance in which

the Governor determines that State assistance is needed to supplement local response efforts and capabilities to save lives and protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat or impact of a catastrophe in any part of the State.

Emergency Alert System (EAS) – A voluntary network of broadcast stations and Inter-connecting facilities, which have been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to disseminate information during an emergency, as provided by the Emergency Alert System plan. EAS is made up of AM, FM, and TV Broadcast Stations and non-governmental electronic communications operating in a voluntary organized manner during natural/man-made emergencies or disasters at National, State or local levels.

Emergency Management (EM) – A system of organized analysis, planning, decision-making, assignment, and coordination of available resources for the mitigation of preparedness for, response to or recovery from major community-wide emergencies. Refer to local and State emergency legislation.

Emergency Management Director/Coordinator – The individual who is directly responsible on a day-to-day basis for the jurisdictions effort to develop a capability for coordinated response and recovery from the effects of disaster.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) – Local medical response teams, usually rescue squads or local ambulance services, which provide medical services during a disaster.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) – A protected site from which government officials and emergency response personnel exercise direction and control in an emergency. The Emergency Communications Center (ECC) is normally an essential part of the EOC.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) – An all-hazards document, which briefly, clearly, and concisely specifies actions to be taken or instructions to be given in the event of natural disasters, technological accidents, or nuclear attack. The plan identifies authorities, relationships, and the coordinated actions to be taken based on predetermined assumptions, objectives, and existing capabilities.

Emergency Public Information (EPI) – Information disseminated to the public primarily in anticipation of an emergency, or at the actual time of an emergency as a means of warning the public of impending danger and/or to provide instruction as to emergency preparedness action to be taken.

Emergency Response Team (ERT) – FEMA group, composed of a headquarters element and a regional element that is deployed by the Director, FEMA, to the scene of an extraordinary situation to coordinate the overall Federal response.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) – A functional area of response activity established to facilitate the delivery of State or Federal assistance required during the immediate response phase of a disaster to save lives, protect property and public health, and to maintain public safety.

Environment – Water, air, and land, and the interrelationship, which exists among and between them and all living things.

Evacuation – Relocation of civilian population to safe areas when disaster, emergencies or threats thereof necessitate such action.

Exercise – Maneuver or simulated emergency condition involving planning, preparation, and execution; carried out for the purpose of testing, evaluating, planning, developing, training, and/or demonstrating emergency management systems and individual components and capabilities, to identify areas of strength and weakness for improvement of emergency plan (EOP).

Facility – As defined by section 101 of CERCLA, means any building, structure, installation, equipment pipe or pipeline (including any pipe into a sewer or publicly-owned treatment works), well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, or aircraft, or any site or area where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, or placed, or otherwise come to be located; but does not include any consumer product in consumer use or any vessel. For the purpose of the emergency release notification, the term includes motor vehicles, rolling stock, and aircraft.

Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) – The senior Federal official appointed in accordance with P.L. 93-288, to coordinate the overall Federal response and recovery activities.

Federal Response Plan (FRP) – The FRP establishes a process and structure for the systematic, coordinated, and effective delivery of Federal assistance to address the consequences of any major disaster or emergency declared under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S. Code [USC] et seq.). The FRP Terrorism Incident Annex defines the organizational structures used to coordinate crisis management with consequence management (Source: FRP Terrorism Incident Annex, April 1999).

Fixed Nuclear Facility (FNF) – Nuclear power plants, reactor fuel fabrication or processing plants, test and research reactors or any other facility using or producing large quantities of radioactive material.

Functional Areas of Responsibility – Numerous ESFs are tasked with the responsibility of providing a variety of essential services/functions during emergencies/disaster in support of local response operations. Each of the ESFs should identify those areas of responsibility within their portion of the *Local EOP*. The ESFs should identify the services/functions provided (e.g., traffic control, disaster relief services), and the department/agency responsible for providing those services/functions, and the primary tasks/activities associated with the particular service/function (e.g., coordinate the provision of temporary housing assistance). If an ESF has developed a team structure to provide those services the team(s) should be identified. However, the composition and specific of the team(s) should be addressed in an SOP/SOG for each essential service/function identified. Any specialized teams (i.e., Search and Rescue teams, EOD, etc.) are to be addressed in the section of the ESF template labeled Specialized Units/Teams.

Governors Authorized Representative (GAR) – The representative (usually the Director of Emergency Management) of the Governor who coordinates the State response and recovery activities with those of the Federal Government.

Hazard – Any situation that has the potential for causing damage to life, property, and the environment.

Hazard Analysis – A process used by emergency managers to identify and analyze crisis potential and consequences.

