

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Accident Site: The location of an unexpected occurrence, failure, and/or loss (either at a facility or along a transportation route) resulting in a release of hazardous materials. An incident site.

Acute: Severe but of short duration. Acute health effects are those that occur immediately after exposure to hazardous chemicals.

Acutely Toxic Chemicals: Chemicals that can cause severe short and long term health effects after a single, brief exposure (short duration). These chemicals (when ingested, inhaled or absorbed through the skin) can cause damage to living tissue, impairment of the central nervous system, severe illness, or in extreme cases, death.

Air Burst: The explosion of a nuclear weapon at such a height that the expanding fireball does not touch the earth's surface resulting in little or no fallout.

Airborne Release: Release of any chemical into the air.

Allocation (General): (Community Shelter Planning) The process of allocating areas of population to areas of shelter concentration.

Allocation (Specific): (Community Shelter Planning) The process of allocating geographically defined areas of population to a specific shelter facility or group of shelter facilities.

Alternate Emergency Operation Centers: A government owned facility that can be used to coordinate and direct all government emergency response efforts if the primary EOC facility is not available during emergencies. The facility also house key government officials that are forced to evacuate from the primary EOC or the primary EOC is not centrally located.

American Red Cross (ARC): A quasi-governmental agency largely for relief of suffering and welfare activities during war and disaster. The ARC operates under a Congressional charter and is supported by the people. Internationally, it operates in accordance with the Treaty of Geneva.

Annex: As used in this plan, an element that is devoted to one function of emergency operations and describes the county's approach to operating in that activity in response to emergencies.

Appendix: Attachment to an annex providing technical information, details, methods, and/or hazard specific procedures to that annex.

Aquifer: An underground rock formation composed of materials such as sand, soil or gravel that can store and supply ground water to wells and springs. Usually found within a thousand feet of the earth's surface.

Attack Warning: A civil defense warning that an actual attack against this country has been detected.

Blast Wave: A sharply defined wave of increased pressure rapidly propagated through a surrounding medium from a center of detonation or similar disturbance.

Census Tract: A nonpolitical, geographical subdivision of no standard size, but within a city, town, county, or other political jurisdiction; it is used by the U.S. Bureau of Census as a convenient and flexible unit for surveying and aggregating population, housing, and other demographic or economic statistics. In most instances, a tract corresponds to Standard Location Area.

Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program: A program developed by the USEPA to address

DEFINITION OF TERMS

releases of acutely toxic substances.

Chemnet: A mutual aid network of chemical shippers and contractors. Chemnet has more than 50 participating companies with emergency teams, 23 subscribers (who receive services during an incident from a participant and then reimburse response and cleanup costs) and several emergency response contractors. Chemnet is activated when a member shipper cannot respond promptly to an incident involving that company's product(s) which requires the presence of a chemical expert. If a member company cannot go to the scene of the incident, the shipper will authorize a Chemnet-contracted emergency response company to go. Communications for the network are provided by CHEMTREC, with the shipper receiving notification and details about the incident from the CHEMTREC communicator.

Chemical Transportation Emergency Center: A program providing information and/or assistance to emergency responders. CHEMTREC contacts the shipper or producer of the material for more detailed information, including on-scene assistance when feasible. CHEMTREC can be reached 24 hours a day.

Chlorine Emergency Plan: Operated by the Chlorine Institute. A 24-hour mutual aid program. Response is activated by a CHEMTREC call to the designated Chlorep contact, who notifies the appropriate team leader, based upon Chlorep's geographical sector assignments for teams. The team leader in turn calls the emergency caller on-scene and determines what advice and assistance are needed. The team leader then decides whether or not to dispatch a team to the scene.

Chemical Hazards Response Information System/Hazard Assessment Computer System: A system developed by the USCG. Manuals that contain chemical-specific information. Federal OSCs use HACs to find answers to specific questions during a chemical response. Can be used for contingency planning purposes also.

Chronic: Of long duration or having frequent recurrence. Chronic health effects are those that become apparent or continue for some time after exposure to hazardous chemicals.

Clean Air Act: Law enabling air quality standards to be set and monitored.

Cleanup: Actions taken to deal with a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that could affect public health and/or the environment. Broadly describes various response actions or remedial actions such as investigations or studies.

Clean Water Act: Law enabling water quality standards to be set and monitored.

Code of Federal Regulations: Title 44, refers to Emergency Management and Assistance. Civil Defense.

Command Post: Facility located at a safe distance upwind from an accident site where the on-scene coordinator, responders, and technical representatives can make response decisions, deploy manpower and equipment, maintain liaison with media, and handle communications.

Community Awareness and Emergency Response (CAER): Program developed by the Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA); to assist chemical plant manager in taking the initiative in cooperating with the local community to develop integrated (community/industry) plans for responding to releases of hazardous materials.

Community Shelter Plan: A standard operating procedure that designates specific shelters to be used by people working or living in specific areas of the community, thus allocating the people to the best available fallout protection.

Comprehensive Emergency Management: An all inclusive approach in combining the four phases

DEFINITION OF TERMS

of emergency management, which are (1) Mitigation: those activities which eliminate or reduce the probability of disaster; (2) Preparedness: those activities which governments, organizations, and individuals develop to save lives and minimize damage; (3) Response: To prevent loss of lives and property and provide emergency assistance; and (4) Recovery: Short and long-term activities which return all systems to normal or improved standards.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act: A Federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. The Act created a special tax that goes into a Trust that cleans up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the program, EPA can either:

- Pay for site cleanups when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work.
- Take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to cleanup the site or pay back the Federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

Conglomerate: A term used to identify a risk area and its associated host areas.

Congregate Care Facilities: Public or private buildings in the host areas that may be used to lodge and care for evacuees. Generally, assigned space is approximately 40 square feet per person. The facility may or may not meet criteria *for* designation as “fallout shelter”.

Contamination: The deposit of radioactive material on the surfaces of structures, areas, objects, or personnel following a nuclear explosion. This material generally consists of fallout in which fission products and other weapon debris have become incorporated with particles of dirt, etc. Contamination can also occur from the radioactivity induced in certain substances by the action of neutrons from a nuclear explosion.

Contingency Plan: A document to identify and catalog the elements required to respond to an emergency, to define responsibilities and specific tasks, and to serve as a response guide.

Cost Recovery: A legal process where potentially responsible parties can be required to pay back responders money spent on response/cleanup actions.

Cradle to Grave: The handling of hazardous waste from production to disposal.

Critical Facilities: Facilities essential to emergency response, such as fire stations, police stations, hospitals, and communications centers.

Damage Assessment: The appraisal or determination of the actual effects resulting from conventional or nuclear bombs and missiles.

Decontamination: The reduction or removal of contaminating radioactive material from a structure, area, object, or person. Decontamination may be accomplished by: 1) treating the surface so as to remove or decrease the contamination; 2) letting the material stand so that the radioactivity is decreased as a result of natural decay; and 3) covering the contamination.

Direct Effects: The immediate emissions of a nuclear detonation considered most hazardous; namely, blast, heat and initial nuclear radiation.

Disaster/Emergency: An event that causes or threatens to cause loss of life, human suffering, property damage, economic and social disruption.

Disaster Assistance Center: A local center established following a major disaster, staffed by various state and federal agencies to provide assistance to individuals.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Distant Early Warning Line (DEW Line): A network of radar stations near the Arctic Circle.

Dose: A quantity (total or accumulated) of ionizing (or nuclear) radiation, experienced by a person or animal.

Dose Rate: As a general rule, the amount of ionizing (or nuclear) radiation to which an individual would be exposed, or which he would receive per unit of time.

Dosimeter: An instrument for measuring and registering total accumulated exposure to ionizing radiations.

Dosimeter Charger: An instrument used to reset a dosimeter to a beginning or zero reading.

Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP): Energy radiated by nuclear detonation, which may affect or damage electronic components and equipment.

Emergency: A situation created by an accidental release or spill of hazardous chemicals, which pose a threat to the safety of workers, residents, the environment, or property.

Emergency Actions Steps: Those actions that facilitate the ability of government personnel to respond quickly and efficiently to emergencies.

Emergency Broadcast System (EBS): Consists of broadcast stations and interconnecting facilities which have been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to operate in a controlled manner during a war, state of public peril or disaster, or other national emergency -as provided by the Emergency Broadcast System Plan.

Emergency Management Assistance: (Formerly P~) Federal-matching funds to state and local agencies for personnel and administrative expense.

Emergency Management Director: The individual who is directly responsible on a day—to—day basis for the jurisdiction's effort to develop a capability for coordinated response to and recovery from the effects of attack-related and other large-scale disasters.

Emergency Management Institute (EMI): A component of FEMA's National Emergency Training Center located in Emmitsburg, Maryland. It conducts resident and nonresident training activities for Federal, State, and local government officials, managers in the private economic sector, and members of professional and volunteer organizations on subjects that range from civil nuclear preparedness systems to domestic emergencies caused by natural and technological hazards. Nonresident training activities are also conducted by State Emergency Management Training Offices under cooperative agreements that offer financial and technical assistance to establish annual training programs that fulfill emergency management training requirements in communities throughout the nation.

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986: Specific 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.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): The site from which government officials exercise direction and control during emergencies.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP): A document that identifies the available personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources in the jurisdiction and states the method or scheme for coordinated actions to be taken by individuals and government services in the event of natural,

DEFINITION OF TERMS

manmade, and attack—related disasters. It describes a jurisdiction's emergency organization and its means of coordination with other jurisdictions. It assigns functional responsibilities to the elements of the emergency organization, and it details tasks to be carried out at times and places projected as accurately as permitted by the nature of each situation addressed.

Emergency Public Information (EPI): Information released to the public by County, State, and Federal Agencies concerning the emergency at hand and how it can affect public health and the environment. Safety precautions to be exercised by the public are also given.

Evacuation: Removal of residents and other persons from an area of danger.