Hazardous Material (HazMat) – A substance or material, which may pose an unreasonable risk to safety, health or property.

Hazardous Waste – Materials declared by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to be toxic, corrosive, ignitable or chemically reactive.

Incident Action Plan – The plan that is usually prepared at the beginning of each operational period that contains general control objectives reflecting the overall operational strategy and specific action plans for the next operational period.

Incident Command Post – The location where primary command functions are made. May be the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), Disaster Field Office (DFO), or Logistical Staging area. As command function transfers so does the Incident Command Post (ICP).

Incident Command System (ICS) – A combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure with responsibility for management of assigned resources to effectively direct and control the response to an incident. The structure can be expanded, as situation requires larger resource, without requiring new, reorganized command structure.

Infrastructure Protection – Proactive risk management actions intended to prevent a threat from attempting to or succeeding at destroying or incapacitating critical infrastructures. For instance, threat deterrence and vulnerability defense.

In-kind Donations – Donations of goods or materials, such as food, clothing, equipment, and building materials instead of money.

Job Aid (JA) – A document or checklist designed to provide the user with help in completing a specific task.

Joint Information Center (JIC) – A combined public information office that serves two or more levels of government or Federal, State, local agencies.

Joint Operations Center (JOC) – A centralized operations center established by the FBI Field Office during terrorism-related incidents to provide a single point of direction, control, and coordination for emergency response operations. The JOC resolves conflicts in prioritization of resource allocations involving Federal assets.

Lead Agency – The Federal department or agency assigned lead responsibility under U.S. law to manage and coordinate the Federal response in a specific functional area. The FBI is the lead agency for crisis management, and FEMA is the lead agency for consequence management. Lead agencies support the overall Lead Federal Agency (LFA) during all phases of the response.

Lead Federal Agency (LFA) – The agency designated by the President to lead and coordinate the overall Federal response is referred to as the LFA and is determined by the type of emergency. In general, an LFA establishes operational structures and procedures to assemble and work with agencies providing direct support to the LFA in order to provide an initial assessment of the situation, develop an action plan, monitor and update operational priorities, and ensure each agency exercises its concurrent and distinct authorities under U.S. law and supports the LFA in carrying out the President’s relevant policy. Specific responsibilities of an LFA vary according to the agency’s unique statutory authorities.

Local Emergency Management Director/Coordinator – The local government official responsible for the emergency management program at the local level, county or municipal.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) – A committee appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), as required by SARA Title III, to formulate a comprehensive emergency plan to deal with hazardous materials within its jurisdiction.

Local Government – A political subdivision of the State that is usually at the County or municipal levels.

Major Disaster – As defined under P.L. 93-288, any natural catastrophe, (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mud slide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Mass Care – Efforts to provide shelter, feeding, water, first aid and distribution of relief supplies following a catastrophic or significant natural disaster or other event to disaster victims.

Memorandum of Agreement/Understanding (MOA/MOU) – A document negotiated between organizations or legal jurisdictions for mutual aid and assistance in times of need. A MOA/MOU must contain such information as who pays for expense of operations (financial considerations), the party that will be liable for personal or property injury or destruction during response operations (liability considerations), and appropriate statements of non-competition of government resources with private enterprise (commercial considerations).

Mitigation – Mitigation actions eliminate or reduce the probability of some disaster occurrences and also include long-term activities that lessen the undesirable effects of unavoidable hazards or reduce the degree of hazard risk. Some mitigation examples include flood plain management, and public education programs. Mitigation seeks to prevent disasters and to reduce the vulnerability of people to disasters that may strike. Hazard mitigation should follow all disasters.

Mobilization – The rapid assembly, procurement, production or deployment of resources to meet the requirements of a disaster/emergency situation including war.

Multi-Hazard – A functional approach to planning, which treats the numerous emergency management requirements that are present in any disaster situation as common functions. This

reveals a broad base foundation of recurring disaster tasks that are common to most disasters. In this manner, planning which concerns an application of the recurring tasks can be used in response to any emergency.

Mutual Aid Agreement – A formal or informal understanding between jurisdictions pledging the exchange of emergency or disaster assistance.

National Contingency Plan (NCP) – Term referring to the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. Regulations prepared by the Environmental Protection Agency implement the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the response systems of the Clean Water Act (sec. 311); refer to 40 CFR Part 300.

National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) – A nation-wide medical mutual aid network between the Federal and non-Federal sectors that include medical response, patient evacuation, and definitive medical care.