Evacuee: The individual who is moved to a less hazardous area. Also, may be referred to as a relocatee.

Executive Order (CEO): A rule or order having the force of law issued by an executive authority of a government.

Exercise: A simulated accident or release set up to test emergency response methods and for use as a training tool.

Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS): A list of chemicals identified by EPA on the basis of toxicity, and listed under Title III of SARA. The list is subject to revision.

Facility: Defined in Section 302 of Title III of SARA as all buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items which are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person (or by any person which controls, is controlled by, or under common control with, such person). For purposes of emergency release notification, the term includes motor vehicles, rolling stock, and aircraft.

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

Fallout Shelter: A habitable structure, facility, or space used to protect its occupants from radioactive fallout. Criteria include a protection factor of 40 or greater, a minimum of 10 square feet of floor space and 65 cubic feet of living space per person.

Functional Area Annex Coordinator: Person with overall responsibility for coordinating actions within a particular area, i.e., the County Sheriff is the County Law Enforcement Coordinator.

Functions of Emergency Management: (Re: FEMA CPG 1-8) Direction and Control, Communications, Warning, Emergency Public Information (EPI) Evacuation, Reception and Care, Shelter, Health and Medical, Law Enforcement, Public Works, Fire and Rescue, Radiological Protection, Human Services, Resource Management, Damage Assessment.

Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) or (Z): The standard reference time used throughout the world based on the time at the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, England. Using the 24-hour system to convert to Greenwich Time:

Add 5 hours to Eastern Standard Time (EST).

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Add 6 hours to Central Standard Time (CST).

Add 7 hours to Mountain Standard Time (MST).

Add 8 hours to Pacific Standard Time (PST).

Also called “ZULU” Time for Zero Meridian.

Ground Water: Water found beneath the earth’s surface that pores between materials such as sand, soil, or gravel. In aquifers, ground water occurs in such sufficient quantities that it can be used for drinking water, irrigation and other purposes.

Ground Zero (GZ): The point on the surface of land or water vertically below or above the center of a burst of a nuclear weapon.

Hazard: A potential event or situation that presents a threat to life and property.

Hazardous Chemical: Any chemical which is a physical hazard or a health hazard.

Hazardous Identification: A method of identification that provides information on which facilities have extremely hazardous substances, what those chemicals are, and how much there is at each facility. The system also provides information on how the chemicals are stored and whether they are used at high temperatures. Mandatory facility reporting under Title III will provide most of the information needed for hazards identification.

Hazardous Material: Any substance or material in a quantity or form which may be harmful or injurious to humans, domestic animals, wildlife, economic crops or property when released into the environment. Hazardous materials are classified in this plan as chemical, biological, radiological or explosive.

Chemical - Toxic, corrosive or injurious substance because of inherent chemical properties and includes but is not limited to such items as petroleum products, paints, plastics, acids, caustics, industrial chemicals, poisons, drugs, mineral fibers (asbestos).

Biological - Microorganisms or associated products which may cause disease in humans, animals or economic crops and includes pathogenic wastes from medical institutions, slaughterhouses, poultry processing plants, and the like.

Radiological -Any radioactive substance emitting ionizing radiation at a level to produce a health hazard.

Explosive -Material capable of releasing energy with blast effect in a split second upon activation; the released energy usually damages or destroys objects in close proximity to the blast.

Hazard-Specific Appendix: A document attached to an annex of an EOP or appearing at the end of an EOP that describes emergency activities that take place only for a specific hazard. The actions cannot be addressed generically.

Hazardous Substances (Superfund): Substances designated as hazardous under CERCLA (also known as Superfund). CERCLA incorporates substances listed under the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, RCRA, and TSCA Section 7.

Hazard Information Transmission (HIT): A program that provides digital transmission of the CHEMTREC emergency chemical report to first responders at the scene of a hazardous materials incident. The report advises the responder on the hazards of the materials, the level of protective

DEFINITION OF TERMS

clothing required, mitigating action to take in the event of a spill, leak or fire, and first aid for victims. HIT is a free public service provided by the Chemical Manufacturers Association.

High-Altitude Burst: This is defined, somewhat arbitrarily, as a detonation at an altitude over 100,000 feet. Above this level, the distribution of the energy from the explosion between blast and thermal radiation changes appreciably with increasing altitude due to changes in the fireball phenomena.

Host Area: A specified area relatively unlikely to experience direct weapons effects (blast of 2 psi or more, heat and initial nuclear radiation) from a nuclear attack and designated for reception and care of risk area evacuees.

Host Area Survey: A survey conducted in a designated "host area". Surveys include identification of congregate care facilities, shelter data, and capability to upgrade existing shelters.

Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH): A concentration that represent a maximum level from which one could escape within 30 minutes without any escape impairing symptoms or any irreversible health effects.

Incident: An event or occurrence with potential threat to the health and safety of residents in the vicinity; may also result in physical damage to properties and facilities.

Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS): A system developed by FEMA in recognition of the economies realized in planning for all hazards on a generic functional basis as opposed to developing independent structures and resources to deal with each type of hazard.

Ion- An atom, which bears an electrical, charge, either positive or negative.

Ionization: The process by which ions are produced.

Isotope: Atoms, which have the same atomic number of protons, but different atomic mass or mass number. Isotopes of a particular element have almost identical properties.

Joint Public Information Center (JPIC): A single facility from which multi-organizational emergency public information can be coordinated and disseminated.

Lethal: Causing or capable of causing death.

Lethal Concentration Low (LDLO): The lowest concentration of a chemical at which some test animals die following inhalation exposure.

Lethal Dose Low (LDLO): The lowest dose of chemical at which some test animals died following exposure.

Level of Concern (LOC): The concentration of an extremely hazardous substance (EHS) in the air above which there may be serious irreversible health effects or death as a result of a single exposure for a relatively short period of time.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC): A committee appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), as required by Title III of SARA, to formulate a comprehensive hazardous materials emergency plan for its district.

Local Warning Point: A facility in a city, town, or community, which receives warnings and activates the public warning system in its area of responsibility.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Major Disaster: Public Law 93-288, as amended, provides that any flood, drought, fire, hurricane, earthquake, storm, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which, in the determination of the President, is or threatens to be of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant disaster assistance by the Federal Government to supplement the efforts and available resources of State and local governments in alleviating the damage, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS): A compilation of information required under the OSHA Hazard Communications Standard on the identify of hazardous chemicals, health and physical hazards, exposure limits and precautions, Section 311 of Title III of SARA requires facilities to submit MSDSs under certain conditions.

Median Lethal Concentration (LC50): Concentration level at which 50% of a group of test animals within a specified time. Dose is generally given in milligrams per kilogram of body weight of the test animal.

Median Lethal Dose (LD50): The calculated dose at which a material kills 50% of a group of test animals within a specified time. Dose is generally given in milligrams per kilogram of body weight of the test animal.

Megaton Energy (NT): The energy of a nuclear (or atomic) explosion, which is equivalent to 1,000,000 tons (or 1,000 kilotons) of TNT.

Morbidity: Ability to cause illness or disease.

Mutual Aid Agreement (MAA); Memorandum of Understanding (MOU): A formal (written) or informal understanding between jurisdictions or agencies that describes methods and types of assistance available between two or more entities during emergencies.

National Fire Academy (NFA): A component of FEMA's National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, Maryland. It provides fire prevention and control training for fire and allied services. Courses are offered in technical, management, and prevention subject areas.

National Hazardous Materials Information Exchange (NHMIE): A program that provides information on Hazmat training courses, planning techniques, events and conferences, and emergency response experience and lessons learned.

National Shelter Survey (NSSJ): The analysis of existing large buildings and sub—surface enclosures by architects and engineers qualified in fallout shelter analysis to identify protected space suitable for use as public fallout shelters.

National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan: A plan, found in 40 CFR part 300, prepared by USEPA, to put into effect the response powers and responsibilities created by CERCLA and the authorities established by Section 311 of the Clean Water act.

National Plan: Short title for the National Plan for Emergency Preparedness which sets forth the basic principles, policies, responsibilities, preparations and response of civil government to meet any kind of national defense emergency.

National Response Center (NRC): A communications center for activities related to response actions, located at US Coast Guard headquarters in Washington, D.C. The NRC receives and relays notices of discharges or releases to the appropriate OSC and RRT reports to the NRT when appropriate, and provides facilities for the NRT to use in coordinating a national response action when required.

National Response Team (NRT): A team consisting of representatives of 14 federal government agencies (DOD, DOI, DOT/RSPA, DOT/USCG, EPA, DOC, FEMA, DOS, USDA, DOJ, HHS,

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Nuclear Regulatory Agency, and DOE). The team is the principal organization for implementing the NCP. When the NRT is not activated for a response action, it serves as a standing committee to develop and maintain preparedness, to evaluate methods of responding to discharges or releases, and to recommend needed changes in agencies on training, equipping and the protection of response teams; research, development, and evaluation to improve response capabilities.

National Response Team-1 (NRT-1): The Hazardous Materials Emergency Guide Document dated March 1987 developed by the NRT. This guide lists the guidelines for the writing of local and State Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plans as required by the SARA.

National Strike Force (NSF): A force made up of 3 strike forces. The USCG counterpart to the EPA ERTs.

National Warning Center: The facility staffed by Attack Warning Officers situated within the combat operations center at NORAD Headquarters. Controls NAWAS when the Regional Warning Circuits are tied together.

National Warning System (NAWAS): The Federal portion of the Civil Defense Warning System, used for the Dissemination of warning and other emergency information from the Warning Centers or Regions to Warning Points in each State.

Nuclear Radiation: Particulate and electromagnetic radiation emitted from atomic nuclei in various nuclear processes. The important nuclear radiation's, from the weapons standpoint, are alpha and beta particles, gamma rays, and neutrons.

Nuclear Weapon (or Bomb): A general name given to any weapon in which the explosion results from the energy released by reactions involving atomic nuclei, either fission or fusion, or both. Thus, the A- (or atomic) bomb and the H- (or hydrogen) bomb are both nuclear weapons.

Oil and Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data System (OAHMTADS): A computerized database containing chemical, biological, and toxicological information about hazardous substances.

On-Scene Coordinator (OSC): The OSC is the pre-designated agent of the EPA to provide direction and coordination of pollution control efforts at the scene of a spill or release. The OSC determines pertinent facts about the spill, such as the nature, amount and location, direction the material is traveling, resources and installations that may be affected, and methods of protection. The OSC shall coordinate the needed resources for containment and cleanup operations.

Operations Planning: The process of determining the need for application of resources and determining the methods of obtaining and committing these resources to the operations plan.

Overpressure: The transient pressure, usually expressed in pounds per square inch, exceeding the ambient pressure, manifested in the shock (or blast) wave from an explosion. The variation of the overpressure with time depends on the energy field of the explosion, the distance from the point of the blast, and the medium in which the weapon is detonated. The peak overpressure is the maximum value of the overpressure at a given location and is generally experienced at the instant the shock (or blast) wave reaches that location.

Peak Population: As used in the National Fallout Shelter Survey, the maximum population occupying a Standard Location area at any given time on a normal weekday. The peak population of a city or other area that includes more than one Standard Location area is a summation of the peak populations for each of the Standard Location areas.

Daytime Peak - The maximum population occurring during the daylight hours (8 AM to 6 PM).

Nighttime Peak - The maximum population occurring during the nighttime hours (6 P.M. to 8 AM.).

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Plume: Effluent cloud resulting from a continuous source release.

Pt 81-920: Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 provides a system of civil defense for the protection of life and property in the United States from attack. The same act also established a Federal Agency to be responsible for a National Civil Defense Program.

Political Subdivisions: Local governments, including but not limited to cities, towns, incorporated communities, counties, parishes, and townships.

Population Protection Planning (PPP): A program that provides for the development, exercising, and maintenance of a single, generic plan that contains annexes which assign tasks and detail procedures for coping with the effects of natural disasters, technological hazards, and nuclear attack.

Potentially Responsible Party (PRP): Any individual(s) or company(s) (such as owners, operators, transporters, or generators) potentially responsible for, or contributing to, the contamination problems at a hazmat site. Whenever possible, the law requires PRP's, through administrative and legal actions, to clean up sites they have contaminated.

Pre-delegation of Emergency Authorities: The process that is established to allow specific emergency related legal authorities to be exercised by the elected or appointed leadership or their designated successors.

Protection Factor (Pf)- number used to express the relation between the amount of fallout gamma radiation that would be received by a person in a completely unprotected location and the amount that would be received by a person in a protected location.

Protection of Government Resources Facilities and Personnel: The measures that are taken to disperse resources, facilities, and personnel in a manner that will facilitate sufficient redundancy to ensure government can continue to function during emergency conditions.

Radiation: The emission and propagation of energy through space or through a material medium in the form of waves; as electromagnetic and sound or elastic waves, and corpuscular emissions.

Radiation Exposure Record: The card issued to individuals for recording their personal radiation exposure does.

Radioactivity: The liberation of energy by spontaneous disintegration of nuclei.

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES): An emergency service designated to make efficient use of the vast reservoir of skilled radio amateurs throughout the Nation in accordance with approved civil defense communications plans. Many of the States and local governments have federally approved RACES communications plans whereby radio amateurs participating in these plans are permitted to operate during an emergency, or emergency conditions.

Radiological Monitor (RN): An individual trained to measure, record, and report radiation dose and dose rates; provide limited field guidance on radiation hazards associated with operations to which he is assigned; and perform operator's maintenance of radiological instruments.

Radiological Monitoring: The procedure or operation of locating and measuring radioactive contamination by means of survey instruments which can detect and measure (as dose rates) ionizing radiation. The individual performing the operation is called a monitor.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Regional Response Teams: A team composed of representatives of Federal agencies and a representative from each State in the Federal region. During a response to a major hazardous material incident involving transportation or a fixed facility, the OSC may request that the RRT be convened to provide advice or recommendations in specific issues requiring resolution. Under the NCP, RRTs may be convened by the chairman when a hazardous materials discharge or release exceeds the response capability available to the OSC in the place where it occurs; crosses regional boundaries; or may pose a substantial threat to the public health, welfare, or environment, or to regionally significant amounts of property. Regional contingency plans specify detailed criteria for activation of RRTs. RRTs may review plans developed in compliance with Title III, if the local emergency planning committee so requests.

Reception Center: Location set aside for registering, monitoring, decontamination (if needed) and assigning to a shelter, members of the evacuating public.

Radius of the Vulnerable Zone: The maximum distance from the point of release of a hazardous substance at which the airborne concentration could reach the level of concern (LOC) under specified weather conditions.

Remedial Action: An immediate action taken over the short-term to address a release or threatened release of hazardous substance.

Reportable Quantity (RQ): The quantity of a hazardous substance that triggers reporting under CERCLA; if a substance is released in a quantity that exceeds its RQ, the release must be reported to the National Response Center (NRC), as well as to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and the community emergency coordinator for areas likely to be affected by the release.

Resource Conservation and Recovery act (RCRA): A Federal Law that established a regulatory system to track hazardous substances from the time of generation to disposal. The law requires safe and secure procedures to be used in treating transporting, storing, and disposing of hazardous substances. RCRA is designed to prevent new, uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

Response: The efforts to minimize the risks created in an emergency by protecting the people, the environment, and property, and the efforts to return the scene to normal pre-emergency conditions.

Response Action: An action at a site involving either a short-term removal action or a long-term remedial response that may include, but is not limited to the following activities:

- Removing hazardous materials from a site to an EPA approved, licensed hazardous waste facility for treatment, containment, or destruction.
- Containing or treating the materials on-site to eliminate further problems.
- Destroying or treating the materials on-site to eliminate further problems.
- Identifying and removing the source of ground-water contamination and halting further movement of the contaminants.

Risk: A measure of the probability that damage to life, property, and/or the environment will occur if a hazard manifests itself; this measure includes the severity of anticipated consequences to people.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Risk Analysis: Assessment of the probable damage that may be caused to the community by a hazardous substance release.

Risk Area: Areas considered relatively more likely to experience direct weapons effects. Criteria for designation of high-risk areas may be found in Nuclear Attack Planning Base 1990 (NAPB), April 1987, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Safeguarding Essential Records: The measures that are taken by government to protect those documents that the government must have to continue functioning during emergency conditions and to protect the rights and interests of citizens after the emergency is over.

Secondary Effects: Emergencies that may develop as a reaction to an initiating emergency. For example, a dam may break as the result of an earthquake.

Shelter, Expedient: A group fallout shelter constructed on a crash basis in a period of crisis.

Shelter, Fallout: A habitable structure of space used to protect its occupants from fallout radiation.

Shelter, Improvised: Any shelter constructed in an emergency or crisis period by individuals or single families, usually in or near their homes.

Short Term Inhalation Level: Maximum permissible average inhalation exposure limits for specified (short term) time periods.

State Emergency Response Commission (SERC): Commission appointed by each State governor according to the requirements of Title III of SARA. Duties of the commission include designating emergency planning districts, appointing local emergency planning committees (LEPCs) supervising and coordinating the activities of planning committees, reviewing emergency plans, receiving chemical release notifications, and establishing procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information.

Storage: Methods of keeping raw materials, finished goods, or products while awaiting use, shipment or consumption.

Succession: The process that is established to list the order or line of those entitled to succeed one another under emergency conditions.

Superfund: The common name used for the Comprehensive Response, Compensation and Liability Act. A trust fund established to provide money the OSC can use during a cleanup.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA): Modifications to the CERCLA enacted on October 17, 1986.

Staging Area (SA): A location where equipment/personnel are maintained on a temporary basis for emergency response.

Standard Operating Procedures: Checklists or guidance developed by each specific responding organization that detail responsible individuals by name, phone number and delineate in detail specific organizational emergency activities.

Surface Burst: The explosion of a nuclear weapon at the surface of the land or water or at a height above the surface less than the radius of the fireball at maximum luminosity (in the second thermal pulse). An explosion in which the weapon is detonated actually on the surface is called a contact

DEFINITION OF TERMS

surface burst, or true surface burst resulting in fallout.

Surface Water: Bodies of water that are above ground, such as rivers, lakes and streams.

Tabs: Maps, charts, checklist, resources, inventories, sample forms, diagrams all used to support the basic plan, annexes and appendices.

Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ): A quantity designated for each chemical on the list of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) that triggers notification by facilities to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) that such facilities are subject to emergency planning under Title III of SARA.

Threshold Limit Value-Time Weighted Average (TLV-TWA): Time-Weighted average concentration for a normal 8-hour work day and a 40-hour week, to which nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed, day to day, without adverse effect.

Threshold Limit Value-Short Term Exposure Limit (TLV-STEL): A concentration to which workers can be exposed continuously for short periods of time without suffering from (1) irritation, (2) chronic or irreversible tissue damage, (3) narcosis of sufficient degree to increase the likelihood of accidental injury, impair self-rescue, or materially reduce work efficiency; provided the daily TLV-TWA is not exercised.

Toxic Cloud: Airborne mass of gases, vapors, fumes or aerosols of toxic materials.

Toxicity: The ability of a substance to cause damage to living tissue, impairment of the central nervous system, severe illness or death when ingested, inhaled or absorbed by the skin.

Toxicology: The study of the adverse effects of chemical agents on biological systems.

Traffic Control Points (TCP): Places along evacuation routes that are manned by law enforcement personnel to direct and control movement to and from the area being evacuated.

Transport Mode: Method of transportation, highway, rail, water, pipelines, air.

Upgrading: Any action that results in physical improvement of existing shelter spaces.

Vapor Dispersion: The movement of vapor clouds or plumes in air due to wind, gravity, spreading and mixing.

Vulnerability Analysis: Assessment of elements in the community that are subject to damage should a hazardous materials release occur; includes gathering information on the extent of the vulnerable zone, conditions that influence the zone, size and type of the population within the zone, private and public property that might be damaged, and the environment that might be effected.

Vulnerable Zone: An area over which airborne concentration of a chemical involved in an accidental release could reach the level of concern (LOC).

Warning Point: A facility that receives warnings and other emergency information over NAWAS and relays this information in accordance with State and local Civil Defense plans.

Worker-Critical: An individual whose skills or services are required to continue operations of vital facilities and activities that will provide goods and services to the relocated population and host county residents, or insure continuance of the nation's production capabilities and preservation of the economic system.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

DEFINITION OF ACRONYMS

ACOE – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

ADC - Aid to Dependent Children

ARC - American Red Cross

ARES - Amateur Radio Emergency Service

ASCS - Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (USDA)

ATSDR – Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry

CA - Capability Assessment

CAA – Clean Air Act

CAER – Community Awareness and Emergency Response

CAP - Civil Air Patrol

CAS – Chemical Abstract System

CS - Citizen's Band

CBR - Chemical, Biological and Radiological

CDC – Center for Disease Control

CEB - County Emergency Board

CEPP – Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program

CEO - Chief Executive Officer

CERCLA – Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation Liability Act of 1980

CES – Cooperative Extension Service

CFR - Code of Federal Regulations

CHEM – Chemical (s)

CHEMNET – Chemical Network (National)

CHEMTREC - Chemical Transportation Emergency Center

CHIP - Capability & Hazard Identification Program

CHLOREP – Chlorine Emergency Plan (National)

DEFINITION OF TERMS

CHRIS – Chemical Hazard Response Information System

CI - Curie

CMA – Chemical Manufacture Association

CONUS - Continental United States

CPG - Civil Preparedness Guide, a FEMA Publication

CRP - Crisis Relocation Plan

CSP - Community Shelter Plan

CSRS – Cooperation State Research Service

CWA – Clean Water Act

DA - Damage Assessment

DISC - Disaster Assistance Center

DAP - Disaster Assistance Program

DAS - Disaster Analysis Section

D & C - Direction and Control

DECD – Department of Economic and Community Development

D CPA - Defense Civil Preparedness Agency

DHEW - Department of Health, Education & Welfare

DFO - Disaster Field Office

DNAP – Division of Natural Areas and Preserves

DOD - Department of Defense

DOE - Department of Energy

DOI - Department of Interior

DOR – Division of Reclamation

DOT- Department of Transportation

DEFINITION OF TERMS

DSWC – Division of Soil & Water Conservation (ODNR)

DYS – Department of Youth Services (Ohio)

EBS - Emergency Broadcast System

ECC - Emergency Communication Center

EHS – Extremely Hazardous Substances

EMA - Emergency Management Agency

EMD - Emergency Management Director

EMI - Emergency Management Institute

EMP - Electromagnetic Pulse

EMS - Emergency Medical Services

EMT - Emergency Medical Technician

EOC - Emergency Operations Center

EOP - Emergency Operations Plan

EPI - Emergency Public Information/Instructions

EPA - Environmental Protection Agency

ER – Emergency Response

ERT – Emergency Response Team

FAA - Federal Aviation Administration

FCC - Federal Communications Commission

FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency

FERC – Federal Energy and Regulatory Commission

FIRM =Flood Insurance Rate Map

FM - Frequency Modulation

DEFINITION OF TERMS

FMPC – Feed Materials Production Center (US DOE Facility)

FR – Federal Register

FWPCA – Federal Water Pollution Control Act

GCOA – Governors Commission on Agriculture

GSA -General Services Administration

GZ - Ground Zero

HA - Hazards Analysis

HazMat - Hazardous Material

HIT – Hazardous Information Transmission

HMTA – Hazmat Transportation Act

HAS – Hazardous Substance Act

HWFB – Hazardous Waste Facilities Board

IAO - Individual Assistance Officer

ICBM - Intercontinental Ballistic Missile

ICC - Interstate Commerce Commission

IDLH – Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health

IEMS - Integrated Emergency Management System

IFGP - Individual and Family Grant Program

IMA — Individual Mobilization Augmentee

IWDW – Injection Waste Disposal Wells

JPIC - Joint Public Information Center

KT - Kiloton

LEADS - Law Enforcement Automated Data System

DEFINITION OF TERMS

LEERN - Law Enforcement Emergency Radio Net

LEPC – Local Emergency Planning Committee

LOC – Level of Concern

MA – Mutual Aid

MIRV - Multiple Independent Reentry Vehicles

MOU – Memorandum of Understanding

MOUND – Mound Laboratories (US DOE Facility)

MR/HR - Milliroentgens Per Hour

MSDS – Material Safety Data Sheet

MT - Megaton

MYDP –Multi-Year Development Program

NAWAS - National Warning System

NCP OR-Part 300 – National Contingency Plan; National Oil and Hazardous 40 CFR Materials 40 Code of Federal Regulations