National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC) – The EOC for DHS/FEMA, which provides a centralized point of direction and control for Federal response operations. (Formerly the National Interagency Emergency Operations Center (NIEOC)).

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) – A Federal program to provide flood insurance coverage in those communities, which enact and enforce floodplain management regulations.

National Hurricane Center (NHC) – A Federal tracking center that forecasts and plots the formation and movement of tropical storms. It also alerts appropriate areas of the danger.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) – A Federal agency within the U.S. Department of Commerce, which deals in ocean survey/exploration and atmospheric studies in coastal storms and lower atmospheric disturbances. Emergency Management relies heavily on the coastal hazards office of NOAA for storm surge modeling.

National Response Center (NRC) – Established under the Clean Water Act and CERCLA, and operated by the U.S. Coast Guard. The NRC receives and relays notices of discharges or releases, disseminates reports when appropriate, and provides facilities for use in coordinating a national response action when required.

National Response Team (NRT) – Organization of representatives from 14 Federal agencies with responsibility for national planning and coordination (interagency and inter-jurisdictional) of CERCLA objectives.

National Security – Measures taken to protect the Nation from the direct or indirect acts of war, sabotage, or terrorism directed at the United States. These acts include but are not limited to, conventional and unconventional war, chemical, biological and nuclear war or terrorism.

National Warning System (NAWAS) – The Federal warning system, used to disseminate warnings of imminent natural disaster or enemy attack to a regional warning system, which passes to the State warning points for action.

National Weather Service (NWS) – A Federal agency tasked with forecasting weather and providing appropriate warning of imminent natural disaster such as hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, etc.

New Hampshire Emergency Operations Plan (State EOP) – The State plan designed to cover all natural and man-made emergencies and disasters that threaten the State.

Non-persistent Agent – An agent that, upon release, loses its ability to cause casualties after 10 to 15 minutes. It has a high evaporation rate, is lighter than air, and will disperse rapidly. It is considered to be a short-term hazard; however, in small, unventilated areas, the agent will be more persistent.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) – The Federal agency tasked with oversight and regulation for all domestic nuclear devices, plant processes and construction.

Operational Period – A period of time set for execution of operational actions specified in the Incident Action Plan. Traditionally these periods are initially 12 to 24 hours in length. As the incident winds down, they may cover longer periods of activity.

Persistent Agent – An agent that, upon release, retains its casualty-producing effects for an extended period of time, usually anywhere from 30 minutes to several days. A persistent agent usually has a low evaporation rate and its vapor is heavier than air; therefore, its vapor cloud tends to hug the ground. It is considered to be a long-term hazard. Although inhalation hazards are still a concern, extreme caution should be taken to avoid skin contact as well.

Plume – Airborne material spreading from a particular source; the dispersal of particles, gases, vapors, and aerosols into the atmosphere.

Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) – An assessment of damage taken immediately following a disaster or potential disaster. Emphasis is on high-level infrastructure such as roads and power production.

Preparedness – Preparedness activities develop emergency response capabilities. Planning, exercising, training, mitigation, developing public information programs and alerting and warning are among the activities conducted under this phase of emergency management to ensure the most effective and efficient response in a disaster. Preparedness seeks to establish capabilities to protect people from the effects of disasters in order to save the maximum number of lives, minimize injuries, reduce damage, and protect property. Procedures and agreements to obtain emergency supplies, material, equipment, and people are developed.

Primary Agency – An agency, organization or group designated as an ESF primary agency serves as the executive agent under the *Local EOP* to accomplish the assigned ESF Mission. Such a designation is based on that agency having performed that function on a day-to-day basis or by direction of a statutory mandate and/or regulatory requirements. Certain ESFs may have more than one agency designated in which cases they would be identified as “co-primary” agencies.

Promulgate – To promulgate, as it relates to the Local Emergency Operation Plan (EOP), is the act of the jurisdiction officially proclaiming, declaring and/or adopting, via local ordinance,

Executive Order (EO), or etc., the ***Local EOP*** as the emergency operations plan for the jurisdiction.

Public Health – A common function in multi-hazard planning, which focuses on general health and medical concerns, under emergency conditions, including provisions for accomplishing those necessary actions related to disease and vector control activities. Concerns extend to sanitation and preventing contamination of food and water.

Public Information Officer (PIO) – The person tasked with preparing all information for dissemination to the media or to the public.

Radiation – High-energy particles or gamma rays that are emitted by an atom, as the substance undergoes radioactive decay. Particles can be either charged alpha or beta particles or neutral neutron or gamma rays.

Radio system – A combination of electrical and electronic equipment, including but not limited to radios, consoles, mobile units, towers, antennas, generators, etc., which together enable communications between desired points.