NCRIC – National Chemical Response and Information Center

NDP – National Defense Plan

NEMA - National Emergency Management Association

NETC – National Emergency Training Center

NFA - National Fire Academy

NFS -National Fallout Survey

NIOSH – National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NOAA- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NORAD -North American Air Defense Command

NRC -Nuclear Regulatory Commission

DEFINITION OF TERMS

NRT – National Response Team

NRT-1 – Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide (as compiled by NRT)

NSF – National Strike Force

NSS - National Shelter Survey

NUDET - Nuclear Detonation

NWC - National Weather Center

NWS - National Weather Service

OAC – Ohio Administrative Code

OARDC – Ohio Agriculture Research and Development Center

OBES – Ohio Bureau of Employment Services

ODA – Ohio Department of Agriculture

ODE – Ohio Department of Education

ODH -Ohio Department of Health

ODNR - Ohio Department of Natural Resources

ODOT – Ohio Department of Transportation

OEMA - Ohio Emergency Management Agency

OEPA – Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

OFA – Ohio Forestry Administration

OHP - Ohio Highway Patrol

ONG – Ohio National Guard

ORC - Ohio Revised Code

ORM – Other Regulated Materials

ORSANCO – Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission

DEFINITION OF TERMS

OSHA – Occupational Safety and Health Administration

OWDA – Ohio Water Development Authority

PAG - Protective Action Guides

PAO - Public Assistance Officer

PDA - Preliminary Damage Assessment

PF - Protection Factor

PIO - Public Information Officer

PPP - Population Protection Planning

PRP – Potentially Responsible Party

PSI- Pounds per square inch

PUCO - Public Utilities Commission of Ohio

QR – Rates of Release of Extremely Hazardous Substances into the air

QS – Maximum Amount of Chemical that could be released

R - Roentgen

R / HR -Roentgens per hour

RACES - Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service

RC & D – Resource Conservation & Development

RCRA -Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (EPA 1976)

REACT - Radio Emergency Associated Communications Team

REAL – Research Extension Analytical Laboratory

RO - Radiological Officer

RP - Radiological Protection

RQ – Reportable Quantity

RPP - Radiological Protection Program

DEFINITION OF TERMS

RRT- Radiation Response Team

RTECS – Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

SAC - Strategic Air Command

SAR - Search and Rescue

SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

SBA - Small Business Administration

SCBA – Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus

SCS – Soil Conservation Service

SERC – State Emergency Response Commission

SFM – State Fire Marshal

SPCC – Spill Prevention Control & Countermeasures

SOP - Standard Operating Procedure

SWCD – Soil and Water Conservation District

SWDA – Solid Waste Disposal Act

TAC – Technical Advisory Council

Title III – Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986

TLV – Threshold Limit Value

TPQ – Threshold Planning Quantity

TSCA – Toxic Substance Control Act

TWA – Time Weighted Average

UHF - Ultrahigh frequency

UIC – Underground Injection Control

USCG – United States Coast Guard

USDA - United States Department of Agriculture

DEFINITION OF TERMS

USGS - United States Geological Survey

UTM - Universal Transverse Macerator

VHF - Very high frequency

VLF - Very low frequency

(ZULU) Time - mean solar time at the zero meridian of Greenwich, England.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

In order to execute this plan effectively and mobilize the available resources, all implementing personnel must have knowledge of the procedures set forth in this plan and be trained in its use. All response personnel must be fully apprised of all the possible hazard effects, understand how these effects would impact on local operations and know what their tasks are during the resulting emergency.

The basic plan is a relatively broad conceptual framework and describes the approach to an integrated emergency operations system. It relates information relevant to the whole plan. It explains the concept of operation for emergency management in this county and describes the organization and responsibilities for emergency planning and operations.

The annexes are components of the plan that contain information on specific functional responsibilities, tasks and operation actions that pertain to the function being covered. They are action-oriented and written to guide personnel charged with execution of the plan. The paragraphs are entitled the same as the ten paragraphs of the Basic Plan.

The appendices are hazard specific. They are required when the response to a hazard cannot be addressed generically in the body of the annex. For instance, a slow-building emergency such as flood would require different warning procedures than those for hazards with a sudden onset.

A hazard specific appendix may be attached to the annex it supports or if complex response procedures are required the appendix may be a separate document attached to the BOP.

Tabs and Attachments: Other detailed operational information that supports annexes and appendices appear as tabs or attachments. Tabs support annexes. Attachments support appendices.

Pagination: The ten paragraphs of the basic plan, annexes, and appendices (e.g., Purpose, Situation and Assumptions, Concept of Operations) will be identified by roman numerals.

Annexes are lettered.

Appendices are lettered to match the annexes and are sequentially numbered, if attached to Annexes. If the Appendix is a separate document attached to the EOP, it is designated by the title and roman numbers.

Tabs and attachments are numbered starting with 1 for each supported document.

Page numbering: The Basic Plan uses Arabic numerals throughout, including tabs. Annex pages start with the annex letter, a dash and number (i.e., A-i, A-2) throughout the entire annex, irrespective of the appendices, tabs, and attachments in the annex.