Reception Center – A donations management facility to receive specific, undesigned or unsolicited goods such as food, water, clothes, and building supplies.

Recovery – Recovery is both a short-term and a long-term process to restore the jurisdiction to normal conditions in the aftermath of any emergency or disaster involving extensive damage. Short-term operations assess damages, restore vital services to the community, and provide for basic needs to the public. Long-term recovery focuses on restoring the community to its normal or to an improved state of affairs. Examples of recovery actions are provision of temporary housing, restoration of government services, and reconstruction of damaged areas.

Release – Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including abandonment or discarding barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles) of any Hazardous Chemical, Extremely Hazardous Substance, or CERCLA Hazardous Substance.

Resource Agencies, Organizations or Groups – Other agencies, organizations, groups, and individuals, not assigned as primary or support to an ESF may have authorities, expertise, capabilities, or resources required for disaster operations. Those agencies, organizations, groups or SMEs may be requested to participate in planning and operations activities, designate staff to serve as representatives to the ESF, and/or provide services and resources. (Resources provide personnel and/or staff (equipment, resources or supplies)).

Response – Response is the actual provision of emergency services during a disaster. These activities can reduce casualties, limit damage, and help to speed recovery. Response activities include directing emergency operations, evacuation, shelter, and other protective measures.

Revised Statutes Annotated (RSAs) – The specific form of State Law, codified and recorded for reference.

Shelter – A facility to house, feed, and care for persons evacuated from a risk area for periods of one or more days. For the risk areas the primary shelter and the reception center are usually located in the same facility.

Staging Area (SA) – A pre-selected location having large parking areas such as a major shopping area, schools, etc. The SA is a base for the assembly of personnel and equipment and resources during response operations. A SA can also serve as an area for assembling people to be moved by public transportation to host jurisdictions and a debarking area for returning evacuees.

Standard Operating Guide (SOG) – A SOG is a complete reference document focused on the collection of actions and activities established to accomplish one or more functions. The document user is afforded varying degrees of latitude in accomplishing functional actions or activities. As necessary, SOGs can be supported by one or more standard operation procedures (SOPs).

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) – A SOP is an instructional document constituting a directive that provides prescriptive steps towards accomplishing a specified action or task. SOPs can supplement SOGs by detailing and specifying how assigned tasks are to be carried out.

State Coordinating Officer (SCO) – The representative of the Governor (usually the Director/Coordinator of Emergency Management) who coordinates the State response and recovery activities with those of the Federal Government. See GAR Governor’s Authorized Representative.

State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) – Designated by the Governor, the SERC is responsible for establishing HazMat planning districts and appointing/overseeing Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC).

State Emergency Response Team (SERT) – A team of senior representatives of State agencies, State level volunteer organizations, and State level corporate associations who have knowledge of their organization resources and have the authority to commit those resources to emergency response. SERT operates from the State EOC and the Director/Coordinator of EM serves as the SERT leader.

State Warning Point (SWP) – The State facility (NH State Police Communications Center) that receives warnings and other emergency information over NAWAS and relays this information in accordance with current directives.

Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) – Other agencies, organizations, groups, and individuals, have authorities, technical expertise, and/or capabilities required for disaster operations. Those agencies, organizations, groups or SMEs may be requested to participate in planning and operations activities, designate staff to serve as representatives to the ESF, and/or provide services.

Superfund – Trust fund established under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and extended under the 1986 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) to provide money for cleanups associated with inactive hazardous waste disposal sites. (See CERCLA) Superfund Amendments and

Reauthorization Act of 1986 (PL99-499) SARA. Extends and revises Superfund authority (in Title I & II). Title III of SARA includes detailed provisions for community planning and Right-To-Know systems.

Support Agency – An agency, organization or group that provides an essential function or service critical to the ESF and has a requirement in the decision process for the conduct of the operation using its authorities and determines priorities in providing cognizant expertise, capabilities, and resources.

Task Force – A group of resources with shared communication and leader. It may be pre-established and sent to an incident or it may be created at the incident.

Terrorism – The unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives. Domestic terrorism involves groups or individuals who are based and operate entirely within the United States and U.S. territories without foreign direction and whose acts are directed at elements of the U.S. government or population.

Title III (of SARA) – The "Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act of 1986." Specifies requirements for organizing the planning process at the State and local levels for specified extremely hazardous substances; minimum plan content; requirements for fixed facility owners and operators to inform officials about extremely hazardous substances present at the facilities; and mechanisms for making information about extremely hazardous substances available to citizens. (42 USC annotated, sec. 1101, et. seq.-1986) Trans-species Infection - An infection that can be passed between two or more animal species. This may include human hosts.

Toxicity – A measure of the harmful effects produced by a given amount of a toxin on a living organism.

Ultra high frequency (UHF) – Ranges from 300 MHz to 3000 MHz. For public safety use, defines the frequency sub bands of 450-512 MHz and 800-900 MHz. Also includes 960 MHz and 2 GHz microwave sub bands.

Undesignated/Unsolicited donation – Unsolicited/undesignated goods are those donations that arrive in the State but have not been requested by an agency.

Unified Command – A team that allows all agencies (with geographical or functional responsibility for the incident) to co-manage an incident through a common set of objectives and strategies. Agencies' accountability, responsibilities, and authorities remain intact.

Very high frequency (VHF) – Ranges from 30 MHz to 300 MHz. For public safety use, defines the frequency sub bands of 30-50 MHz and 150-174 MHz.

Vital Records – Records or documents, for legal, regulatory, or operational reasons, cannot be irretrievably lost or damaged without materially impairing the organization's ability to conduct business or provide essential services.

Vulnerability – Susceptibility to a physical injury or attack. Vulnerability refers to the susceptibility to hazards.

Vulnerability Analysis – A determination of possible hazards that may cause harm. Should be a systemic approach used to analyze the effectiveness of the overall (current or proposed) emergency management, emergency services, security, and safety systems at a particular facility or within a jurisdiction.

Warning Point – A facility that receives warning and other information and disseminates or relays this information in accordance with a prearranged plan.

Weapons-Grade Material – Nuclear material considered most suitable for a nuclear weapon. It usually connotes uranium enriched to above 90 percent uranium-235 or plutonium with greater than about 90 percent plutonium-239.

Weapon of Mass Destruction – Any destructive device as defined in 18 USC 921; any weapon that is designed or intended to cause death or serious bodily injury through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals, or their precursors; any weapon involving a disease organism; or any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life. (Source: 18 USC 2332a). In 18 USC 921, a destructive device is defined, with certain exceptions, to mean any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, or rocket having a propellant charge of more than 4 ounces, or a missile having an explosive incendiary charge of more than 0.25 ounce, or a mine, or a device similar to the above; any type of weapon by whatever name known that will, or that may be readily converted to, expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or other propellant, and that has any barrel with a bore of more 0.5 inch in diameter; any combination of parts either designed or intended for use in converting any device into any destructive device described above and from which a destructive device may be readily assembled.

Appendix C
Authority of Emergency Response Agencies

Governor	* Delegation of Authority to EM Director / Coordinator.	*RSA 107
	* Declaration of State of Emergency.	
	* Ordering Evacuation.	
	* Ordering other Protective Actions.	
American Red Cross	* Provisions for Mass Care Sheltering.	LOA
Department of Agriculture	* Regulation of Food Handling, Preparation, Storage, & Distribution.	RSA 426
	* Environmental Sampling.	RSA 107
Department of Education	* Assist in Coordination of Emergency Response Activities of School Districts.	RSA 107 RSA 200
Department of Employment Security	* Actions & Provisions as Specified in the Disaster Relief Act of 1974.	RSA 108
Department of Environmental Services	* Control of Public Water Supplies.	RSA 149
	* Environmental Sampling.	
Department of Health & Human Services: <u>Division of Community & Public Health Services</u>	* Radiological Waste Disposal.	RSA 125
	* Transportation of Patients and Use of Vehicles as Ambulances.	RSA 151
	* Response Expenses.	RSA 161
	* Reciprocal Agreements.	
<u>Division of Human Services</u>	* Emergency Social Services.	RSA 161
	* Referral services for Evacuees.	RSA 126
	* Emergency Shelter.	
Department of Resource & Economic Development	* Access & Traffic Control in State Parks & Forests.	RSA 218 RSA 12
Department of Safety: <u>Bureau of Emergency Management</u>	* Direction of Emergency Response Organization.	RSA 21-P
	* Control of Emergency Communications.	
	* Request Federal and Regional Assistance.	
	* Actions & Provisions of the Disaster Relief Act of 1974.	RSA 108
	* NH Radiological Emergency Response Plan.	RSA 21-P / 125
<u>Pupil Transportation</u>	* Direct Resources of Bus Services.	RSA 265
<u>State Police</u>	* Access Control.	RSA 106
	* Support to Local Police.	
	* Support to Traffic Control.	
	* Crime Prevention & Control.	
	* Request for Regional Law Enforcement Assistance.	NESPAC

*RSA = New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated