

THE DICTIONARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY AND DEFENSE

Words and Terms
in Common Usage



by Margaret R. O'Leary

The Dictionary of Homeland Security and Defense

Also by Margaret R. O’Leary

Care of the Sick in Medieval Hospitals (1979)

Primer on Indicator Development and Application (1990)

Development and Application of Indicators for Continuous Improvement in Surgical and Anesthesia Care (1991)

Development and Application of Indicators for Continuous Improvement in Perinatal Care (1992)

The Measurement Mandate: On the Road to Performance Improvement in Health Care (1993)

Development and Application of Indicators in Emergency Care (1993)

Lexikon: Dictionary of Health Care Terms, Organizations, and Acronyms for the Era of Reform (1994, 1998)

Clinical Performance Data: A Guide to Interpretation (1996)

The First 72 Hours: A Community Approach to Disaster Preparedness (2004)

Measuring Disaster Preparedness: A Practical Guide to Indicator Development and Application (2004)

The Dictionary of Homeland Security and Defense

Margaret R. O'Leary

iUniverse, Inc.
New York Lincoln Shanghai

The Dictionary of Homeland Security and Defense

Copyright © 2006 by Margaret R. O'Leary

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be used or reproduced by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping or by any information storage retrieval system without the written permission of the publisher except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical articles and reviews.

iUniverse books may be ordered through booksellers or by contacting:

iUniverse
2021 Pine Lake Road, Suite 100
Lincoln, NE 68512
www.iuniverse.com
1-800-Authors (1-800-288-4677)

ISBN-13: 978-0-595-37819-7 (pbk)

ISBN-13: 978-0-595-67569-2 (cloth)

ISBN-13: 978-0-595-82197-6 (ebk)

ISBN-10: 0-595-37819-6 (pbk)

ISBN-10: 0-595-67569-7 (cloth)

ISBN-10: 0-595-82197-9 (ebk)

Printed in the United States of America

To Dennis

Question:

“What is the difference between homeland security and homeland defense?”

—Margaret O’Leary

Answer:

“Homeland security looks at the U.S. from (roughly) the coastal borders inward, and homeland defense looks at a certain bit outside of the U.S. borders outward to other countries to stop the bad guys from getting in here in the first place. In fact, your question is an open question because some observers argue about whether there ought to be a distinction between homeland security and homeland defense. In some countries, they are together called national security; that is, what we call homeland security and homeland defense would be integrated.”

Chris Bellavita¹

1. Margaret O’Leary, “Graduate Homeland Security Education at Naval Postgraduate School, The Academic Director’s Perspective, An Interview with Dr. Chris Bellavita,” in *Securitas*, Vol. 3, Issue 1, January/February 2005; at: http://www.semp.us/securitas/jan_feb05.htm; accessed November 7, 2005.

Preface

A new era began for Americans on the crisp late summer morning of Tuesday, September 11, 2001. The gruesome attacks perpetrated by the Al Qaeda pilots starkly exposed the nation's vulnerable underbelly to international terrorists keen on mayhem and destruction. Many Americans discovered that they live in a "homeland" called the United States, which at every level—individual, household, organization, community, region, state, and nation—needed to improve its security and defense.

This realization prompted urgent communication among countless government and private parties about how best to achieve this goal. The use of language to express thoughts, ideas, concepts, and feelings is as old as humanity. Today, we draw upon the incomparable wealth of words in the English language to provide direction, state an opinion, convey intent, express humor, articulate an expectation, propel action, or simply share information.

As the compiler of an earlier dictionary (*Lexikon: Dictionary of Health Care Terms, Organizations, and Acronyms for the Era of Reform*, Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations 1994, 1998), I was not planning to ever again commit to the level of effort required to prepare such a work. However, the need for this *Dictionary of Homeland Security and Defense* has become evident and compelling. The lack of a single comprehensive and authoritative source for terms belonging to the homeland security and defense lexicon; the paucity of definitions of terms relating to homeland security and defense, and the use of similar words in different ways among countless books, journals, government and military documents, newspapers, Internet sites, radio and television programs, and movies explicitly underscores this need. The individuals who use the homeland security and defense lexicon daily are both those in greatest need of a common language and the richest of all resources in clarifying the words and terms that make up this language. These individuals include law enforcement officers, firefighters, emergency

managers, radiation specialists, military personnel, school officials, physicians, nurses, paramedics, city managers, mayors, public information officials, public health officials, public works officials, federal and state government officials, researchers, laboratorians, Red Cross officials, newspeople, risk managers, security officers, and a multitude of others who play vital roles in securing and defending the homeland.

For more than four years, I searched for words and definitions in the homeland security and defense literature, giving preference to well-worded definitions provided by authoritative sources, such as glossaries published by the Departments of Defense and Homeland Security (see the Guide to the Dictionary section). Many definitions needed shaping and crystallization, which a number of SEMP (see below) colleagues with relevant expertise in their respective areas generously provided. Their input has vastly improved the validity, reliability, and potential utility of this dictionary (see Acknowledgments section).

My travels in the world of homeland security and defense lexicons occurred daily in the course of writing hundreds of *Securitas* articles and *Biots*, which are published on a continuing basis online for participants in the Suburban Emergency Management Project or SEMP (www.semp.us). The SEMP was established in October 2001 through an unsolicited grant from the Grace A. Bersted Foundation. The two years of SEMP experiences funded by the grant have been documented in two SEMP books titled *The First 72 Hours: A Community Approach to Disaster Preparedness* and *Measuring Disaster Preparedness* (iUniverse, 2004), both of which are available from major online retailers.

The SEMP organization has energetically and persistently worked to advance knowledge and information about local perspectives on all-hazards preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. *The Dictionary of Homeland Security and Defense* is primarily for local audiences—everyday people who live and work in America’s villages, towns, cities, and counties, and who appreciate the critical role of language in informing thought and action.

The Dictionary of Homeland Security and Defense provides concise definitions of the words and terms used in the new public discourse on American homeland security and defense. Its purposes are:

- To document the language of homeland security and defense.
- To clarify the meanings conveyed through this language.

- To provide a common reference for the words and terms of homeland security and defense.
- To facilitate communication, and ultimately consensus, across the realm of homeland security and defense.
- To support the daily transactions of all those within, affected by, or having an interest in homeland security and defense.

The timing of this dictionary could not be more opportune. As this nation's leaders work to reach agreement on how best to address the homeland security and defense needs of the American people, clarity and consensus of language becomes a necessary prerequisite to clarity of and consensus around ideas. The nature of this work requires that groups having different backgrounds and different perspectives work towards a common goal of a secure and well-defended nation. This work can only be done effectively if these groups share a common language.

The content of *The Dictionary of Homeland Security and Defense* is exhaustive, but its definitions and descriptions of words, phrases, and organizations are not meant to be prescriptive or unyielding. Different, even competing, definitions are provided, along with extensive cross and comparative referencing. In its totality, *The Dictionary of Homeland Security and Defense* presents a description—a record—of a living, changing language.

The only certainty ahead is change, and certainly the language of homeland security and defense will continue to change. Humans will coin new terms even as this book goes to press, while other terms will drop from common usage. *The Dictionary of Homeland Security and Defense* is, like the language itself, a work in progress. Subsequent editions will seek to capture and document the words, terms, phrases, and organizations that then make up the homeland security and defense lexicon. Like homeland security and defense itself, this is only the beginning.

Margaret R. O'Leary, MD, MBA
October 18, 2005

Guide to the Dictionary

The Dictionary of Homeland Security and Defense is a reference tailored for people interested in how the United States is securing and defending the homeland against terrorism. Many of the words and phrases, including *homeland security* and *homeland defense*, were coined since the merciless September 11, 2001, attacks on unprotected U.S. civilian targets. Yet, until now, there has not been one source that has conveniently assembled all of these words and terms and their meanings.

The Dictionary of Homeland Security and Defense fills this gaping hole in the literature and also addresses the fundamental need to document for posterity the rapid emergence of new concepts, places, individuals, groups, organizations, and programs defining the greatest threat of our times—terrorism.

The Dictionary of Homeland Security and Defense is not officially affiliated with any federal, state, or local governmental agency or any private sector entity other than the Suburban Emergency Management Project, whose sole objective is to advance—through education—the local perspective on disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. This independence is the strength of *The Dictionary of Homeland Security and Defense*: its objectivity cannot be assailed. Whenever possible, however, official government definitions, to the extent they are available and are substantive (which they are most of the time), have been incorporated into the text. Furthermore, a number of local government officials, as well as individuals in the private sector, have been queried aggressively by the editor to resolve certain definitional questions and nuances in meaning, such as the difference between police and law enforcement.

Overview of Entries

American homeland security and defense language is rich in sequences of words intended to have meaning (i.e., phrases), such as **transnational terrorism**, **principal federal official**, and **Homeland Security Presidential Directives**. As a result, the reader will find numerous phrase-type entries in *The Dictionary of Homeland Security and Defense*. These entries (with a few exceptions) occur in the text according to the first letter of the first word of the phrase. The definition for **identity fraud**, for example, is located in the I section under **identity fraud**, rather than in the F section under **fraud, identity**.

Cross References

Entries, including names of important agencies and organizations, such as the **Department of Defense** and the **Department of Homeland Security**, are laboriously cross-referenced by individual words in the phrase. For example, the reader can find following the entry **threat, postulated**: *See* postulated threat, and following the entry **attack, Tokyo sarin**: *See* Tokyo sarin attack.

There are two reasons for this approach. First, a reader can locate an entry knowing only one key word in a phrase. For example, if a reader is searching for the entry concerning what happens when a thermonuclear device explodes in the atmosphere, resulting in a voltage surge that destroys civilian communication, but can only remember the word **pulse**, searching *The Dictionary of Homeland Security and Defense* for **pulse** will uncover the entry **pulse, electromagnetic**: *See* electromagnetic pulse. Similarly, if a reader is searching for an entry dealing with the fictional scenario depicting a covert smallpox attack on U.S. citizens and can only recall that **Winter** is in the phrase, searching for **Winter** will disclose the entry **Winter, Dark**: *See* Dark Winter.

A second reason for cross-referencing multiple-word entries is that a reader interested in a topic can find a cluster of entries sharing a common first word that bears on that topic. For example, a reader interested in **immunization** will find most of the entries offered throughout *The Dictionary of Homeland Security and Defense* simply by looking under **immunization**, as follows:

immunization Protection of susceptible individuals from communicable disease by administration of a living modified agent (as in yellow fever), a suspension of killed organism (as in whooping cough), or an inactivated toxin (as in tetanus). Temporary passive immunization can be

produced by administration of antibody in the form of immunoglobulin in some conditions. *See also* active immunization; antibodies; passive immunization.

immunization, active *See* active immunization.

immunization, passive *See* passive immunization.

Immunization Practices, Advisory Committee on *See* Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices.

Immunization Program, National *See* National Immunization Program.

immunization program, swine flu *See* swine flu immunization program.

Although a strong effort was made to provide numerous cross-references for each entry in *The Dictionary of Homeland Security and Defense*, the reader should always check all possible locations for a term.

More on Cross References

A cross reference *after* a definition signals that additional information can be found at another entry. In these cases, the additional term or terms are printed following *See also* at the conclusion of a definition; for example:

cyberterrorism The convergence of cyberspace, the computer-based world of information, and terrorism. Cyberterrorism is unlawful attacks or threats of attack against computers, networks, and the information stored therein when done to intimidate or coerce a government or its people in furtherance of political or social objectives. A cyberterrorism attack results in violence against people or property, or at least causes enough harm to generate fear. *See also* agroterrorism; cyberspace; National Strategy to Secure Cyberspace; terrorism.

When additional information can be found at another entry that is the exact or near-exact opposite in meaning to the first entry (that is, an antonym), the term or terms is printed following *Compare* or *Antonym* at the conclusion of a definition; for example:

covert operations Military, police, or intelligence activities that are planned and executed to conceal the identity of, or permit plausible denial by, the sponsor. They differ from clandestine operations in that emphasis is placed on concealment for the sponsor, rather than concealment of the operation itself. Since World War II, covert operations have become an inherent part of American foreign policy. *Compare* overt operations.

Sometimes a definition may contain, where appropriate, both *Compare* and *See also* references. In these cases, the *Compare* cross-reference precedes the *See also* cross-reference; for example:

Department of Defense military mission A mission that involves war-fighting functions, such as campaigns, engagements, or strikes, by one or more of the services' combat forces. The Department of Defense (DOD) acts as the lead federal agency and executes orders issued by the U.S. President functioning as the Commander in Chief. The DOD performs duties under extraordinary circumstances that do not necessarily have defined end dates. The DOD cannot reject these missions. A military mission involves military combat capabilities that only the DOD possesses. The two types of DOD military missions are *overseas military missions* and *domestic military missions*. Operation Desert Storm (1991) and Operation Iraqi Freedom (2003) are examples of overseas military missions. Operation Noble Eagle is an example of a domestic military mission. Ordered by the President and commanded by the Commander, North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD), Operation Noble Eagle, which is ongoing, involves combat air patrols to identify and intercept suspect aircraft operating in the United States. *Compare* Department of Defense nonmilitary mission. *See also* Department of Defense; lead federal agency.

When an entry is fully defined at another location, a reference rather than a definition is provided. This applies to abbreviations and synonyms; for example:

federal law *See* federal act.

FEMA *See* Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); Emergency Preparedness and Response (EP&R).

Alphabetization

All entries, including abbreviations and phrases, are alphabetized by letter rather than word by word. Abbreviations and phrases are thus treated as single words; for example, the entry **end state** follows the entry **endemic**. This approach is also used for cross-referenced multiple-word entries; for example:

media, mass *See* mass media.

media, news *See* news media.

The prepositions *for* and *of* are alphabetically included in entries containing them. All abbreviations are alphabetized within, not separately from, the main text of *The Dictionary of Homeland Security and Defense*; for example,

data validity The degree to which data is a reasonable representation of the phenomenon undergoing measurement.

DBT *See* design basis threat.

death rate An estimate of the portion of a population that dies during a specified period.

DBT is not in an appendix or separate section consisting solely of abbreviations as is sometimes the custom.

Abbreviations

The Dictionary of Homeland Security and Defense contains entries for acronyms and initialisms. After each entry are words to which the abbreviation refers and a reference to the appropriate entry (or entries) where readers can find a definition; for example:

HSPD Homeland Security Presidential Directive. *See* Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPDs).

IAIP *See* Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection (IAIP).

ICE *See* Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

ICS *See* incident command system.

Acknowledgments

The preparation of *The Dictionary of Homeland Security and Defense* involved research, review, compilation, and editing of materials and personal interviews with numerous professionals including, but not limited to, police officers, firefighters, physicians, city managers, media representatives, American Red Cross personnel, academics, public information officers, nurses, emergency managers, public health officials, and elected officials. The following colleagues graciously reviewed earlier drafts of this work:

- Kifah Alsharifi, Graphics Department, City of Naperville, Illinois
- Peter Burchard, MPA, City Manager, Naperville, Illinois
- Larry Deguisne, EMS Bureau Chief, Fire Department, City of Naperville, Illinois
- David Dial, MPA, Chief, Police Department, City of Naperville, Illinois
- John Flannery, Public Utilities, City of Naperville, Illinois
- Gary Karafiat, Manager, Community Relations, City of Naperville, Illinois
- Louise Kuhny, BSN, MPH, Infection Control, Advocate Good Samaritan Hospital, Downers Grove, Illinois
- Ed Leab, Manager, Public Safety Answering Point/Communications, City of Naperville, Illinois
- Patrick Mullen, MPA, Assistant Chief Operations, Fire Department, City of Naperville, Illinois
- Dennis O’Leary, MD, President, Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois
- Allen Panek, Assistant Public Utilities Director, City of Naperville, Illinois

- Bob Plant, T & D Emergency Preparedness Coordinator, Commonwealth Edison, Illinois
- Jean Sloboda, MPH, Health Physics, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois
- Pete Smith, Manager, Office of Emergency Preparedness, City of Naperville, Illinois
- Dave Van Vooren, Director, Public Works Department, City of Naperville, Illinois
- John Wu, MBA, Chief, Fire Department, City of Naperville, Illinois

I am grateful for their help and incisive insights throughout the compilation and editing of *The Dictionary of Homeland Security and Defense*.

Material resources for the dictionary included books, newspaper and magazine articles, brochures, pamphlets, journals, reports, statutes, fact sheets, dictionaries, government plans, and glossaries. Through many of these specialized sources, the reader can pursue, in depth, subjects suggested by the entries. An abridged bibliographic list of sources used to compile the book follows:

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, *Patient Safety Network Glossary*, at: <http://psnet.ahrq.gov/glossary.aspx#safetyculture>; accessed October 26, 2005.

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, *Implementation Planning Study for the Integration of Medical Event Reporting Input and Data Structure for Reporting to AHRQ, CDC, CMS, and FDA: Glossary of Terms and Definitions*, June 11, 2002, at: <http://www.ahrq.gov/downloads/pub/rfp020015/MERIP2.pdf#search=active%20failure>; accessed November 7, 2005.

Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry, *ATSDR Glossary of Terms*, at: <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/glossary.html>. Accessed October 26, 2005.

The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition. Houghton Mifflin Company, 2000, 2004, at: <http://www.answers.com/>; accessed November 6, 2005.

American Society for Quality, *Glossary*, at: <http://www.asq.org/glossary/a.html>; accessed November 6, 2005.

Anderson, Sean and Sloan, Stephen, *Historical Dictionary of Terrorism*. Scarecrow Press, 2002.

Auf der Heide, Erik: *Disaster Response: Principles of Preparation and Coordination*. Dallas, TX: American College of Emergency Physicians, 1989.

Beck, Ulrich: *World Risk Society*. Blackwell Publishers, 2001.

Black's Law Dictionary. Bryan Garner (ed.) Eighth Edition. West Publishing Company, 2004.

Blanchard, Wayne, *Select Emergency Management-Related Terms and Definitions*, at: <http://www.csc.noaa.gov/vata/glossary.html>; accessed November 7, 2005.

Bonner County Planning Department Land Use Codes Definitions, at: <http://www.co.bonner.id.us/planning/title12/ch2.html>; accessed July 31, 2004.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Glossary of Radiological Terms*, at: <http://www.bt.cdc.gov/radiation/glossary.asp>; accessed October 26, 2005.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *National Center for Health Statistics "NCHS Definitions,"* at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh/nchsdefs/list.htm>; accessed October 25, 2005.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *National Immunization Program Glossary*, at <http://www.cdc.gov/nip/webutil/terms/glossary.htm>; accessed October 26, 2005.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Principles of Epidemiology*, at: http://www.phppo.cdc.gov/PHTN/catalog/pdf-file/Epi_Course.pdf; accessed October 29, 2005.

C-Span Glossary, at: <http://www.c-span.org/guide/congress/glossary/alphalist.htm>; accessed August 4, 2004.

Department of Defense Dictionary of Military Terms, at: <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict/>; accessed October 26, 2005.

Department of Energy, *Energy Information Administration Glossary*, at: http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/glossary_a.htm; accessed October 26, 2005.

Department of Homeland Security, *Lessons Learned Information Sharing Glossary* (Password-protected), at: <https://www.llis.dhs.gov/member/secure/glossary.cfm>; Accessed October 26, 2005.

Department of Homeland Security: *National Response Plan*, at: http://www.dhs.gov/interweb/assetlibrary/NRP_FullText.pdf; Accessed October 27, 2005.

Department of State, "How Passport and Visa Fraud Relate to Identity Fraud," at: <http://www.state.gov/m/ds/investigat/c10680.htm>; accessed October 26, 2005.

Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Trauma System Agenda for the Future Glossary*, at: <http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/ems/emstraumasystem03/glossary.htm>; accessed October 26, 2005.

DOD Dictionary of Military Terms, at: <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict/>; accessed October 26, 2005.

Environmental Protection Agency, "Terms of Environment: Glossary, Abbreviations and Acronyms," at <http://www.epa.gov/OCEPAterms/>; Accessed October 26, 2005.

Environmental Protection Agency, *Radiation WIPP Recertification Glossary*, at: http://www.epa.gov/radiation/docs/wipp/recertification/glossary_030304.pdf; accessed at October 26, 2005.

Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Offense Terms*, at: <http://www.insurexchange.com/glossary/crime.htm>; accessed August 3, 2004.

Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Mutual Aid and Resource Management Initiative, *Mutual Aid Glossary*, at: http://www.fema.gov/doc/preparedness/507_Mutual_Aid_Glossary.doc; accessed October 26, 2005.

Federation of American Scientists, *Military Definitions*, at: <http://www.fas.org/news/reference/lexicon/mildef.htm>; accessed October 26, 2005.

Federation of American Scientists, *Glossary*, at: <http://www.fas.org/irp/doddir/army/fm100-6/glossary.htm>; accessed October 26, 2005.

Føllesdal, Andreas, "Federalism," *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Winter 2003 Edition)*, Edward N. Zalta (ed.), at: <http://plato.stanford.edu/archives/win2003/entries/federalism/>; accessed October 13, 2005.

Globalsecurity.org, *Military Introduction*, at: <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/agency/dod/intro.htm>; accessed November 6, 2005.

Goodson, Eugene R., *Operations Management Glossary*, University of Michigan Business School, May 2002, at: <http://webuser.bus.umich.edu/Organizations/rpa/GlossaryMay02.pdf#search='capacity%20glossary%20operations%20management>; accessed November 2, 2005.

Homeland Security Council, *National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza* (November 2005), at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/homeland/nspi.pdf>; accessed November 6, 2005.

- Johnson, Allan G., *Blackwell Dictionary of Sociology: A User's Guide to Sociological Language*. Blackwell Publishers, 2000.
- Landesman, Linda, *Public Health Management of Disasters*. American Public Health Association, 2005.
- Landesman, Linda, *Emergency Preparedness in Health Care Organizations*. Oakbrook Terrace, IL: Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, 1996.
- Last, John, *A Dictionary of Epidemiology*. Oxford University Press. 2001.
- Manual of Naval Preventive Medicine*, Chapter 1: "Food Safety," at: <http://www.vnh.org/PreventiveMedicine/PreventiveMedicine.html>; accessed November 6, 2005.
- National Incident Management System Document*, Department of Homeland Security, at: http://www.fema.gov/nims/nims_compliance.shtm#nimsdocument; accessed November 7, 2005.
- National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual Glossary of Definitions*, at: <http://www.hq.nasa.gov/office/ospp/securityguide/S1class/Glossary.htm>; accessed November 7, 2005.
- National Interagency Fire Center, *Glossary of Wildland Fire Terms*, at: <http://www.nifc.gov/fireinfo/glossary.html>; accessed October 26, 2005.
- NIMS Online Resource Typing Glossary, at: http://www.nimsonline.com/resource_typing_glossary/T.HTM; accessed November 2, 2005.
- NOAA Coastal Services Center, "Vulnerability Assessment Techniques and Applications (VATA) Glossary," at: <http://www.csc.noaa.gov/vata/glossary.html>; accessed July 31, 2004.
- O'Leary, Margaret: *Lexikon: Dictionary of Health Care Terms, Organizations, and Acronyms for the Era of Reform*. Oakbrook Terrace, IL: Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, 1994, 1998.
- O'Leary, Margaret: *Measuring Disaster Preparedness*. New York: IUniverse, 2004.
- Oregon State Biosafety Manual*, at: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ehs/biohazrd/manual/biomanl.html>; accessed August 3, 2004.
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration*, at: <http://www.osha.gov/doc/outreachtraining/htmlfiles/hazglos.html>; accessed November 6, 2005.

Prehospital and Disaster Medicine, at: <http://pdm.medicine.wisc.edu/vocab%20new.htm>; accessed November 6, 2005.

Quarantelli, E.L.: *What Is a Disaster?: Perspectives on the Question*. Routledge, 1998.

Radiation Emergency Assistance Center: *Guidance for Radioactive Accident Management* at: <http://www.ornl.gov/REACTS/definitions.htm>; accessed July 31, 2004.

Roget's II: The New Thesaurus, Third Edition, by the Editors of the American Heritage® Dictionary. Houghton Mifflin Company, 1995, at: <http://www.answers.com/>; accessed November 6, 2005.

SEMP Biots, at: <http://www.semp.us/biots.html>:

#290: DHS Secretary Michael Chertoff Testimony before House Select Committee on Hurricane Katrina Preparation and Response, October 19, 2005: Part 5. (October 22, 2005).

#289: DHS Secretary Michael Chertoff Testimony before House Select Committee on Hurricane Katrina Preparation and Response, October 19, 2005: Part 4. (October 22, 2005).

#288: DHS Secretary Michael Chertoff Testimony before House Select Committee on Hurricane Katrina Preparation and Response October 19, 2005: Part 3. (October 22, 2005).

#287: DHS Secretary Michael Chertoff Testimony before House Select Committee on Hurricane Katrina Preparation and Response, October 19, 2005: Part 2 (October 21, 2005).

#286: Testimony of Marty Bahamonde, First FEMA Employee at Ground Zero of Hurricane Katrina (October 21, 2005).

#285: DHS Secretary Michael Chertoff Testimony before the House Select Committee on Hurricane Katrina Preparation and Response, October 19, 2005: Part 1 (October 20, 2005).

#284: American Sports as a Target of Terrorism (October 16, 2005).

#283: FEMA Role Clarification and Katrina Performance Assessment: The Congressional Hearings, September 27, 2005; Part 10. (October 11, 2005).

#282: FEMA Role Clarification and Katrina Performance Assessment: The Congressional Hear-

ings, September 27, 2005; Part 9. (October 11, 2005).

#281: FEMA Role Clarification and Katrina Performance Assessment: The Congressional Hearings, September 27, 2005; Part 8. (October 10, 2005).

#280: FEMA Role Clarification and Katrina Performance Assessment: The Congressional Hearings, September 27, 2005; Part 7. (October 8, 2005).

#279: What Is Norman, Oklahoma? (October 8, 2005).

#278: The Role of County Mutual Aid in Disaster Preparedness and Response: Remarks by Thomas O. Mefferd, Director of the Office Homeland Security and Emergency Management, DuPage County (IL) (October 6, 2005).

#277: Seven Pitfalls to Avoid in Disaster Preparedness and Response Planning (October 6, 2005)

#276: FEMA Role Clarification and Katrina Performance Assessment: The Congressional Hearings, September 27, 2005; Part 6. (October 6, 2005).

#275: FEMA Role Clarification and Katrina Performance Assessment: The Congressional Hearings, September 27, 2005; Part 5. (October 5, 2005).

#274: FEMA Role Clarification and Katrina Performance Assessment: The Congressional Hearings, September 27, 2005; Part 4. (October 4, 2005).

#273: Is the Profession of Emergency Management in Trouble? (October 2, 2005).

#272: FEMA Role Clarification and Katrina Performance Assessment: The Congressional Hearings, September 27, 2005; Part 3. (October 1, 2005).

#271: FEMA Role Clarification and Katrina Performance Assessment: The Congressional Hearings, September 27, 2005; Part 2. (October 1, 2005).

#270: FEMA Role Clarification and Katrina Performance Assessment: The Congressional Hearings, September 27, 2005; Part 1. (October 1, 2005).

#269: "Why the 1900 Galveston Hurricane was not a Disaster" (September 25, 2005).

- #268:** Use of Federal Troops for Law Enforcement during Crises: the “Immediate Response Authority” (September 25, 2005).
- #267:** Understanding the U.S. Government Language of Crises (September 22, 2005).
- #267A:** Follow-up remarks by Pete Smith, City of Naperville (IL), Emergency Preparedness Manager. (October 2, 2005).
- #266:** Task Force Pelican: The Rebel Yells (September 19, 2005).
- #265:** The Role of DMORTs in Mass-Fatality Management in U.S. Civilian Domestic Disasters (September 18, 2005).
- #264:** Disaster Medicine: The New Kid in Town (September 14, 2005).
- #263:** The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation’s Role in the 1970s EMS Systems Movement—Part B (September 11, 2005).
- #262:** The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation’s Role in the 1970s EMS Systems Movement—Part A (September 11, 2005).
- #261:** Oh Katrina! (September 10, 2005).
- #260:** A Simple Test to Demonstrate Hospital Disaster Readiness and other Ideas (September 7, 2005).
- #259:** Revisiting Looting Behavior during Disasters (September 6, 2005).
- #258:** *Emergency!* TV Show: Hollywood’s Role in the EMS Systems Movement (September 3, 2005).
- #257:** Chicagoland’s Metra Rail System Security (August 26, 2005).
- #256:** CSX Freight Train Derailment and Subsequent Fire in the Howard Street Tunnel in Baltimore, Maryland on July 18, 2001—Continued (August 24, 2005).
- #255:** CSX Freight Train Derailment and Subsequent Fire in the Howard Street Tunnel in Baltimore, Maryland: A Serious Hazardous Materials Incident (August 23, 2005).
- #254:** The Railroad Security Gap (August 21, 2005).
- #253:** Citizen Soldiers: the National Guard’s Big Stretch (August 20, 2005).

#252: Securing Weapons-Grade Nuclear Material Sites in the U.S. (August 17, 2005).

#251: How the U.S. is Strengthening U.S. Consulates Overseas in the Visa Issuing Process (August 13, 2005).

#250: What is "Graceful Degradation"? (August 11, 2005).

#249: What Is the New U.S. "Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support"? (August 9, 2005).

#248: A Historical Overview of EMS System Development in the U.S.: the 1990s and 2000s (August 7, 2005).

#247: A Historical Overview of EMS System Development in the U.S.: the 1980s (August 6, 2005).

#246: A Historical Overview of EMS System Development in the U.S.: the 1960s and 1970s (August 6, 2005).

#245: Civil Defense: The Swiss Approach (August 4, 2005).

#244: What Is Civil Defense? Kennedy Administration through the George W. Bush Administration (August 2, 2005).

#243: What Is Civil Defense? World War I through the Eisenhower Administration (August 1, 2005).

#242: Commissioner Kelly's NYPD Terrorism Beat: A Compelling Approach to Countering Terrorism (July 24, 2005).

#241: The Incredible Shrinking FEMA (July 23, 2005).

#240: Military Medical Materiel "Focused Logistics": a Revolutionary New Approach (July 22, 2005).

#239: Who Is Sayyid Qutb? (July 18, 2005).

#238: What Is a Kimberlite Pipe? (July 17, 2005).

#237: Securing the U.S. Capitol's National Mall (July 16, 2005).

#236: The Social Meaning of Islamic Architecture (July 15, 2005).

#235: What Is Radiogardase®? (July 8, 2005).

#234: Cesium Radiation Dispersal Disaster in Goiania, Brazil (July 7, 2005).

- #233:** How Hafiz Asad Tamed the Muslim Brothers (July 5, 2005).
- #232:** Who Are the Alawis? (July 3, 2005).
- #231:** What is a Taser? (July 1, 2005).
- #230:** Securing Mount Rushmore (June 26, 2005).
- #229:** Top Eight Homeland-Security Public Laws (June 25, 2005).
- #228:** What Is Dust? (June 25, 2005).
- #227:** What is a Rentier State? (June 24, 2005).
- #226:** What Is Clay? (June 23, 2005).
- #225:** What Is Syria and Iran's Alliance about Anyway? (June 22, 2005).
- #224:** What is Irredentism? (June 21, 2005).
- #223:** The Banquet of Life: A New Explanation for Continental Drift (June 6, 2005).
- #222:** Ben Franklin's Exceptional View that Volcanic Eruptions Affect Climate (June 4, 2005).
- #221:** How Thomas Jefferson Tamed the Barbary Coast Musulmen: America's First Foreign Policy Crisis (June 3, 2005).
- #220:** How John Adams Tamed the Barbary Coast Mussulmen: America's First Foreign Policy Crisis (June 2, 2005).
- #219:** Algeria Unveiled: The U.S. Shows Interest (June 1, 2005).
- #218:** The Great Mantle Plume Debate (May 31, 2005)
- #217:** Yellowstone's Colossal Columbia River Basin Lava Flow and Other Large Igneous Provinces on Earth and Mars (May 31, 2005).
- #216:** Lessons Learned from a Hospital Evacuation during Tropical Storm Allison (May 21, 2005).
- #215:** Tropical Storm Allison 2001: The Worst Urban Flood in U.S. History (May 20, 2005).
- #214:** Did a Krakatoa Eruption in 535 A.D. Help Precipitate the Decline of Antiquity and the Spread of Islam? (May 16, 2005).
- #213:** Bioterrorism and Emergency Response Preparedness of Local Health Departments in

Kansas: A Remarkable Experience (May 13, 2005).

#212: Can Public Health Physicians be Held Liable for the Negligent Care Provided by Public Health Nurses?: The Missouri Perspective (May 13, 2005).

#211: Securing Seattle during the 1999 WTO Riots and Millennium Bomber Apprehension (May 9, 2005).

#210: Federal Government Agency "Continuity of Operations" Programs: What is their Status? (May 5, 2005).

#209: How Christian Armenians Came to Leave their 2,500-Year-Old Homeland: Part Three (May 5, 2005).

#208: How Christian Armenians Came to Leave their 2,500-Year-Old Homeland: Part Two (May 4, 2005).

#207: How Christian Armenians Came to Leave their 2,500-Year-Old Homeland: Part One (May 2, 2005).

#206: Securing the 1996 Centennial Olympic Games in Atlanta: Part Two (May 1, 2005).

#205: "Securing the 1996 Centennial Olympic Games in Atlanta: Part One" (April 24, 2005).

#204: "The Sinking of the U.S.S. Indianapolis: the Navy's Greatest Sea Disaster" (April 22, 2005).

#203: "Emergency Prophylaxis Privileges: A New Twist on Creating a Public Health Labor Force during a Disease Outbreak" (April 21, 2005).

#202: What Is the "Interim National Preparedness Goal"? (April 15, 2005).

#201: How Did "Intelligent Transportation Systems" Fare during the August 2003 NYC Blackout? (April 10, 2005).

#200: What is "The Interim National Infrastructure Protection Plan? (NIPP) (April 9, 2005).

#199: Are Expected Recovery-Time Objectives Achievable for Financial Markets Following Wide-Scale Disruption? (April 8, 2005).

#198: Accidental Human Exposure to Anthrax at Children's Hospital Research Institute (April 7, 2005).

#197: CDC's Quality of Laboratory Work during Anthrax Attacks Questioned by GAO (April 6, 2005).

#196: Update on TOPOFF 3 (April 4, 2005).

#195: The 1916 New Jersey Shark Attacks, the Worst in U.S. History (April 3, 2005).

#194: How the TSA Is Strengthening Baggage Screening Systems to Improve Aviation Security (April 2, 2005).

#193: How the TSA "Secure Flight" Program is Strengthening Passenger Prescreening for Improved Aviation Security (April 1, 2005).

#192: Events Leading to the First U.S. Tornado Forecast in March 1948 (March 26, 2005).

#191: The Great 1925 Tri-State Tornado, the Worst in U.S. History. (March 25, 2005).

#190: How NOAA is Improving Tsunami Hazard Warning Systems since the December 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami (March 23, 2005).

#189: What is the "Visas Mantis" Program for Foreign Science Students and Scholars? (March 22, 2005).

#188: How the "Student and Exchange Visitor Information System" (SEVIS) Is Strengthening Homeland Security (March 21, 2005).

#187: Dramatic Direct Visuals of the December 2004 Bay of Bengal Epicenter Earthquake Rupture Zone (March 20, 2005).

#186: Here Comes TOPOFF 3! (March 19, 2005).

#185: Rethinking the Origin of Earthquakes and the Implication for Earthquake Prediction (March 18, 2005).

#184: How U.S. Agriculture Has Reduced its Vulnerability to Agroterrorism (March 11, 2005).

#183: Lebanon's Hizbullah—Conventional Political Party or Terrorist Group? (March 9, 2005).

#182: Oil Doesn't Come from Squashed Ferns and Fish?? (March 4, 2005).

#181: What Are the Top Eight Vulnerabilities in Securing our Wastewater Treatment Plants

Against Terrorist Acts? (March 3, 2005).

#180: What Is Department of Health and Human Services CONOPS? (February 27, 2005).

#179: A Palimpsest of Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Plans (February 25, 2005).

#178: The Seven Signs of Terrorism and Citizen Co-production of Terrorism Prevention (February 24, 2005).

#177: The Flawed 1976 National "Swine Flu" Influenza Immunization Program (February 22, 2005).

#176: Who Are the Druze? (February 17, 2005).

#175: SEMP Letter to Strategic National Stockpile CHEMPACK Coordinator Mr. Adcock (February 16, 2005).

#174: Khomeini: Godfather of Lebanon's Hizbullah (February 14, 2005).

#173: What Is "Demonstration Effect?" (February 13, 2005)

#172: Hospital Surge Capacity Performance Standards and Indicators (February 7, 2005).

#171: What Is the Strategic National Stockpile "Forward" CHEMPACK Program? (February 5, 2005).

#170: What Is the U.S. Doing to Secure WMD in the Former Soviet Union and Elsewhere? (January 30, 2005).

#169: What Is Cuvier Catastrophism? (January 29, 2005).

#168: Mr. Salah and the Bridgeview, Illinois, HAMAS Connection (January 23, 2005).

#167: What Is Asymmetric Warfare? (January 22, 2005).

#166: United States of America v. Holy Land Foundation: A Case Study of U.S. Counterterrorism Efforts (January 16, 2005).

#165: How the 1868 Posse Comitatus Act Influences U.S. Department of Defense Missions (January 15, 2005).

#164: Yellowstone Is a Supervolcano?? (January 11, 2005).

#163: How Does Islam Conceptualize the Sovereign State? (January 10, 2005).

#162: What Is Swine Flu? (January 9, 2005).

#161: The Making of Israel (January 3, 2005).

#160: What Is the Ukraine Famine Disaster of 1932–1933? (January 2, 2005).

#159: What Is a Creed? (January 1, 2005).

#158: What Is the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act (ILSA)? (December 26, 2004).

#157: What Is Red Tape? (December 24, 2004)

#156: “Illness and Secrecy on the U.S. Supreme Court” (December 23, 2004).

#155: SEMP Annual Report 2003–2004 (December 20, 2004).

#154: What Is the “Sunni Triangle”? (December 20, 2004).

#153: NASA Satellite Photos Reveal Ecological Disaster in Iraq’s Marshlands (December 19, 2004).

#152: What Is the “Thalweg Principle” (December 18, 2004).

#151 How Saddam Hussein Thinks (December 13, 2004).

#150 What Triggered the 1991 Persian Gulf War? (December 12, 2004).

#149 What Is Avian Flu? (December 9, 2004).

#148 Columbine: Lessons Learned (December 6, 2004).

#147 Columbine: The Real Story (December 5, 2004).

#146 Managing Dead Bodies in Disasters (December 4, 2004).

#145 What Is Bureaucracy? (December 3, 2004).

#144 The Flawed Emergency Response to the 1992 Los Angeles Riots: PART C (November 30, 2004).

#143 The Flawed Emergency Response to the 1992 Los Angeles Riots: PART B (November 29, 2004).

#142 The Flawed Emergency Response to the 1992 Los Angeles Riots: PART A (November 21, 2004).

#141 Democratic Realism: An American Foreign Policy for a Unipolar World (November 20, 2004).

#140 Performance Measurement by the Criminal Justice System (November 19, 2004).

#139 The 1995 Chicago Heat Disaster: An Integrated EMS Response (November 13, 2004).

#138 American Public Health Accreditation Movement (November 12, 2004).

#137 Fall of the Shah of Iran (November 11, 2004).

#136 Minnesota's Smallpox Vaccination Experience (November 8, 2004).

#135 Command Performance? Response to the 9/11 Pentagon Disaster (November 7, 2004).

#134 The Three Circles of Evil (November 2, 2004).

#133 Who Is A Persian? (November 2, 2004).

#132 What Is Community Policing? (November 2, 2004).

#131 Does Osama bin Laden Speak for Islam Today? (October 29, 2004).

#130 What Is Islam? (October 28, 2004).

#129 Has U.S. Financial Infrastructure Protection Improved Since 9/11? (October 28, 2004).

#128 What Is "Prison Islam"? (October 27, 2004).

#127 How Does Law Enforcement Use Investigation and Arrest Data? (October 18, 2004).

#126 What is Aramco? (October 17, 2004).

#125 Transforming U.S. Immigration Programs (October 16, 2004).

#124 What Does U.S. Senator Charles Schumer Know about Wahhabism in U.S. Prisons? (October 10, 2004).

#123 Who Is a Wahhabi? (October 10, 2004).

#122 Disaster Cartoons (October 6, 2004).

#121 Who Has Access to Your Personal Health Information? HIPAA Privacy Rule at One Year (October 6, 2004).

#120 Who is an Arab? (October 5, 2004).

#119 Are U.S. Commercial Nuclear Power Plants More Secure

Now than on 9/11? (September 22, 2004).

#118 DHS Secretary Ridge's Letter to SEMP (September 20, 2004).

#117 What Does Roz Lasker Know About Public Reaction to a Smallpox or Dirty Bomb Terrorist Attack? (September 19, 2004).

#116 9/11 Evacuee Behavior during 9/11 World Trade Center Evacuation (September 13, 2004).

#115 Physical Health Status of World Trade Center Responders (September 12, 2004).

#114 GAO Admonishes CDC for Anthrax Response (September 11, 2004).

#113 FBI Transforming (September 10, 2004).

#112 What Is Hidden Failure in Critical Infrastructure? (September 6, 2004).

#111 What Does Lamine Mili Know About Satellites and Disaster Management? (September 4, 2004).

#110 Secret Service, Cybercrime, and the Insider Threat Study (September 3, 2004).

#109 Who Is Dr. Theodor Escherich? (August 21, 2004).

#108 How Well Is the National Flood Insurance Program Performing? (August 19, 2004).

#107 Manufactured (Mobile) Home Resident Mortality Rates in Severe Wind Events (August 18, 2004).

#106 Paraguay Fire, Looting Disaster Myth, and Harm (August 4, 2004).

#105 HIPAA Privacy Rule Applied to Bioterrorism (August 4, 2004).

#104 Local Public Health Performance Indicator Development, Finally (July 27, 2004).

#103 National Response Plan Begins to Go Live (July 13, 2004).

#102 Integrating Public Health into Disaster Preparedness and Response: An IOM Letter Report (July 9, 2004).

#101 Use of Field Hospitals in the Aftermath of Sudden-Impact Disasters (July 9, 2004).

#100 When Should a Hospital Be Evacuated Following a Disaster? (July 8, 2004).

- #99** Hospitals in Disasters: Handle with Care (July 6, 2004).
- #98** The National Incident Management System Goes Live (July 5, 2004).
- #97** Hospital Mutual Aid Agreement Progress Report: An Interview with Jack Hickey (July 2, 2004).
- #97a** Response from JoAnn Foley, POD Hospital, EMS Region IXJ (July 7, 2004).
- #96** A Chief Operations Officer for DHS Secretary Ridge? (July 1, 2004).
- #95** First-Responder Preparedness Standards on the Front Burner (June 26, 2004).
- #94** What Is the National Infrastructure Protection Center? (June 24, 2004).
- #93** Terrorism Risk Insurance Act (TRIA) of 2002 (June 22, 2004)
- #92** How Do Insurance Companies Determine the Cost of Financing Catastrophe Risk? (June 21, 2004).
- #91** How Well Are Catastrophe Insurance Markets Functioning? (June 21, 2004).
- #90** Hazard Mitigation and Disaster Insurance: A Caribbean Case Study (June 20, 2004).
- #89** SEMP's *Measuring Disaster Preparedness* Available for Purchase Now (June 15, 2004).
- #88** CDC to Examine Strategic National Stockpile Logistics (June 14, 2004).
- #87** Strategic National Stockpile Deployment and the Tyranny of Logistics (June 8, 2004).
- #86** The Role of Hospital Pharmacies in Community Disaster Preparedness (June 6, 2004).
- #85** Anthrax Autonomous Detection Systems—What's Next? (June 5, 2004).
- #84** Who Is Responsible for Coordinating Civilian Counterterrorism R&D? (June 2, 2004).
- #83** IT Integration Woes of DHS (June 1, 2004).
- #82** Anthrax in Tripoli? (May 24, 2004).
- #81** SEMP's *The First 72 Hours* Available for Purchase Now (May 17, 2004).

- #80** Leading during Bioattacks and Epidemics with the Public's Trust and Help (May 13, 2004).
- #79** What Is "Cepheid?" (May 5, 2004).
- #78** SARS & Indoor Plumbing/HVAC (May 5, 2004).
- #77** What is "Postulated Threat?" (April 30, 2004).
- #76** SARS Again (April 30, 2004)
- #75** "Patterns in Global Terrorism 2003" (April 30, 2004).
- #74** Combating Terrorism—Where Are We Today? (April 24, 2004).
- #73** Recovery of the U.S.S. Cole (April 20, 2004).
- #72** FEMA: Business Not As Usual? (April 8, 2004).
- #71** Building and Facility Terrorism Preparedness Sources (April 5, 2004).
- #70** Mr. Wiegand's Passing (March 24, 2004).
- #69** A CDC Sentinel Event? (March 18, 2004).
- #68** Water Boil Order, Aurora, Illinois (March 12, 2004).
- #67** Orson Welles on Disaster Preparedness (March 2, 2004).
- #66** What NYC Hospitals Need from Government (February 17, 2004).
- #66a** Response to Biot 66 by Patrick Mullen, Assistant Fire Chief, Naperville, IL (February 19, 2004).
- #65** NYC Prepares for Potential Terrorism at Republican National Convention (February 15, 2004).
- #65a** Jaras Response to NYC Disaster Preparedness (February 16, 2004).
- #64** Does Post-Crisis Crisis Counseling Work? (January 24, 2004).
- #64a** Response to Biot #64 by Dr. Herb Sutherland (January 26, 2004).
- #64b** Response to Biot #64 by James Bondi (January 26, 2004).
- #64c** Response to Biot #64 by Kristine Messitt (January 27, 2004).

#64d Response to Biot #64 by Bob Plant (January 27, 2004).

#64e Response to *New Yorker* article by Critical Incident Stress Management Founder Jeff Mitchell, as relayed by SEMP member Jack Hickey who also offers his opinion (January 29, 2004).

#63 SEMP Executive Summary 2002–2003 (December 13, 2003).

#62 Are Disaster Logistics Neglected by Hospitals? (December 2, 2003).

#61 Rhode Island Nightclub Fire: The Hospital Component (November 18, 2003).

#60 Physicians and Bioterrorism: Duty to Treat? (October 29, 2003).

#59 Important Food Supplier Regulations Announced (October 13, 2003).

#58 Federal Funds Received: New IL State EOC Building (October 13, 2003).

#57 Listening to SARS (October 12, 2003).

#56 Fox River Red Cross and Kane County OEM Sign MOU (October 4, 2003).

#56a Kane County OEM Website Address (October 6, 2003).

#55 Biosafety and Anthrax Death Accountability (September 29, 2003).

#54 Local Biodefense Research to Begin (September 14, 2003).

abc. Dialogue about “Local Biodefense Research to Begin (September 29, 2003).

d. UIC Fails, U of C Wins, In Bid for Construction of Biosafety Level 4 Lab Construction (September 30, 2003).

e. CORRECTION: University of Chicago to Build Biosafety Level 3 Laboratory NOT Level 4 Laboratory (October 2, 2003).

#53 Politics and Preparedness (September 12, 2003).

#52 Getting READI: GWU's First Responder Training Center (September 12, 2003).

#51 Pioneering Triage Algorithm for Inhalational Anthrax (September 4, 2003).

#50 Portable Emergency Isolation Treatment Centers (July 31, 2003).

#49 Infection Control Guidelines for Bioterrorism Agents, including Downloadable Table (July 31, 2003).

#48 Clarification of HIPAA Privacy Rules During a Disaster (June 19, 2003).

#47 Invitation to Participate in TOPOFF 2 (May 8, 2003).

#46 Smallpox Vaccination Program Implementation Update (May 6, 2003).

#45 Access Info for TOPOFF 2 Watchers (May 6, 2003).

#45a TOPOFF Webcast Watcher Update (May 8, 2003).

#44 April 2003 GAO Report: Bioterrorism Preparedness Across State and Local Jurisdictions (April 22, 2003).

#43 CDR: A New Disaster Resource for SEMP (April 22, 2003).

#42 Naperville's a Boomburb! (April 10, 2003).

#41 What's New in Illinois State Crisis Preparedness? (April 10, 2003).

#40 Hospital Post-Impact Evacuations: Lessons from the Front (April 9, 2003).

#39 DuPage County Looks for Cash for Bioterrorism Preparedness (April 8, 2003).

#38 DuPage County's Emergency Management Committee Open to Public (March 25, 2003).

#37 JCAHO Calls for Community Mobilization to Develop Emergency Response Capabilities (March 15, 2003).

#36 Kaplan and O'Leary Speak Out on Bioterrorism Preparedness on ABC Ch. 7 News (February 15, 2003).

#35 ACCA Bioterrorism Lecture Series at Benedictine University Announced (February 1, 2003).

#34 Hospital Mutual Aid Agreement Progress Report-An Interview with Jack Hickey (February 1, 2003).

#33 How Central DuPage Hospital Collaborated with the U.S. Postal Service During the Anthrax Scare (January 29, 2003).

#32 Free CDC Online Smallpox Training Programs Jan. 29 and Feb. 4 (January 23, 2003).

#31 SEMP Executive Summary of Annual Report 2001–2002 (January 14, 2003).

#30 Academia Moves Forward on Research in Social Science Aspects of Disasters (January 13, 2003).

#29 Catholic Explorer SEMP article—DuPage services prepare for threat of bio-terrorism (January 13, 2003).

#28 Naperville Sun Story—CNN Correspondent says media just want to get straight story (January 6, 2003).

#27 CDC Bioterrorism Update: Smallpox Preparedness (December 4, 2002).

#26 UIC Sets Sights on Bioterror Research Lab (December 3, 2002).

#25 Report on Progress of JCAHO Public Policy Initiative on Emergency Preparedness (October 29, 2002).

#24 America Still Unprepared—America Still in Danger (October 29, 2002).

#23 “Who Was in Charge of the Massive Evacuation of Lower Manhattan?” (September 26, 2002).

#23a Response to #23 Who Was in Charge of the Massive Evacuation of Lower Manhattan? (October 1, 2002).

#22 “Problem Solving” Model for Community Emergency Planning (September 7, 2002).

#21 The Role of the Media in Disaster Management (August 17, 2002).

#20 “We Are Not Alone: Disaster Response to Catastrophic Flooding in Europe, Is Poor” (August 17, 2002).

#19 Governor Ryan’s 9 Homeland Security Update: Includes News on IDPH Receipt of 5,000 Bifurcated Needles for Smallpox Immunization (August 16, 2002).

#18 White House Rationale for and Analysis of Homeland Security Department (August 16, 2002).

#17 Bush’s Science Advisor Tours Fermilab in DuPage County (August 9, 2002).

#16 “The Questionable Nature of the Incident Command System”

by Dr. Quarantelli (August 9, 2002).

#16a Response to #16 “The Questionable Nature of the Incident Command System” (August 16, 2002).

#15 President Bush’s Argonne National Laboratory Info in July 26 Issue of “Illinois Homeland Security Update” (July 30, 2002).

#14 Government to Expand Plan for Smallpox Vaccinations—So Much for ACIP Recommendations (July 6, 2002).

#13 Update on the U.S. National Smallpox Vaccination Strategy (July 2, 2002).

#12 Communication from Mr. Ed Merkel, Chairman DuPage County Emergency Management Advisory Committee (June 25, 2002).

#11 Primer on Mutual Aid Agreement (June 25, 2002).

#11a Response to #11 Mutual Aid Agreement (June 25, 2002).

#10 Former NYC Mayor Rudy Giuliani Coming to Benedictine University (June 15, 2002).

#9 Intro to Incident Management; Lecture from Illinois Bioterrorism Summit 2002, May 28–30, 2002—Instructor: Joe Gasparich (June 10, 2002).

#8 Illinois Receives Bioterrorism Grant Monies from HHS (June 10, 2002).

#7 Hospital Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and Patient Decontamination Equipment Recommendations (June 4, 2002).

#6 The Chicago Dept. of Public Health Experience from IDPH Bioterrorism Summit 2002 (June 1, 2002).

#5 The New York City Experience (May 30, 2002).

#4 Who is Tara O’Toole (May 14, 2002).

#3 Understanding Public Response to Disasters (May 13, 2002).

#2 Bioterrorism and Public Health (May 10, 2002).

#1 Short Primer on Smallpox (May 7, 2002).

SEMP Glossary at: <http://www.semp.us/glossary.html>; accessed November 6, 2005.

SEMP *Securitas* at: <http://www.semp.us/securitas.html>:

September/October 2005 Volume 4 Issue 5

Naperville Does FEMA's Integrated Emergency Management Course; FEMA Course: Suburban Community Hospital Perspective; RWJF's John Lumpkin and the Katrina Catastrophe; *America's Forgotten Pandemic* Book Review.

July/August 2005 Volume 4 Issue 4

Illinois Bioterrorism Summit 2005; CDC Disease Detective; Incident Command System; Update on Advocate-Good Samaritan's Hospital.

May/June 2005 Volume 4 Issue 3

American Red Cross' Traditional and Non-Traditional Community Partners; Remembering the 1985 Hijacking of TWA Flight 847; US Marines 1983 Beirut Barracks Bombing; Clearfield, Utah's Successful Emergency Mass Medical Care for Meningitis Prophylaxis; Lawsuit Preparedness Following SNS Deployment in a Public Health Emergency.

March/April 2005 Volume 4 Issue 2

Community Indicator Project Update; ComEd and Emergency Preparedness; Hospital Smallpox Vaccine Preparedness; Law Enforcement Accreditation; Naperville and FEMA.

January/February 2005 Volume 4 Issue 1

Chicago's Eastland Disaster and IMSA; Graduate Homeland Security Education: Student Perspective (Naperville IL Police Chief David Dial); Graduate Homeland Security Education: Director Perspective (Naval Postgraduate School Dr. Chris Bellavita); 911 Center: Operations (Naperville Police Captain Robert Marshall); 911 Center: Accreditation (Naperville Police Communications Mgr Ed Leab).

October/November/December 2004 Volume 3 Issue 6

Fire Chief Bruegman Accreditation Interview; Fire Chief Mullen Accreditation Interview; *The Eagle and the Lion* Book Review; Update on Indicator Group; Robert Wood Johnson Hospital's Baldrige Award.

August/September 2004 Volume 3, Issue 5

Water Supply Critical Infrastructure; Impact of Aurora Water

Boil Order on Local Renal Dialysis Units; Naperville Police Chief Dial to Chair “Indicators for Preparedness” Task Force; SEMP Goes to Springfield, Illinois.

June/July 2004 Volume 3, Issue 4

Radiation Safety at Argonne—An Interview with Jean Sloboda; Public Works: The 4th First-Responder Group; Book Review: “*Cultures of Disaster*” by Bankoff.

April/May 2004 Volume 3, Issue 3

An Interview with Charles West: Kane County Coroner; *The First 72 Hours: A Community Approach to Disaster Preparedness*; Natural Disaster Mitigation in Drinking Water and Sewerage Systems; Thoughts on Disaster Drills.

March 2004 Volume 3, Issue 2
Aurora’s Boil Order: The Local Public Health Perspective: Interview with Michael Isaacson and Cindy Gross; *The First 72 Hours: A Community Approach to Disaster Preparedness*: The SEMP Anthology Coming Soon; The Aurora Boil Order: Code Green at Provena Mercy Center, Interview with Anthony Stull; Kane County Health Department’s New Epidemiologist: Interview with Cindy Gross; Federal Action

Needed to Address Security Challenges at Chemical Facilities.

January/February 2004 Volume 3, Issue 1

An Interview with Peter J. Smith, Naperville’s New Emergency Preparedness Manager; What’s New with SEMP Members? Doug Cummings’ New Mystery Novel *Deader by the Lake*; SEMP Anthology Update; 1984 Four Scent Disaster: Release of Methyl Isocyanate Gas in Bhopal, India; Disaster Case Study: Chemical Tank Explosion in High Risk Area.

November/December 2003 Volume 2, Issue 6

Disaster Drill in Geneva; Cherry Mine Disaster of 1909; New Mexico Tech Explosives Research; Roller Coaster of Interest; SEMP Anthology Update; SEMP Website Info; SEMP Anthrax BioQuickly.

September/October 2003 Volume 2, Issue 5

Next Step for SEMP; Westray Mine Explosion; Halifax Explosion of 1917; NYC—City of Water; SEMP Plague BioQuickly; Book Review: *The Green Book*; New Domain for SEMP; SEMP Botulism BioQuickly.

July/August 2003 Volume 2, Issue 4

SEMP Anthology Underway; Visit to Disaster Research Center (DRC); Book Review: *Mission Improbable: Using Fantasy Documents to Tame Disasters*; SEMP Tularemia BioQuickly; Book Review: *The Texas City Disaster, 1947*.

May/June 2003 Volume 2, Issue 3

MP Goes to Las Vegas; Fire Chief Bruegman Visits Naperville; Quarantelli Redux; Book Review: *Bioterrorism Guidelines for Medical & Public Health Management*; SEMP BioQuickies Initiatives Launched; SEMP Smallpox BioQuickly; SEMP VHF Viruses BioQuickly; Book Review: *Pox Americana: The Great Smallpox Epidemic of 1775–82*; Kaplan Resignation.

April 2003 Volume 2, Issue 2
A.C.C.A. Spring Seminar Series Lectures on Bioterrorism including—Diaz: Emergency Response in the Public Health Department; Larson: Agroterrorism; O'Leary: Bioterrorism History; Botos: Bioterrorism in the Food Industry; Svazas: Biological Effects of Chemical Agents; Hickey: Emergency Management and Plans for Possible

Bioterrorism Incidents; Chandler: Biochips for Biodefense; Also: The Contemporary Disaster Review Online Journal.

January/February/March 2003 Volume 2, Issue 1

A.C.C.A. Spring Seminar Series Lecture: Hagen on Smallpox; RML Smallpox Drill; Who is Alan Brunacini?; A.C.C.A. Lecture: Traver on Anthrax; The Origin of the Incident Command System; Book Review: *On Top of the World*; CDH and the Carol Stream Postal Facility Anthrax Scare; Official Minutes of the 1/24/03 SEMP Task Force Meeting; Book Review: *American Ground: Unbuilding the World Trade Center*.

November/December 2002 Volume 1, Issue 6

Silence is Not an Option; Media Expectations and Hospital Responses During Disasters; The SEMP Model: Ideals, Ideas and Implementation; What is Preparedness?; Major Incident Media Guidelines; Manhattan Hospitals Steadily Improve Preparedness; Crisis Communication Lessons from September 11; A Plume of Smoke Over Naperville; Official Minutes SEMP November 15, 2002, Meeting; The Emergency Department as a High Reliability

Organization; Bioterrorism Lecture Series at Benedictine; E-learning with WebCT Technology.

September/October 2002 Volume 1, Issue 5

Kaplan Appointment; Giuliani on Leadership; Richards Joins Semp; CNN's Candiotti to Speak; Quarantelli on September 11; September 11, 2001: A CEO's Story; Visit by Wiegand; SEMP and OEM; Naperville Municipality Tabletop Exercise.

July/August 2002 Volume 1, Issue 4

SEMP Maintains Momentum; Getting to Know Our Frontline Professionals; Featured Organization: Edward Hospital; Book Review: *Bioterrorism and the People: How to Vaccinate a City Against Panic*; Official Minutes SEMP July 12, 2002, Meeting; SEMP Web Site Debut.

June 2002 Volume 1, Issue 3
SEMP Continues Onward; SEMP Embraces Model Building; Book Review: *What is a Disaster? Perspectives on the Question*; Official Minutes SEMP May 24, 2002, Meeting; Featured Organization: Lisle-Woodridge Fire District; Featured Speakers: John R. Lumpkin, M.D., M.P.H., and Enrico L. Quarantelli, Ph.D.; Bioterrorism Summit.

May 2002 Volume 1, Issue 2
SEMP in Full Swing; Auf der Heide Exposes Disaster Planning Assumptions; Book Review: *Scourge: The Once & Future Threat of Smallpox*; Official Minutes SEMP April 26, 2002, Meeting; Featured Organization: Elmhurst Memorial Hospital; Demographic Report; What's Ahead in SEMPland.

April 2002 Volume 1, Issue 1
Research Grant to Fund Suburban Emergency Management Project; Medicine's Response to the Threat of Bioterrorism; Book Review: *Anthrax: The Investigation of a Deadly Outbreak*; Tentative 2002 Meeting Schedule.

Shafritz, Jay M., *The HarperCollins Dictionary of American Government and Politics*. HarperCollins, 1992.

Terrorism Research Glossary, at: <http://www.terrorism-research.com/glossary/>; accessed October 26, 2005.

Thackray, J.R., *Dictionary of Terrorism*. Routledge, 2004.

United Nations: *Statistics Glossary*, at: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/environmental/>; accessed July 31, 2004.

U.S. Army Field Manual on Treatment of Biological Warfare Agent Casualties. July 2000.

U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety & Health Administration, *Glossary of Respiratory Protection Terms*, at: <http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/etools/respiratory/oshfiles/glossary.html>; accessed October 26, 2005.

U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety & Health Administration, *Technical Enforcement and Assistance Guidelines for Hazardous Waste Site and RCRA Corrective Action Clean-up Operations HAZWOPER 1910.120 (b)-(o) Directive Glossary*, at: http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=DIRECTIVES&p_id=3061; accessed October 26, 2005.

Vermont Health Alert Network Definition of Terms, at: <http://www.vdh.state.vt.us/common/define.htm>; accessed July 31, 2004.

Virtual Naval Hospital, at: <http://www.vnh.org/Providers.html>; accessed November 6, 2005.

Walter, E.V., *Terror and Resistance: A Study of Political Violence*. Oxford University Press, 1969.

Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition. Springfield, Mass.: G.C. Merriam Company, 1941.

Weick, K.E., and Sutcliffe, K.M., *Managing the Unexpected: Assuring High Performance in an Age of Complexity*. John Wiley & Sons, 2001.

Wikipedia.org, at: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_security; accessed November 6, 2005.

Aa

ability **1.** The characteristic of being able to do something, such as the ability to broadcast warning information to those who need it or the ability to obtain classified information. **2.** An acquired or natural skill or talent, such as the ability to recover and resume within the business day and aim for a two-hour recovery time following a wide-scale disruption. **3.** Competence to perform, as in the ability of the defense sector to project and support forces worldwide or the ability of licensed practitioners to perform health services during an epidemic. *See also* capability; capacity; competency.

A-bomb Short for atomic bomb, a type of nuclear weapon. *See* fission bomb; nuclear weapon.

absorbed radiation dose The amount of energy imparted by nuclear or ionizing radiation to a unit mass of absorbing material. *See also* dose; rad; radiation.

absorption A process by which fluid or energy penetrates the inner structure of another solid or liquid material, as in an absorbed radiation

dose. *Compare* adsorption. *See also* absorbed radiation dose; assimilation; atmospheric absorption; fission.

absorption, atmospheric *See* atmospheric absorption.

acellular Containing no complete cells, as in acellular vaccine. *See also* acellular vaccine.

acellular vaccine A vaccine containing partial cellular material as opposed to complete cells, as in whooping cough (pertussis) acellular vaccine. *See also* vaccine.

acceptable Sufficient to satisfy an expectation, as in acceptable risk. *See also* acceptable risk.

acceptable risk In risk assessment usage, the level of human and property loss tolerated by an individual, household, group, organization, community, region, state, or nation in actions taken to minimize disaster risk; e.g., risk of flooding may be acceptable once every 500 years but unacceptable once every ten years. *See also* acceptable; property; risk.

access **1.** The degree to which something can be used when and where it is needed, e.g., citizen access to emergency medical services via 9-1-1. *See also* citizen access. **2.** The ability and opportunity to obtain knowledge of classified information, e.g., her access to classified information was denied. *See also* classified information.

access authorization In intelligence usage, the authority permitting access to classified information at a predetermined level of classification by an individual such as an employee who is performing government work and has the need to know. Authorization for access at one level of classified information automatically authorizes an individual for lower levels. *Synonym:* security clearance. *See also* access; authorization; need to know; security clearance.

access, citizen *See* citizen access.

access list An inventory of people authorized to enter a controlled area or have access to a classified document; e.g., the revised manual requires maintaining an access list for Department of Energy top secret documents. *See also* access; access authority; security clearance.

accident **1.** A series of events that involves damage to a defined system disrupting the ongoing or future output of the system, as in the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant

accident. **2.** An unanticipated and usually undesirable event, especially one resulting in harm or damage, as in the accidental weaponized *Bacillus anthracis* release from a bioweapons factory in Sverdlosk, Russia, in April 1979. *See also* Sverdlosk.

accommodation In foreign policy usage, an approach that lessens tensions by allowing opponents in the international system room to maneuver into face-saving positions. *Compare* appeasement. *See also* approach; foreign policy.

account **1.** A record of events sometimes in narrative format, as in an anecdote is a short account of something. *See also* anecdote. **2.** A statement summarizing the record of credits, debits, and other transactions that have occurred and affect assets and liabilities and past, present, and future revenues, as in the amount borrowed by the government from the public or from government accounts. *See also* federal debt.

accountability Answerability, as in medical control accountability for the performance of paramedics in the field, or the (un)accountability of rentier state authorities to their citizenry. *See also* medical control; rentier state.

accreditation A formal process whereby an accrediting body recognizes a program of study or an organization as complying with cer-

tain predetermined standards for a specified period of time. The main purpose of accreditation is assuring the public of the quality of the accredited organization or program. *See also* compliance; certification; Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations; licensure.

accreditation, health care organization *See* health care organization accreditation.

accreditation, hospital *See* health care organization accreditation.

accreditation, fire service *See* fire service accreditation.

accreditation, law enforcement agency *See* law enforcement agency accreditation.

accreditation, public health agency *See* public health agency accreditation.

accreditation, public safety answering point *See* public safety answering point accreditation.

accreditation, public works *See* public works accreditation.

acetylcholine A neurotransmitter that is released at the ends of nerve fibers in the somatic and parasympathetic nervous systems to stimulate muscle tissue. After release, the acetylcholine breaks into acetate and choline, which pass back to the first cell to be recycled into acetylcholine again. Some nerve gases operate by preventing the breakdown of acetylcholine, causing continual stimula-

tion of the receptor cells, which leads to intense spasms of muscles, including the heart. *See also* acetylcholinesterase; nerve agent.

acetylcholinesterase An enzyme that destroys the action of acetylcholine. Nerve agents (organophosphates and carbamates) combine with acetylcholinesterase, resulting in accumulation of acetylcholine. Excess acetylcholine may cause severe symptoms of poisoning, including excessive sweating, blurred vision, salivation, lung secretions, urination, defecation, and seizures. *See also* anticonvulsant; atropine; nerve agent; symptom.

ACIP *See* Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices.

acquittal A judgment of a court, based on the verdict of either a jury or a judge, which a defendant is not guilty of the offense that was charged; e.g., appealing a terrorist's acquittal. *See also* court.

act A written piece of legislation formally passed by a legislature, such as the U.S. Congress. An act is a bill from its introduction until its passage by a legislature. An act becomes a law (a formal statute) when it is signed by (or passed over the veto of) a chief executive, such as the U.S. President. *See also* bill; federal act.

Act, Atomic Energy *See* Atomic Energy Act of 1954 and the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974.

- Act, Clear Air** *See* Clean Air Act.
- Act, Communications** *See* Communications Act of 1934.
- Act, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability** *See* Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.
- Act, Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction** *See* Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act.
- Act, Department of Energy Organization Act and Federal Power** *See* Department of Energy Organization Act and Federal Power Act.
- Act, Economy** *See* Economy Act.
- Act, Energy Policy and Conservation** *See* Energy Policy and Conservation Act.
- Energy Reorganization Act of 1974** *See* Atomic Energy Act of 1954 and the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974.
- act, federal** *See* federal act.
- Act, Federal Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor** *See also* Federal Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act.
- Act, Freedom of Information** *See* Freedom of Information Act.
- Act, Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization** *See also* Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986.
- Act, Homeland Security** *See* Homeland Security Act.
- Act, Insurrection** *See* Insurrection Act.
- action, coalition** *See* coalition action.
- action plan** **1.** Part of a complete, goal-oriented strategy. Objectives are established to meet the desired goal, and action plans are developed to implement the objectives. *See also* incident action plan. **2.** The product of a root cause analysis that identifies the strategies that an organization intends to implement to reduce the risk of similar undesirable events occurring in the future. *See also* root cause analysis.
- action plan, incident** *See* incident action plan.
- activated charcoal** An amorphous form of elemental carbon (no regular atomic structure), which is heated with steam to approximately 1,000 degrees Centigrade in the absence of oxygen to remove residual non-carbon elements and produce a porous internal microstructure having a high surface area. A single gram of activated charcoal can have 400 to 1,200 square meters of surface area, ninety-eight percent of it internal. The chemical nature of activated carbon and its high surface area and porosity make it an ideal medium for the adsorption and absorption of organic chemicals, such as nerve

agents. *See also* absorption; adsorption; nerve agent.

active communications satellite.

See communications satellite.

active defense In military usage, employment of limited offensive action and counterattacks to deny a contested area or position to the enemy, such as the organizations that execute Army active defense, spanning all three levels of war—strategic, operational, and tactical.

active error **1.** An error that occurs at the level of the frontline operator and whose effects are felt almost immediately. **2.** An error that is precipitated by the commission of errors and violations. These are difficult to anticipate and have an immediate adverse impact on safety by breaching, bypassing, or disabling existing defenses. *Synonym:* active failure.

active failure *See* active error.

Active Guard and Reserve National Guard and Reserve members who are on voluntary active duty providing full-time support to National Guard, Reserve, and Active Component organizations for the purpose of organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the Reserve Components. *See also* National Guard.

active immunity The production of antibodies against a specific disease by the immune system, as in active immunity to smallpox. Active

immunity (protection) can be acquired by contracting the disease or through vaccination. *Compare* passive immunity. *See also* antibodies; host; immunity.

active immunization Administration of a vaccine, such as smallpox vaccine or tetanus toxoid, to stimulate the host organism's immune system to develop immunity (protection) against a specific pathogen. As of January 1999 in the U.S., vaccines were available for the following potential biological warfare agents: anthrax, Argentine hemorrhagic fever, botulinum toxin, plague, Q fever, Rift Valley Fever, smallpox, tularemia, Venezuelan equine encephalitis (VEE), and yellow fever. *See also* Category A agents; Category B agents; Category C agents; chemoprophylaxis; immunization; tularemia.

activism, judicial *See* judicial activism.

activities, counterintelligence *See* counterintelligence activities.

activities, pattern of *See* pattern of activities.

activities, public health *See* public health activities.

Act, Maritime Transportation Security *See* Maritime Transportation Security Act.

Act, National Emergencies *See* National Emergencies Act.

Act, National Security *See* National Security Act.

- Act, Natural Gas Policy** *See* Natural Gas Policy Act.
- Act, Occupational Safety and Public Health** *See* Occupational Safety and Public Health Act.
- Act of Congress** A statute or law passed by the U.S. Congress and signed (or passed over the veto of) the U.S. President. All of the acts passed by the Congress are published in chronological order according to term and session of Congress in the *United States Statutes-At-Large*. The statutes are organized by subject in the *United States Code*. *See also* federal act; United States Code.
- Act of God** **1.** A natural occurrence beyond human control or influence, e.g., hurricane, earthquake, flood. **2.** Fatalistic reason for avoiding hazard vulnerability and risk reduction behaviors. *See also* disaster reduction; risk reduction; vulnerability reduction.
- Act of 1950, Defense Production** *See* Defense Production Act of 1950.
- Act of 1973, Emergency Medical Services System** *See* Emergency Medical Services System (EMSS) Act of 1973.
- Act of 1974, Disaster Relief** *See* Disaster Relief Act of 1974.
- Act, Oil Pollution** *See* Oil Pollution Act of 1990.
- Act, Ports and Waterways Safety** *See* Ports and Waterways Safety Act.
- Act, Posse Comitatus** *See* Posse Comitatus Act.
- Act, Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use** *See* Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act.
- Act, Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response** *See* Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act.
- Act, Public Health Service** *See* Public Health Service Act.
- Act, Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance** *See* Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.
- acts, hostile** *See* hostile acts.
- Act, Terrorism Risk Insurance** *See* Terrorism Risk Insurance Act.
- Act, Trauma Care Systems Planning and Development Act** *See* Trauma Care Systems Planning and Development Act of 1990.
- Act, Veterans Affairs Emergency Preparedness Act** *See* Veterans Affairs Emergency Preparedness Act of 2002.
- acute** **1.** In medicine, pertains to a health condition or effect that is of sudden onset, often brief, and sometimes severe, as in cutaneous radiation syndrome. **2.** Keenly perceptive or discerning, as in acutely aware. **3.** Reacting readily to stimuli or impressions, as in acute hearing. *Compare* chronic. *See also* acute condition; acute effect; acute exposure; acute health effect; acute radiation syndrome.

acute condition In medicine, a type of illness, injury or health condition of relative brief duration, e.g., one that ordinarily lasts less than three months, was first noticed less than three months previously, and was serious enough to have had an impact on behavior. *See also* acute; condition.

acute effect A symptom of short-term exposure to hazardous materials, e.g., browning of the skin following intense radiation exposure. *See also* acute; effect; symptom.

acute exposure Contact with a substance that occurs once or for only a short time, as in an acute radiation exposure. *Compare* chronic exposure. *See also* exposure.

acute health effect A health effect resulting from short-term exposure to a substance, such as a toxicological or radiological hazardous material. *Compare* chronic health effect. *See also* acute; adverse health effect; effect; health effect.

acute radiation syndrome A serious illness that occurs when most or all of the body receives a high dose of radiation usually over a short time. Many survivors of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bombs in the 1940s and many of the firefighters who first responded after the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant accident in 1986 became ill with acute radiation syndrome (ARS). People exposed to radiation

develop acute radiation syndrome only if: **1.** the radiation dose was high; **2.** the radiation was penetrating; **3.** the person's entire body, or most of it, received the dose, *and* **4.** the radiation was received in a short time, usually within minutes. The first symptoms of ARS typically are nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea, which start within minutes to days after the exposure, last for minutes up to several days, and may come and go. The person usually looks and feels healthy for a short time after which he or she becomes sick again with loss of appetite, fatigue, fever, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and even seizures and coma. This stage lasts from a few hours up to several months. People with ARS usually have some skin damage, such as swelling, redness, and hair loss, which can start to show within a few hours after exposure. The chance of survival for people with ARS decreases with increasing radiation dose. Most people who do not recover from ARS will die within several months of exposure. The cause of death in most cases is the destruction of the person's bone marrow, which results in infections and internal bleeding. For the survivors, the recovery process may last from several weeks up to two years. *Synonym:* radiation sickness. *See also* cutaneous radiation syndrome; gamma radiation; symptom.

adaptation A change in the behaviors or structures of an organism or a social system that facilitates adjustment to changes in the environment; for example, a community's adaptation to terrorist tactics. *See also* survivability.

additive effect The effect of two things acting together in such a way that acting together is the simple sum of the effects of the two things acting independently; e.g., the overall health effect of two chemicals acting together, which is the simple sum of the effects of the chemicals acting independently. *Compare* antagonistic effect. *See also* effect; health effect.

adjudication The process by which a judge or other arbiter examines evidence and argumentation to come to a decision that determines rights and obligations between the parties involved; e.g., the detention and adjudication of illegal aliens apprehended for terrorist ties or visa adjudication. *See also* reasoning; visa adjudication.

adjudication, visa *See* visa adjudication.

administer To manage, conduct, direct, or superintend the execution of a thing, such as a medication or a social entity, such as an office, a program, or an institution, as in administer a public program. *See also* administration.

administration **1.** The act or process of managing, conducting, directing, or superintending the execution of an office, program, organization, or other entity, particularly in the government. **2.** The people collectively who are managing an organization, business, or other entity, especially those entrusted with the execution of laws and the superintendence of public affairs. **3.** The term during which an administrative officer or body holds office, as in the current presidential administration. **4.** The act or process of conducting a medical intervention, as in vaccine administration.

Administration Bioterrorism Preparedness Grant, Health Resources and Services *See* Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) Bioterrorism Preparedness Grant.

Administration, Federal Aviation *See* Federal Aviation Administration.

Administration, Food and Drug *See* U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Administration, Health Resources and Services *See* Health Resources and Services Administration.

Administration, National Aeronautics and Space *See* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Administration, National Oceanic and Atmospheric *See* National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Administration no-fly list, Transportation Security *See* Transportation Security Administration no-fly list.

Administration, Occupational Safety and Health *See* Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

administration, public *See* public administration.

Administration Secure Flight, Transportation Security *See* Transportation Security Administration Secure Flight.

Administration selectee list, Transportation Security *See* Transportation Security Administration selectee list.

Administration, Transportation Security *See* Transportation Security Administration.

Administration, U.S. Fire *See* U.S. Fire Administration.

Administration, U.S. Food and Drug *See* U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

adsorption **1.** A process by which inorganic (e.g., molecules of gas, liquid) or organic (e.g., virus) substances adhere to, but do not penetrate, the surface of another substance. **2.** The use of solids for removing substances from either gaseous or liquid solutions, as in using activated carbon for removing

nerve gases from the battlefield. *Compare* absorption. *See also* attenuation; nerve agent.

adulterated food The condition of a food if it bears or contains any poisonous or deleterious substance in a quantity sufficient to injure health; bears or contains added poisonous or deleterious substance for which no safe tolerance has been established; consists in whole or part of any filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance, or if it is otherwise unfit for human consumption; has been processed, prepared, packed, or held under unsanitary conditions, whereby it may have become contaminated with filth, or whereby it may have been rendered injurious to health, or is in a container composed in whole, or in part, of any poisonous or deleterious substance which may render the contents injurious to health. *See also* food poisoning; poison; potentially hazardous food.

advanced life support Emergency medical care for sustaining life, including defibrillation, airway management, and administration of medications. *Compare* basic life support.

advanced life support ambulance An ambulance service capable of delivering advanced skills, such as intravenous cannulation and drug administration, performed by qualified emergency

medical services providers. *See also* advanced life support.

advanced practice nurse A nurse who has had advanced education and has met clinical practice requirements beyond the two to four years of higher education required for all registered nurses. Advanced practice nurses include nurse practitioners, nurse-midwives, clinical nurse specialists, and nurse anesthetists. All advanced practice nurses require continuing education and other requirements (such as periodic reexamination) to maintain their credentials. *See also* credentials; nurse practitioner; registered nurse.

advance team, EMAC *See* EMAC advance team.

advection The transport of matter by motion of the medium in which it is contained. The most common transport medium is the flow of a fluid, as in simulation of advection, dispersion, and chemical reactions of contaminants in groundwater flow. *See also* transport.

adversary An opponent, as in a cyberterrorist adversary who is a real threat to modern information systems and about whom very little is known. *See also* cyberterrorism; enemy.

Adversary Capabilities List *See* design basis threat.

adverse health effect An undesirable or unwanted change in body

function or cell structure caused by an agent or substance. *See also* acute health effect; chronic health effect; effect; health effect.

Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) A panel of ten experts who make recommendations on the use of vaccines in the United States. Representatives of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Food and Drug Administration, National Institutes of Health, American Academy of Pediatrics, American Academy of Family Physicians, American Medical Association, and other organizations advise the panel about current issues. The recommendations of the ACIP guide immunization practice at the federal, state, and local levels. *See also* U.S. Food and Drug Administration; vaccine.

Advisory Council, Homeland Security *See* Homeland Security Advisory Council.

aeromedical evacuation The movement by air transportation of patients under medical supervision to and between medical treatment facilities. *See also* aviation; evacuation.

aerosol **1.** A system of solid or liquid particles suspended in a gaseous medium, as in aerosolized anthrax. **2.** Particles of breathable size generated by both humans (as in sneezing and coughing) and environmental sources (as in laboratories

where specimens are manipulated), which have the capability of remaining viable and airborne for extended periods in the indoor environment. *See also* biological safety cabinet.

aerosolization The production of an aerosol, i.e., a fine mist or spray containing tiny particles, as by sneezing or by procedures in the laboratory. *See also* aerosol; biosafety cabinet; hantavirus pulmonary syndrome.

aerospace **1.** Pertaining to earth's envelope of atmosphere and the space beyond it. **2.** The atmosphere and space beyond it that are considered as a single realm for activity in launching, guidance, and control of vehicles that travel in both entities. *See also* aerospace defense.

aerospace control operations In the military, the employment of air forces, supported by ground and naval forces, as appropriate, to achieve military objectives in vital aerospace areas. Such operations include destruction of enemy aerospace and surface-to-air forces, interdiction of enemy aerospace operations, protection of vital air lines of communication, and the establishment of local military superiority in areas of air operations. *See also* interdiction; operations.

aerospace defense **1.** All defensive measures designed to destroy or nullify attacking enemy aircraft and missiles and also negate hostile space

systems. **2.** An inclusive term encompassing air defense, ballistic missile defense, and aerospace defense. *See also* aerospace; defense; North American Aerospace Defense Command.

Aerospace Defense Command, North American *See* North American Aerospace Defense Command.

Affairs, Bureau of Consular *See* Bureau of Consular Affairs.

Affairs Emergency Preparedness Act of 2002, Veterans *See* Veterans Affairs Emergency Preparedness Act of 2002.

affairs, public *See* public affairs.

after-action report A professional document developed in partnership with participants in a process, such as a disaster exercise, which involves evaluators, sponsoring agencies, and key participants, as from federal, state, and local agencies. It provides a historical record of findings and forms the basis for refinements to plans, policies, procedures, training, equipment, and overall preparedness of an entity. The document describes the process, preliminary observations, major issues, and recommendations for improvements. *See also* after-action review.

after-action review A professional discussion of a process, such as a disaster exercise, which focuses on performance standards and enables participants to discover for themselves what happened, why it happened, and

how to sustain strengths and improve weaknesses. It is a tool leaders, trainers, and units can use to get maximum benefit from every mission or task. *See also* after-action report; mission.

afterwinds Wind currents caused by a nuclear explosion, which point toward the burst center and result from an updraft accompanying the rise of the fireball. *See also* blast.

Age, Information *See* Information Age.

agencies, combat support *See* combat support agencies.

agencies, federal law enforcement *See* federal law enforcement agencies.

agency **1.** A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance, as in the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the Central Intelligence Agency. **2.** A business or service authorized to act for others, as in an employment agency. *See also* assisting agency; supporting agency.

agency accreditation, law enforcement *See* law enforcement agency accreditation.

agency, assisting *See* assisting agency.

Agency, Central Intelligence *See* Central Intelligence Agency.

agency, coordination entity, multi- *See* multi-agency coordination entity.

agency, coordination, inter- *See* interagency coordination.

agency, emergency management *See* emergency management agency.

Agency, Environmental Protection *See* Environmental Protection Agency.

agency, federal *See* federal agency.

Agency, Federal Emergency Management *See* Federal Emergency Management Agency.

agency, intelligence *See* Intelligence Community.

Agency, National Security *See* National Security Agency.

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) A federal public health agency and part of the Public Health Service in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, which was created by federal legislation in 1980 to prevent exposure and adverse human health effects and diminished quality of life associated with exposure to hazardous substances from waste sites, unplanned releases, and other sources of pollution present in the environment. Through its programs, including surveillance, registries, health studies, environmental health education, and applied substance-specific research, and by working with federal, state, and local government agencies, ATSDR acts to protect public health. *See also* public health; Public Health Service.

agency, law enforcement *See* law enforcement agency.

- agency, lead** *See* lead agency.
- agency, lead federal** *See* lead federal agency.
- agency, primary** *See* primary agency.
- agency, public** *See* public agency.
- agency, public health** *See* public health agency.
- agency representative** In national incident management system activities, a person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating federal, state, local, or tribal government agency or private entity who has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency. *See also* agency; National Incident Management System.
- agency, support** *See* support agency.
- agency, voluntary** *See* voluntary agency.
- agent** **1.** An infectious microorganism such as a virus, bacterium, parasite, or other microbe, or a physical (radiation) or chemical (nerve agent) cause of disease. *Synonym:* agent of disease. *See also* agent of disease; biological agent; chemical agent. **2.** A person authorized to act on behalf of another, as in a border patrol agent. **3.** In intelligence usage, a person who is recruited, trained, controlled, and employed to obtain and report information, as in a covert agent with the Central Intelligence Agency.
- agent antidote, nerve** *See* nerve agent antidote.
- agent, bacterial** *See* bacterial agent.
- agent, biological** *See* biological agent.
- agent, biological warfare** *See* biological warfare agent.
- agent, blister** *See* blister agent.
- agent, blood** *See* blood agent.
- agent, border patrol** *See* border patrol agent.
- agent, chemical** *See* chemical agent.
- agent classifications, biological warfare** *See* biological warfare agent classifications.
- agent, covert** *See* covert agent.
- agent, covert release of a biological** *See* covert release (of a biological agent).
- agent cumulative action, chemical** *See* chemical agent cumulative action.
- agent, designated planning** *See* designated planning agent.
- agent, disaster** *See* disaster agent.
- agent identification methods, biological warfare** *See* biological warfare agent identification methods.
- agent, industrial** *See* industrial agent.
- agent of disease** *See* agent.

- agents, Category A** *See* Category A agents.
- agents, Category B** *See* Category B agents.
- agents, Category C** *See* Category C agents.
- agents, choking** *See* choking agents.
- agents/drugs for influenza, anti-viral** *See* antiviral agents/drugs for influenza.
- agents, viral** *See* viral agents.
- agent, toxic chemical** *See* toxic chemical agent.
- agent, toxin** *See* toxin agent.
- aggregate** **1.** The quantity or mass obtained as a result of adding together, as in aggregate data. **2.** The act or process of bringing together resulting in increased mass or quantity, as in general practitioners taking part in aggregate surveillance for a disease outbreak. *See also* aggregate surveillance.
- aggregate surveillance** In public health medicine, the surveillance of a disease or health event by collecting summary data on groups of cases, e.g., medical practitioners taking part in surveillance schemes are asked to report the number of cases of specified diseases seen over a specified period of time. *See also* aggregate; surveillance.
- aggression** **1.** The act or process of attacking, as in the use of armed force by a state against the sovereignty, territorial integrity, or political independence of another state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations. *See also* Department of Defense; homeland defense. **2.** Hostile or destructive behaviors or actions, as in the schoolboys' aggression was worrisome.
- agitation** A mental state of extreme emotional disturbance, as in the prisoner's agitation in disrobing. *See also* anxiety; panic.
- agree** **1.** To accede. **2.** To come to an understanding. *See also* agreement.
- agreement** **1.** Accord. **2.** An arrangement between parties regarding a course of action, as in mutual aid agreement or memorandum of agreement. *See also* mutual aid agreement.
- agreement, mutual aid** *See* mutual aid agreement.
- agreement, master mutual aid** *See* master mutual aid agreement.
- agreement, memorandum** *See* memorandum of agreement.
- agricultural laboratory networks** Laboratory capabilities overseen by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) that operate in a manner akin to the Laboratory Response Network implemented by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to manage human public health emergencies. To increase early warning and monitoring capabilities, the USDA cre-

ated agricultural laboratory networks to integrate existing federal, state, and university laboratory resources. These networks link laboratories that screen for animal, plant, and human health diseases across the nation and provide diagnostic surge capacity for disease outbreaks. Within each network, the laboratories use standardized diagnostic protocols and procedures to provide users with consistent results. The *National Animal Health Laboratory Network* originally consisted of twelve state and university veterinary laboratories nationwide, but now has expanded to forty-seven laboratories in thirty-nine states surveying domestic and foreign animal diseases. The *National Plant Diagnostic Laboratory Network* consists of five laboratories located at land grant universities. When these network laboratories find positive test results for foreign diseases, USDA's own federal laboratories in Ames, Iowa; Plum Island, NY, and Beltsville, MD, conduct their own diagnostic tests to confirm results. *See also* Department of Agriculture; Laboratory Response Network; National Veterinary Stockpile; outbreak; Plum Island Animal Disease Center; survey.

agricultural zone A land-use classification for a district suitable for farming and agricultural pursuits, including cultivation of land,

fruit raising, truck farming, livestock production, dairying, poultry raising, tree farms, and all uses that come under the category of forestry uses. *See also* agriculture; rural.

agriculture Horticulture; the cultivation of food, fiber, or timber, or the grazing or pasturing of livestock. Agriculture ranks among the most hazardous industries. Farmers are at high risk for fatal and nonfatal injuries, work-related lung diseases, noise-induced hearing loss, skin diseases, and certain cancers associated with chemical use and prolonged sun exposure. Farming is one of the few industries in which the families (who often share the work and live on the premises) are also at risk for injuries, illness, and death. *See also* agroterrorism; food; rural.

agriculture incident annex, food and *See* food and agriculture incident annex.

Agriculture, U.S. Department of *See* Department of Agriculture, U.S.

agroterrorism The malicious use of plant or animal pathogens to cause devastating disease in the agricultural sector. It may also take the form of hoaxes and threats intended to create public fear of such events. *See also* agriculture; terrorism.

aid **1.** To help or assist, as in fire departments providing mutual aid to other fire departments that are overwhelmed with an incident. **2.**

The act or result of helping or providing assistance, as in the evacuees appreciated the aid they received. **3.** An assistant or helper, as in nursing aid. **4.** A device that assists, as in a hearing aid.

aid agreement, mutual *See* mutual aid agreement.

aid agreement, master mutual *See* master mutual aid agreement.

aid, automatic *See* automatic aid.

aid, mutual *See* mutual aid.

aid, regional mutual *See* regional mutual aid.

aid, statewide mutual *See* statewide mutual aid.

air The (normally) colorless, odorless, and tasteless mixture of nitrogen (approximately seventy-eight percent) and oxygen (approximately twenty-one percent) gases, accompanied by smaller amounts of carbon dioxide, hydrogen, neon, helium, and other gases, which contains varying amounts of moisture and particulate matter and envelops the earth. *See also* ambient air; atmosphere.

Air Act, Clean *See* Clean Air Act.

air, ambient *See* ambient air.

air ambulance An aircraft configured, staffed, and equipped to provide for transport of sick and injured people, and which is licensed or otherwise approved by the state in which it operates. *See also* aircraft; air medical transport; ambulance.

airborne **1.** Carried by or through the air, as in the SARS virus. **2.** Transported in aircraft. **3.** In flight; flying, as in the airborne supplies.

airborne disease Transmission of an infectious agent by nasopharyngeal discharges and by respiratory secretions, through coughing and sneezing, though it may also be conveyed through close contact. *See also* aerosol; airborne infection; airborne precautions.

airborne infection A mechanism of transmission of an infectious agent by particles, dust, or droplet nuclei suspended in the air. *See also* airborne disease; transmission of infection.

airborne precautions Isolation precautions consisting of *standard precautions* plus: 1. patient placement in a negative air-pressure room with at least six air changes per hour, and filtering air before it is discharged from the room; 2. use of respiratory protection by other people when entering the room; 3. movement and patient transport limitation; and 4. patient mask use when moved out of the room. *See also* contact precautions; droplet precautions; infection control precautions; isolation; isolation precautions; negative pressure; standard precautions.

airborne radioactivity Radioactive particulates and gases suspended in the atmosphere that pose

a threat to breathing because of the potential for internal contamination. *See also* airborne; alpha-particle radiation; radioactivity.

airborne transmission A means of spreading infection when a susceptible host inhales airborne droplet nuclei, defined as the particle residue of evaporated droplets less than five micrometers in size containing microorganisms that remain suspended in air for long periods of time. *See also* host; transmission of infection.

airburst (air burst) A nuclear weapon explosion above the surface of the earth, as distinguished from an explosion on contact with the surface or after penetration. Because the fireball does not reach the ground and does not pick up any surface material, the radioactivity in airburst fallout is relatively insignificant compared with a surface burst. *See also* nuclear fallout; surface burst.

airburst, nuclear *See* nuclear airburst.

air-cleaning system A device or combination of devices applied to reduce the concentration of airborne contaminants, e.g., microorganisms, dusts, fumes, aerosols, other particulate matter, and gases. *See also* effective leakage area.

air conditioner/heater Specialized climate-controlled equipment used to support cooling and/or heating requirements within enclosed

structures such as schools, malls, offices, and tent settings. It requires mobilization to the desired site and set-up requirements, such as power hookup and duct installation. *See also* effective leakage area.

aircraft A machine or device, such as an airplane, helicopter, glider, or dirigible, which is capable of atmospheric flight. *See also* air ambulance; airport; atmosphere; helicopter; remote sensing; ship.

aircraft hijacking The takeover of an aircraft by one or more people, usually armed, who use passengers as hostages to obtain transport to a given location, obtain the release of imprisoned comrades, obtain a ransom, or turn the aircraft into a missile. Airport security works to decrease the probability of hijacks by screening passengers and screening passengers for weapons. *See also* airport security; hijacking; transport.

air defense All defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy aircraft or missiles in the earth's envelope of atmosphere, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack. *See also* atmosphere; defense.

air force A military organization that primarily operates in air-based war and consists of a combination of fighters, bombers, helicopters, and other aircraft. Many air forces are also responsible for operations

of military space and communications equipment. *See also* operations; U.S. Air Force.

Air Force, U.S. *See* U.S. Air Force.

Air Force Reserve Command, U.S. *See* U.S. Air Force Reserve Command.

air marshal An armed federal law enforcement officer assigned to prevent and interdict air piracy and acts of terrorism involving commercial aircraft. *Synonym:* sky marshal. *See also* Federal Air Marshal Service.

Air Marshal Service, Federal *See* Federal Air Marshal Service.

air medical transport Emergency transport via aircraft from the scene of an injury or illness (primary transport), or between facilities (interfacility; secondary transport). *See also* air ambulance; medical transport; transport.

Air National Guard, U.S. *See* U.S. Air National Guard.

Air Operations Center *See* Cheyenne Mountain.

airport Any runway, land area, or other facility designed or used either publicly or privately by any person for landing and takeoff of aircraft, including all necessary taxiways. Airport is further defined as aircraft storage and tie-down areas, hangars, and other necessary buildings appurtenant to a public airport. *See also* aircraft; airport hazard; airport hazard area.

airport hazard Any structure such as a tree or use of land that obstructs the airspace required for the flight of aircraft in landing and takeoff at an airport or is otherwise hazardous to landing or taking off of aircraft. *See also* aircraft; airport; airport hazard area.

airport hazard area Any area of land or water upon where an airport hazard might be established. *See also* airport; airport hazard.

airport security The methods used to protect airports from crime and terrorism. Most large airports have their own police force, security guards, and, increasingly, soldiers to protect the airport from threats. Airports are attractive terrorist targets because large numbers of people congregate in small areas. U.S. airport security is provided by the Transportation Security Administration, Department of Homeland Security. *See also* aircraft hijacking; airport; September 11, 2001; security; Transportation Security Administration.

air purifying respirator A respirator with an air-purifying filter, cartridge, or canister that removes specific air contaminants by passing ambient air through the air-purifying element. *See also* ambient air; respirator.

air quality The degree to which air is free of undesirable health-related and unwanted visible features

(dirt, smog). This information is mostly acquired for specific harmful matter in the air, including bioterrorism agents. *See also* autonomous detection system; BioWatch; Environmental Protection Agency.

air quality, indoor *See* indoor air quality.

airlift **1.** A system of transporting troops, civilian passengers, or supplies by air, as in an emergency or when surface routes are blocked, as during the week following Hurricane Katrina landfall on August 29, 2005.

2. A flight transporting troops, civilian passengers, or supplies. *See also* air search and rescue team.

air search and rescue team A team composed of public safety professionals and volunteers who provide airlift and other special services to locate and save people believed to be in danger of perishing. *See also* airlift; search and rescue; Federal Emergency Management Agency.

ALARA *See* As Low As Reasonably Achievable.

alarm **1.** Sudden fear caused by the realization of danger. **2.** A warning device that warns of existing or approaching danger, as in the alarm went off in the U.S. Postal Service facility indicating the presence of an undesirable pathogen. **3.** To frighten, as in the news of arson alarmed her. *See also* alarm procedure; warn; warning.

alarm procedure A means of alerting concerned parties to a danger. Various optical and acoustical signals of alarm include flags, lights, sirens, horns, radio, television, Internet, facsimile machine, and telephone. *See also* alarm; warning.

Alawis An ethnic identity group of approximately 1.3 million people living in the Alawi Mountains, the city of Latakia, and elsewhere in Syria. Alawis' faith is sometimes considered an offshoot of Shi'a Islam and sometimes religious syncretism (combining and fusing elements of cults and creeds of disparate and remote origins). Alawis reject Islam's sacred law, the Shari'a, which frees them to partake in activities strictly forbidden by Islamic doctrine. Alawis avoid Islamic sanitary practices, dietary restrictions, and religious rituals. Likewise, they pay little attention to the fasting, almsgiving, and pilgrimage ceremonies of Sunni Islam; indeed, they consider the pilgrimage to Mecca a form of idol worship. They have no prayers or places of worship and no religious structures other than tomb shrines. Prayers take place in private houses, usually those of religious leaders. Famous Alawis include Hafiz al-Asad, President of Syria (1971–2000) and his son Bashir, current president of Syria. *Synonym:* Nusayris. *See also* Ba'ath Party (Syria); ethnic identity

group; Hafiz al-Asad; religious syncretism; Shi'a Islam.

alderman A member of a city council. Aldermen usually represent city districts (often called wards) and work with the mayor to run city government. *See also* city council.

alert **1.** Condition of heightened watchfulness and readiness for action, as in the country was on high alert for a terrorist attack. **2.** A warning whose purpose is to raise level of attentiveness to danger. **3.** A signal, such as a sound or flashing light, which warns of peril, as in the Emergency Alert System. *See also* Emergency Alert System; hazard; warning.

Alert and Warning System, Integrated Public *See* Integrated Public Alert and Warning System.

alerting system A system to raise the level of attentiveness to danger, e.g., the Emergency Alert System. *Synonym:* public safety warning system. *See also* Emergency Alert System; system.

Alert System, Emergency *See* Emergency Alert System.

algorithm A rule or procedure for a task or solving a problem.

algorithm, triage *See* triage algorithm.

alias An assumed name, as in the Millennium bomber used a fake Canadian passport under the alias of Benni Noris in his failed attempt to enter the United States.

alien **1.** One owing allegiance to another state. **2.** A foreign-born resident of a country in which he or she does not possess the privileges of a citizen, as in a non-naturalized alien. *Synonym:* noncitizen. *See also* foreign national; green card; immigrant alien; resident alien.

alien, immigrant *See* immigrant alien.

alien, resident *See* resident alien.

Al Jazeera An Arabic Qatar-based television station founded in 1996 with funding from the emir and known for its exclusive interviews and other footage, frequently rebroadcast in Western media outlets, from people such as Osama bin Laden. *See also* media.

allergy Hypersensitivity of the body's immune system in response to exposure to specific substances (antigens), such as drugs or vaccines, resulting in pathological conditions in predisposed people. *See also* antigen.

all-hazards approach A conceptual and management approach that uses the same set of management arrangements to deal with all types of hazards (natural, man-made, complex). *See also* approach; complex hazard; hazard; natural hazard.

all-hazards preparedness Readiness for all types of hazards (natural, man-made, complex). *See also*

hazard; national preparedness; preparedness.

all-hazards warning The ability to broadcast emergency information to the public before, during, and after disasters, for example, via the NOAA Weather Radio All-Hazards Network. Advocates of all-hazards warning systems seek interoperability among warning systems, standardized terminology, and operating procedures in order to provide emergency alerts that reach the right people, in a timely manner, in a way that is meaningful and understood by all. *See also* Emergency Alert System; interoperability; NOAA weather radio; NOAA Weather Radio All-Hazards Network.

All-Hazards Network, NOAA Weather Radio *See* NOAA Weather Radio All-Hazards Network.

alliance An entity resulting from formal agreements, such as treaties, between two or more entities, such as nations, for broad, long-term objectives that further the common interests of the members; e.g., al-Qaeda is an international alliance of Islamist jihadist organizations. *See also* al-Qaeda; association; coalition.

all-source intelligence I. Intelligence products, organizations, and activities that incorporate all sources of information, including human intelligence, imagery intelligence, measurement and signature intelligence, signals intelligence, and

open source data, in the production of finished intelligence. 2. In intelligence collection, a phrase that indicates that in the satisfaction of intelligence requirements, all collection, processing, exploitation, and reporting systems and resources are identified for possible use and those most capable are tasked. *See also* human intelligence; imagery intelligence; intelligence; measurement and signature intelligence; signals intelligence.

alpha particle A positively-charged particle (e.g., a nucleus of a helium atom) ejected from a radioactive atom, which has low penetrating power, short range, and inability to penetrate the skin. It can be blocked with a sheet of paper held between the source and the exposed part. *Compare* beta particle; gamma radiation. *See also* alpha-particle radiation; nuclear radiation.

alpha-particle radiation A type of radiation that can be harmful to humans if the radioactive materials are introduced into a human through routes of entry. Alpha-particle radiation is encountered only as contamination on the surface of an object or as airborne radioactivity. Common elements producing alpha-particle radiation include plutonium, uranium, and radium. *Synonym:* alpha radiation. *See also* airborne radioactivity; alpha particle; plutonium; radiation; routes of entry; uranium.

alpha radiation *See* alpha-particle radiation.

al-Qaeda An international alliance of Islamist jihadist organizations, built from Muslim participants in the Afghanistan mujahedeen war against the Soviets in the 1980s and led by Osama bin Laden and Ayman Zawahiri. Its ideology is a blend of Wahhabism in Saudi Arabia and the philosophies of the Society of Muslim Brothers in Egypt. The group uses terrorism to try to replace Western societies with a worldwide Islamic theocracy. Al-Qaeda has masterminded and inspired repeated terrorist attacks against both civilian and military targets around the world, using recruits trained in Afghanistan and Pakistan during the 1990s, after the Soviets had left Afghanistan and before the American occupation began. *See also* Ayman Zawahiri; designated foreign terrorist organization; Egyptian Islamic Jihad; Foreign Terrorist Organizations List; Islamism; jihadist; Osama bin Laden; Society of Muslim Brothers; theocracy; Wahhabism.

amantadine An antiviral agent for the prevention and treatment of influenza. Severe adverse effects, including seizures in elderly people, which are associated with higher doses are less likely when dosages are lowered. Viruses develop resist-

ance to this drug. *See also* antiviral agents/drugs for influenza.

amateur **1.** A person who cultivates a particular pursuit, study, or science without pursuing it professionally, as in an amateur ham radio operator *See also* amateur radio. **2.** When used pejoratively, a person who lacks the skill of a professional, as in an amateur painter.

amateur radio The use of radio transmitters and receivers, such as ham or CB radios, to communicate with other amateur radios and to support the larger public community with emergency and disaster communications *Synonym:* ham radio. *See also* Citizens' band radio; radio.

Amateur Radio Emergency Service A group of amateur radio operators licensed by the Federal Communications Commission who volunteer their services and equipment to public or private agencies during emergencies. ARES operates under the auspices of the American Radio Relay League, a national, not-for-profit organization, which is now a recognized affiliate program with the Department of Homeland Security's Citizen Corps initiative. *See also* amateur radio; Citizen Corps; Federal Communications Commission.

ambient Surrounding, encircling, as in ambient temperature.

ambient air The air surrounding an object. *See also* ambient; air purifying respirator; coastal zone; negative pressure respirator (tight fitting); positive pressure respirator.

ambulance A specially-equipped motor vehicle used to transport people who are sick or injured. *See also* advanced life support ambulance; air ambulance; ground ambulance; transport.

ambulance, advanced life support *See* advanced life support ambulance.

ambulance, air *See* air ambulance.

ambulance, ground *See* ground ambulance.

ambulance service providers Individuals, groups, corporations, partnerships, units of local government, or other public or private ownership entities licensed by a government to own and operate a business or service using one or more ambulances or other vehicles to transport patients. *See also* ambulance; emergency patient; service provider.

American Aerospace Defense Command, North *See* North American Aerospace Defense Command.

American homeland The physical region that includes the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, United States territories and possessions, and surrounding

territorial waters and airspace. *See also* homeland; U.S. homeland.

American Red Cross A humanitarian organization led by volunteers and guided by the U.S. Congressional Charter of 1905 and the fundamental principles of the International Red Cross Movement, which provides relief to victims of disasters and helps people prevent, prepare for, and respond to emergencies. Under its congressional charter, the American Red Cross and its chapters are a single national corporation. The Charter mandates that the American Red Cross maintain a system of domestic and international disaster relief. The American Red Cross qualifies as a nonprofit organization, according to the Internal Revenue Code. *See also* federal agency; emergency support function mass care (ESF 6); mass care; mass care facility.

ammunition **1.** Projectiles such as bullets, and their fuses and primers, which can be fired from guns or otherwise propelled. **2.** Nuclear, biological, chemical, or explosive material, such as grenades or rockets, which are used as weapons. *See also* biological ammunition; chemical ammunition. **3.** Any object used as a missile in offense or defense.

ammunition, biological *See* biological ammunition.

ammunition, chemical *See* chemical ammunition.

- amulet** A charm worn by a person to prevent undesirable occurrences, such as disease or witchcraft.
- analysis** The separation of an intellectual whole into its constituent parts for individual study. *See also* change analysis; failure mode and effects analysis; fault tree analysis; hazard analysis.
- analysis, change** *See* change analysis.
- analysis, failure mode and effect** *See* failure mode and effect analysis.
- analysis, fault tree** *See* fault tree analysis.
- analysis, hazard** *See* hazard analysis.
- analysis, hazard vulnerability** *See* hazard vulnerability analysis.
- analysis, policy** *See* policy analysis.
- analysis, risk** *See* risk analysis.
- analysis, root cause** *See* root cause analysis.
- analysis, vulnerability** *See* vulnerability analysis.
- analyte** A substance, such as a chemical, which is measured or tested for in the laboratory. *See also* laboratory medicine.
- analytic epidemiologic study** A study that evaluates the association between exposures, such as to a hazardous substance, and outcome, such as disease, by testing scientific hypotheses. *See also* analytic epidemiology; disease; epidemiology; hypothesis.
- analytic epidemiology** The aspect of epidemiology concerned with the search for health-related causes and effects. It uses comparison groups, which provide baseline data, to quantify the association between exposures and outcomes, and tests hypotheses about causal relationships. *See also* descriptive epidemiology; epidemiology.
- anarchism** A political theory holding all forms of governmental authority to be unnecessary and undesirable, and advocating a society based on voluntary cooperation and free association of individuals and groups.
- anarchy** **1.** The absence of government. **2.** The state of society where there is no law or supreme power, which results in a state of lawlessness or political disorder. *See also* anarchism.
- anatomic pathology** *See* laboratory medicine.
- anchor** A person who narrates or coordinates a newscast in which several correspondents give reports. *Synonym:* anchorman; anchorwoman. *See also* newscast.
- anchorage, safe** *See* safe anchorage.
- anecdote** A short account of an interesting incident. *See also* account.
- animal** An animal organism other than a human, especially a non-

human mammal. *See also* animal vaccine.

Animal Disease Center, Plum Island *See* Plum Island Animal Disease Center.

Animal Health Protection Act of 2002 An act that consolidates all of the animal quarantine and related laws and replaces them with one flexible statutory framework. This act allows the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to act swiftly and decisively to protect U.S. animal health from a foreign pest or disease. *See also* federal act; quarantine.

animal vaccine A vaccine for animals. The only animal vaccine currently stored in the United States is a vaccine for various strains of Foot and Mouth Disease. Even this vaccine cannot be rapidly deployed because it must first be sent to the United Kingdom, where it is manufactured, for bottling and subsequent testing, which can take up to three weeks. The U.S. Department of Agriculture does not, in general, use vaccines because of their short shelf life of only one or two years and cost of replacing stock, generally preferring to slaughter diseased animals to comply with international rules designed to prevent trade in infected or vaccinated animals. *See also* animal; National Veterinary Stockpile; outbreak; vaccine.

annex **1.** A supporting plan belonging to a larger plan, such as an emergency response plan or the National Response Plan, which deals with a specific function performed during a crisis, the organizational resources available, and the concept of operations used. **2.** An addition, such as an appendix, belonging to a record or other document.

annex, biological incident *See* biological incident annex.

annex, catastrophic incident *See* catastrophic incident annex.

annex, cyber incident *See* cyber incident annex.

annex, emergency support function *See* emergency support function annex.

annex, food and agriculture incident *See* food and agriculture incident annex.

annex, incident *See* incident annex.

annex, nuclear/radiological incident *See* nuclear/radiological incident annex.

annex, oil and hazardous materials incident *See* oil and hazardous materials incident annex.

annex, support *See* support annex.

annex, terrorism incident law enforcement and investigation *See* terrorism incident law enforcement and investigation annex.

announcement, public service *See* public service announcement.

antagonistic effect A health effect to exposure to multiple substances that is less than would be expected if the known effects of the individual substances were added together. *Compare* additive effect. *See also* effect; health effect.

anteroom **1.** In hospitals and other health care organizations, a small room leading from a corridor into an isolation room. This room functions as an airlock, preventing the escape of contaminants from the isolation room into the corridor. *See also* isolation room; negative pressure. **2.** An outer room that opens into another room, sometimes used as a waiting room.

anthrax An acute infectious disease caused by the spore-forming bacterium *Bacillus anthracis*. It most commonly occurs in wild and domestic lower vertebrates (cattle, sheep, goats, camels, antelopes, and other herbivores), but it can also occur in humans when they are exposed to infected animals or to tissue from infected animals or when anthrax spores are used as a bioterrorist weapon. Anthrax is not known to spread from one person to another person. Three types of anthrax infection occur in humans: cutaneous (about ninety-five percent of cases occur when the germ enters a cut or abrasion on the skin), inhalation (also called pulmonary anthrax or anthrax pneumonia), and

gastrointestinal. Early treatment of anthrax is usually curative. *See also* anthrax pneumonia; anthrax vaccine; antibiotic prophylaxis; bacteria; infectious disease; pneumonia; Sverdlosk.

anthrax attacks of 2001 Anthrax poisonings in the United States that occurred over the course of several weeks beginning on September 18, 2001. Several news media offices and two U.S. senators received letters containing weaponized anthrax bacterial spores via the U.S. mail. The second and final pair of anthrax letters was dated October 9, 2001. Of the twenty-two people who developed anthrax infections through exposure to the mail-containing anthrax, eleven had life-threatening illness and five died of inhalation anthrax, including Joseph Curseen and Thomas Morris, Jr. (both Brentwood facility postal workers), Kathy Nguyen (a Vietnamese immigrant in New York City), Otilie Lundren (a ninety-four-year-old woman from Oxford, Conn.), and Robert Stevens (a photographer in Florida). Thousands of potentially-exposed people took a two-month course of antibiotic treatment to prevent anthrax. The crime remains unsolved as of this writing. *See also* anthrax; antibiotic prophylaxis; bioterrorism.

anthrax pneumonia A severe form of anthrax infection acquired

by inhalation of anthrax spores. *Synonyms:* inhalation anthrax; pulmonary anthrax. *See also* anthrax; pneumonia.

anthrax vaccine A vaccine used to immunize animals, especially cattle, U.S. military forces, and civilians in occupations at increased risk of contracting anthrax, such as veterinarians, laboratory workers, animal handlers, and wool sorters. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration in 1970 approved and licensed the anthrax vaccine used by the U.S. military. The vaccine is made from a culture of attenuated strains of anthrax that is filtered so that it contains predominantly a protective antigen. There are no whole bacteria in the product, and it is impossible to contract the disease from the vaccine. *See also* anthrax; U.S. Food and Drug Administration; vaccine.

anthropology The study of the origin, behavior, and physical, social, and cultural development of human beings. *See also* disaster mortuary operational response team; sociology.

anthropophobia An irrational fear of human society.

antibacterial Counteracting bacteria through killing (bactericidal) or inhibiting (bacterostatic) their growth or replication, as in penicillin or soap. *See also* bacteria.

antibiotic A drug, such as penicillin or doxycycline, which prevents and treats infectious diseases. It contains a quantity of chemical substance produced by a microorganism (or chemically-synthesized equivalent of what a microorganism produces) and has the capacity to inhibit the growth of or destroy bacteria and other microorganisms. *See also* antibiotic prophylaxis; bacteria; Cipro®; drug; infectious disease; microorganism.

antibiotic prophylaxis A measure taken to prevent the spread of disease, as in antibiotic prophylaxis during the anthrax attacks of 2001. *See also* anthrax attacks of 2001; antibiotic; prophylaxis; post-exposure prophylaxis.

antibodies Proteins found in the blood that are produced in response to foreign substances (e.g., bacteria or viruses), which invade the organism. Antibodies protect the organism from disease by binding to these substances and destroying them. *See also* antigen; immune system; immunoglobulin; immunology.

anticholinergic drug A drug that opposes or blocks the action of acetylcholine at nerve receptors. *See also* acetylcholine; antidote; atropine; drug.

anticholinesterase A chemical that inhibits cholinesterase from breaking down the neurotransmitter acetylcholine, thereby increasing

the amount of acetylcholine available at nerve endings; used as a chemical weapon in the form of nerve agents. *See also* acetylcholine; nerve agent.

anticonvulsant A drug, such as diazepam, which counteracts seizures (convulsions).

antidote A remedy against the effects of a poison. *See also* autoinjector; nerve agent antidote; poison; poison control center.

antidote, nerve agent *See* nerve agent antidote.

antigen A foreign substance such as bacteria, viruses, or tissue transplant inside an organism, which is capable of causing disease. The presence of antigens in an organism triggers an immune response and usually the production of antibodies. *See also* antibodies; immune response.

antigenic drift The process of point mutations in neuraminidase (NA) and hemagglutinin (HA) genes accumulating during viral replication, as in the influenza virus. Antibody produced in response to an influenza virus infection is very specific for the influenza virus type that stimulated antibody development in the first place. If sufficient drift occurs, previously developed host antibody will be ineffective against the new drifted virus type. *See also* antigenic shift; influenza.

antigenic shift The process of introducing an influenza A virus containing immunologically new neuraminidase (NA) or hemagglutinin (HA) genes or both into an immunologically naïve population of, say, pigs. Shift occurs via three routes: 1. A virus bearing a new HA/NA can arise through genetic reassortment between species, as when, for example, a pig farmer sick with human influenza becomes co-infected with the swine influenza while he tends an infected herd. The farmer is double infected. A reassortment of viral genetic material from the human and the pig within the human host cell can occur, giving rise to a novel HA/NA strain. 2. A wholly species-specific influenza virus from one species (e.g., birds or swine) can infect another species (e.g., humans) directly without undergoing genetic reassortment as described in #1 above. Scientists believe this is the process which has occurred in the 2005 avian flu epidemic in Asia and elsewhere in which humans become ill with wholly avian flu virus. 3. An influenza virus can be passed from one species (e.g., birds) through an intermediate animal host (e.g., pigs) to a third species (e.g., humans). Pigs have been proposed as the mixing vessel for the generation of reassortment influenza A viruses between humans and birds because

pigs can easily support replication of both avian and human influenza A viruses within their cells. *See also* antigen; antigenic drift; influenza.

antipersonnel mine A mine designed to cause casualties to personnel. *Synonym:* land mine. *See also* mine; personnel.

antiseptis Destruction of pathogenic microorganisms to prevent infection, as in washing hands with soap and water. *See also* antiseptics; disinfect; infection; microorganism.

antiseptics Chemical agents such as ethanol, which inhibit the growth of (though they may not destroy) microorganisms such as bacteria and viruses. Antiseptics are used to prepare the skin before surgical procedures and in any other situation when surgical cleanliness is desirable. *See also* antiseptis; germicide.

antiterrorism Defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of people and property to terrorist acts, to include limited response and containment by local military forces. *See also* counterterrorism; property; terrorism.

antiterrorism awareness Basic knowledge of the terrorist threat and measures that reduce personal vulnerability to terrorism. *See also* antiterrorism.

antitoxin A substance, sometimes the product of a specific microorganism and sometimes naturally present in the blood or tissues of an

organism, which is capable of producing immunity from certain diseases, or of counteracting the poisonous effects of pathogenic bacteria, e.g., tetanus antitoxin. *See also* microorganism; toxin.

antiviral agents/drugs for influenza Medicines that help prevent and treat influenza, but are not a substitute for influenza vaccination, in certain high-risk people. Four antiviral drugs that act by preventing influenza virus replication are available, and differ in terms of their pharmacokinetics, side effects, routes of administration, target age groups, dosages, and costs: *amantadine*, *rimantadine*, *zanamavir*, and *oseltamivir*. When taken before infection or during an early stage of the disease (within two days of illness onset), antivirals may help prevent infection, and if infection has already taken hold, their early administration may reduce the duration of symptoms by one to two days. Antivirals are stockpiled in the U.S. Strategic National Stockpile for pandemic influenza or another type of viral epidemic. *See also* drug; influenza; medicine; pandemic influenza; symptom.

Anwar Sadat (1918–1981) Vice president (1969–1970) during tenure of Egyptian President Gamal Abdal Nasser, and President of Egypt (1970–1981) following Nasser's death. Sadat was assassinated by

Egyptian Islamic Jihad members, and succeeded by Hosni Mubarak as President, who continues to govern today. Egyptian Islamic Jihad, which specializes in armed attacks against high-level Egyptian government personnel, spawned Dr. Ayman Zawahiri whose faction merged with al-Qaeda in Afghanistan. Zawahiri's political Islamic mentor was Sayyid Qutb whom Anwar Sadat sentenced to death in 1966. Sadat is best known for being the first Arab leader to officially visit Israel on November 19, 1977, when he met with Israeli prime minister Menachem Begin, seeking a permanent peace settlement, which outraged most of the Arab world. The Camp David Peace Agreement followed in 1988 for which Sadat and Begin received the Nobel Peace Prize. *See also* Egyptian Islamic Jihad; Gamal Nasser; Sayyid Qutb; Ayman Zawahiri.

anxiety An unpleasant state of uneasiness or apprehension, as in having an expectation but not the certainty of something happening or something that is going to imminently happen. Anxiety is sometimes manifested as a sense of fear, poorly understood by the subject, which arises without justifiable cause. *See also* agitation; panic; situational awareness; traumatic stress.

apathy Lack of interest or concern, especially regarding matters of

general importance or appeal; indifference; common in interdisaster periods among many government entities and the public. *See also* appeal; governmental apathy; public apathy.

apathy, governmental *See* governmental apathy.

apathy, public *See* public apathy.

apparatus **1.** An appliance or device for a particular purpose, e.g., self-contained breathing apparatus. *See also* equipment. **2.** A political organization or an underground political movement, e.g., Society of Muslims' secret apparatus.

apparatus, self-contained breathing *See* self-contained breathing apparatus.

apparatus support, breathing *See* breathing apparatus support.

appeal **1.** An earnest or urgent request, as in an appeal launched to help the victims of the terrorist atrocities in Madrid. **2.** A resort to a higher authority or greater power to obtain a sanction, corroboration, or decision, as in an accused terrorist's appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. **3.** In law, the transfer of a case from a lower to a higher court for a new hearing; a case so transferred; or a request for a new hearing. **4.** The power of attracting or of arousing interest, as in terrorism's appeal to certain Muslim youth.

appeasement The process of reducing to a state of peace, often

by satisfying demands even of potential enemies, in order to achieve or maintain peace, often at the expense of principle. *Compare* accommodation. *See also* foreign policy.

application center, disaster *See* disaster application center.

applied Put into practice, as in applied epidemiology.

applied epidemiology The application and evaluation of epidemiologic discoveries and methods in public health and health care settings, including applications of etiologic research, priority setting and evaluation of health programs, policies, and services. *See also* applied; epidemiology.

approach **1.** A way or means of reaching something. **2.** The method used in dealing with or accomplishing something, e.g., all-hazards approach.

approach, all-hazards *See* all-hazards approach.

approaches, geographic *See* geographic approaches.

Arab **1.** A person whose primary language is Arabic. Arabic-speakers include most of the population of Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, the West Bank, and Yemen, and Arab communities found elsewhere in the

world. **2.** A nomad from the Arabian Peninsula between the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. The term does not usually include Arabic-speaking Jews (found chiefly in North Africa and formerly also in Yemen and Iraq), Kurds, Berbers, Copts, and Druze, but it does include Arabic-speaking Christians (chiefly found in Syria, Lebanon, Israel, and Jordan). Socially, the Arabs are divided into two groups: the settled Arab and the nomadic Bedouin. *See also* pan-Arabism. *See also* Arabisation; Druze; pan-Arabism.

Arabism, pan- *See* pan-Arabism.

Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party A pan-Arab secularist sociality political party founded in 1945 with branches in different Arab countries, including Syria and Iraq. In 1966, the Syrian and Iraqi parties split into rival organizations. The Ba'ath Party in Syria has held a monopoly on political power since 1963. Iraq's former leader, Saddam Hussein, belonged to the Ba'ath Party and ruled from 1968 to 2003. *See also* Ba'ath Party (Syria); pan-Arabism.

Arabisation The gradual transformation of a population into one that speaks Arabic and absorbs Arab culture. It can also mean the replacement or displacement of a native population with Arabs, as with the rapid and full Arabisation

of the Middle East and African states that took place after the coming of Islam. Countries and territories that are traditionally thought to have experienced Arabisation include Morocco; Algeria; Tunisia; Libya; Egypt; Lebanon; Syria; Palestine; Iraq, and Sudan. *See also* Arab; culture.

architecture **1.** The professional discipline of designing and erecting buildings. *See also* building. **2.** Buildings and other structures. **3.** A style and method of design and construction, as in Islamic architecture. *See also* Islamic architecture. **4.** An orderly and organized arrangement of parts, as in enterprise architecture. *See also* enterprise architecture.

architecture, enterprise *See* enterprise architecture.

architecture, Islamic *See* Islamic architecture.

area, airport hazard *See* airport hazard area.

area, catchment *See* catchment area.

area command (unified area command) In incident management, the organization established to: 1. oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an incident command system organization or 2. oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several incident management teams have been assigned. Area command has

the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed. Area command becomes *unified area command* when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area command may be established at an emergency operations center facility or some location other than an incident command post. *See also* command; incident command post; multi-jurisdictional incident.

area command, unified *See* area command.

area, controlled *See* controlled area.

area, decontamination *See* decontamination area.

area, disaster support *See* disaster support area.

area, effective leakage *See* effective leakage area.

area, hazard *See* hazard area.

area, metropolitan *See* metropolitan area.

area, metropolitan statistical *See* metropolitan statistical area.

area, safe *See* safe area.

areas, high-hazard *See* high-hazard areas.

areas, insular *See* insular areas.

areas of responsibility *See* unified combatant command.

area, safe *See* safe area.

area, staging *See* staging area.

area, trauma service *See* trauma service area.

armaments The aggregate of a nation's military strength, including not only military and naval personnel, weapons, and equipment, as trained soldiers and sailors, land fortifications, guns, ammunition, transport, aircraft, battleships, cruisers, and submarines, but also the full human power of a nation when organized for universal training for war, together with all industries developed, manufactured products accumulated, or raw materials held available, purely for war purposes. All the military forces and war equipment of a country. *See also* armory; disarmament.

arm, bio- *See* bioarm.

armed **1.** Possessing a weapon, as in the armed forces. **2.** Involving the use of a weapon, as in an armed attack. *See also* armed forces.

armed forces A nation-state's government-sponsored defense and fighting forces and organizations existing to further the foreign and domestic policies of their governing body. *See also* Armed Forces of the United States.

Armed Forces during a War or National Emergency, Furnishing of Health-Care Services to Members of the *See* Furnishing of Health-Care Services to Members of the Armed Forces during a War or National Emergency.

Armed Forces of the United States Armed forces comprising the U.S. military and consisting of the U.S. Army, U.S. Marine Corps, U.S. Navy, U.S. Air Force and U.S. Coast Guard, headquartered at the Pentagon, controlled by the U.S. Department of Defense, and commanded by the President. *Synonym:* U.S. Armed Forces. *See also* armed forces; Department of Defense; unified combatant command.

armed mine A mine from which all safety devices have been withdrawn and, after laying, all automatic safety features and/or arming delays have operated. Such a mine is ready to function after receipt of a target signal, influence, or contact. *See also* armed; disarmed mine; mine.

armistice In international law, a suspension or temporary cessation of hostilities by agreement between belligerent powers.

armory A place where arms and instruments of war are deposited in the United States, usually a large building including a drill hall and offices. *See also* arms.

arms Weapons, especially firearms. *See also* armory; arms transfer.

arms transfer Defense articles and defense services (arms, ammunition, and implements of war, including components, training, manufacturing licenses, technical

assistance, and related technical data) provided by the U.S. government under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, e.g., arms transfer to Israel.

army The land military forces of a nation or other entity.

Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. *See* U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases, U.S. *See* U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases.

Army National Guard, U.S. *See* U.S. Army National Guard.

Army Reserve, U.S. *See* U.S. Army Reserve.

Army, Salvation *See* Salvation Army.

Army Team Emergency Radio Network, Salvation *See* Salvation Army Team Emergency Radio Network.

Army, U.S. *See* U.S. Army.

arrest The taking of a person into physical custody by authority of law for the purpose of charging that person with a criminal offense. *See also* lawful arrest.

arrest, lawful *See* lawful arrest.

arrest warrant *See* warrant of arrest.

arsenal **1.** An establishment for the storing, development, manufacturing, testing, or repairing of arms, ammunition, and other war material. *See also* armory; arms. **2.** A

stockpile of weapons. *See also* Department of Defense installation; Hanford nuclear site.

arson The crime of malicious, voluntary, and willful setting of fire to the building, buildings, or other property of another or of burning one's own property for an improper purpose, as to collect insurance. *See also* crime; fire bomb; firebombing; property; terrorist incidents.

arson and firebombings *See* arson; firebombing; terrorist incidents.

Asad, Hafiz-al *See* Hafiz-al Asad.

As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA) A principle relating to work with chemicals or radiation in which exposure should be kept as low as is reasonably achievable by striving to decrease the length of time of exposure, increase the distance from a source of radiation or chemical, or by blocking a radiation or chemical source with shielding. ALARA practices apply to virtually any substance, but are mandated for radiation workers by the U.S. Nuclear Regulator Commission. *See also* Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

assassination The deliberate murder of someone, especially of a politically prominent personage for political motives. *See also* Ayman Zawahiri; Egyptian Islamic Jihad; terrorism; terrorist incidents.

- assay** **1.** The quantitative or qualitative evaluation of a substance, such as a hazardous substance, in water, food, soil, and air. **2.** The results of such an evaluation. *See also* bioassay.
- assay, bio-** *See* bioassay.
- assessment** **1.** The evaluation and interpretation of measurements and other information to provide a basis for decision making. **2.** The process of determining the value, significance, or extent of something, as in risk assessment, damage assessment, or vulnerability assessment. *See also* damage assessment; needs assessment; performance assessment.
- assessment, damage** *See* damage assessment.
- assessment, needs** *See* needs assessment.
- assessment, performance** *See* performance assessment.
- assessment, preliminary damage** *See* preliminary damage assessment.
- assessment, rapid needs** *See* rapid needs assessment.
- assessment, risk** *See* risk assessment.
- assessment, situation** *See* situation assessment.
- assessment team, rapid needs** *See* rapid needs assessment team.
- assessment, terrorism risk** *See* terrorism risk assessment.
- assessment, threat** *See* threat assessment.
- assessment, vulnerability** *See* vulnerability assessment.
- asset** **1.** A useful or valuable resource, as in an intelligence asset. *See also* intelligence asset. **2.** A valuable item that is owned, as in critical infrastructure asset. **3.** A spy working in his or her own country and controlled by the enemy. **4.** In accounting, the entries on a balance sheet showing all properties, both tangible and intangible, and claims against others that may be applied to cover the liabilities of a person or business. Assets can include cash, stock, inventories, property rights, and good will. *See also* financial asset. **5.** The entire property owned by a person and that can be used to settle debts.
- asset, critical** *See* critical asset.
- asset, financial** *See* financial asset.
- asset, intelligence** *See* intelligence asset.
- assets, key** *See* key assets.
- assets, national critical infrastructure and key** *See* national critical infrastructure and key assets.
- Assets, National Strategy for the Physical Protection of Critical Infrastructure and Key** *See* National Strategy for the Physical Protection of Critical Infrastructure and Key Assets.
- asset, terrorist** *See* terrorist asset.

- assignment, mission** *See* mission assignment.
- assistance** The act or process of helping, as in financial assistance or Emergency Management Assistance Compact.
- Assistance Act, Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency** *See* Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.
- Assistance Compact, Emergency Management** *See* Emergency Management Assistance Compact.
- assistance, federal** *See* federal assistance.
- assistance, humanitarian** *See* humanitarian assistance.
- assistance, humanitarian and civic** *See* humanitarian and civic assistance.
- assistance program, public** *See* public assistance program.
- assistance response team, disaster** *See* disaster assistance response team.
- assistance team, disaster medical** *See* disaster medical assistance team.
- assistance team, veterinary medical** *See* veterinary medical assistance team.
- assistance to civil authorities, military** *See* military assistance to civil authorities.
- assistant, certified nursing** *See* certified nursing assistant.
- assisted living residences** Abodes that provide residents with some assistance with activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living but do not provide around-the-clock skilled nursing services. Assisted living facilities and in-home assisted living care stress independence and generally provide less intensive care than that delivered in and other long-term care institutions, but there is no standard definition of these places as they are licensed by individual states, if at all.
- assisting agency** In the context of the National Incident Management System, an agency or organization providing personnel, services, or other resources to the agency with direct responsibility for incident management. *See also* agency; personnel; supporting agency.
- associate hospital** A hospital that participates in an approved emergency medical services (EMS) system in accordance with an EMS system program plan, fulfilling the same clinical communications requirements as the resource hospital. The associate hospitals have neither the primary responsibility for conducting training programs nor the responsibility for the overall operation of the EMS system program. *See also* emergency medical services system; hospital; emergency medical technician; resource hospital.

association **1.** The degree to which the occurrence of two variables or events is linked, as in causal association. Association describes a situation where the likelihood of one event occurring depends on the presence of another event or variable. However, an association between two variables does not necessarily imply a cause and effect relationship. The term association and relationship are often used interchangeably. *See also* causal association. **2.** The act of associating or the state of being associated. **3.** An organized body of people with a common interest, activity, or purpose, as in a neighborhood association or the National Emergency Management Association. *See also* alliance; coalition. **4.** A mental connection or relation between thoughts, feelings, ideas, or sensations.

association, causal *See* causal association.

association, neighborhood *See* neighborhood association.

assurance, quality *See* quality assurance.

assured Having no doubt, as in assured communications.

assured communications In military usage, certain electronic transmission capabilities needed throughout the strategic, operational, and tactical areas of military operations. *See also* assured; communication.

asteroid A solid object of greater than forty meters composed of rock and ice, orbiting the sun usually within the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter, and able to penetrate the earth's atmosphere to cause earth impacts. *See also* mass extinction.

asylum **1.** Protection and immunity from extradition granted by a government to a political refugee from another country, as in the Algerian sought political asylum in Canada. *See also* banishment; Citizen and Immigration Services, U.S.; refugee. **2.** A place offering protection and safety.

asymmetric Not symmetric or uniform.

asymmetric conflict A conflict involving two entities such as states, with unequal overall resources, e.g., military and economic power resources. *See also* asymmetric warfare; conflict.

asymmetric warfare Warfare in which an opponent leverages inferior tactical or operational strength against the vulnerabilities of a superior opponent to achieve disproportionate effect with the aim of undermining the opponent's will in order to achieve the asymmetric actor's strategic objectives. Examples of asymmetric warfare include the Japanese offensive against Russia in 1904, the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, the Argentine

invasion of the Falklands/Malvinas in 1982; and the current Islamist terrorist attacks on Western targets. *See also* asymmetric; warfare.

asymptomatic Neither causing nor exhibiting symptoms of disease. *See also* disease; symptom.

asymptomatic infection The presence of an infection without symptoms. *Synonym:* inapparent infection. *See also* carrier; infection; symptom.

atmosphere The mass of air surrounding the earth, composed largely of nitrogen and oxygen. *See also* air; atmospheric absorption; oxygen deficient atmosphere.

atmosphere, oxygen deficient *See* oxygen deficient atmosphere.

atmosphere-supplying respirator A respirator that supplies the respirator user with breathing air from a source independent of the ambient atmosphere, and includes supplied-air respirators and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) units. *See also* atmosphere; respirator; self-contained breathing apparatus.

atmospheric absorption A type of absorption by the earth's atmosphere of most of the X-rays and ultraviolet and infrared radiation emitted by the sun, except visible light, preventing the earth's surface from becoming too hot. *See also* absorption; atmosphere; X-rays.

Atmospheric Administration, National Oceanic and *See* National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

atom The smallest particle of an element that can enter into a chemical reaction. *See also* chemical reaction; ion; isotope; radioactive decay; reaction.

atom bomb *See* fission bomb.

atomic energy **1.** The internal energy of an atom absorbed by the atom when it was formed. **2.** Energy derived from the nuclear transformation (fission or fusion) of atoms, as in atomic or hydrogen bombs. *See also* atom; energy; fission bomb; fusion bomb.

Atomic Energy Act of 1954 and the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 Acts that provide the statutory authority for both the Department of Energy and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), and the foundation for NRC regulation of the nation's civilian use of byproduct, source, and special nuclear materials to ensure adequate protection of public health and safety, to promote the common defense and security, and to protect the environment. *See also* atomic energy; Department of Energy; energy; federal act.

atropine A crystalline alkaloid extracted from the nightshade family, used in large amounts as an antidote for organophosphate nerve

agent or insecticide poisonings. *See also* acetylcholinesterase; anticholinergic; antidote; nerve agent; nerve agent antidote.

ATSDR *See* Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

attaché **1.** A person officially assigned to the staff of a diplomatic mission to serve in a particular capacity, as in a military attaché. *See also* military attaché. **2.** An attaché case.

attaché, military *See* military attaché.

attack **1.** To set upon with violent force, as the attack by al-Qaeda pilots using commercial airliners as missiles. **2.** The act of attacking, as in the terrorists attacked the country. **3.** A sudden and often acute manifestation of an underlying condition or disease, as in an anxiety attack.

attack, biological *See* biological attack.

attack rate **1.** In epidemiology, the cumulative incidence of infection in a group observed over a specified period during an epidemic, which can be ascertained empirically by identifying clinical cases and/or by means of seroepidemiology. **2.** A variant of an incidence rate applied to a narrowly defined population observed for a limited period of time, such as during an epidemic. *See also* attack; incidence rate; infection rate; sec-

ondary attack rate; seroepidemiology.

attack rate, secondary *See* secondary attack rate.

Attacks Upon the United States, National Commission on Terrorist *See* National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (9/11 Commission).

attack, Tokyo sarin *See* Tokyo sarin attack.

attenuate To weaken, as in an attenuated vaccine. *See also* attenuated vaccine.

attenuated vaccine A vaccine containing weakened live virus (by chemical or physical processes) that still produces an adequate immune response without causing the severe effects of the disease. Attenuated vaccines currently licensed in the United States include measles, mumps, rubella, polio, yellow fever, and varicella. *Synonym:* live vaccine. *See also* immune response; vaccine.

attenuation **1.** Weakening the concentration of a substance through various processes, such as adsorption, degradation, dilution, or other transformation, e.g., attenuating an antigen in a vaccine. **2.** Reduction in the amplitude or energy of the strength of a signal during its transmission. *Antonym:* amplification. **3.** Reduction in the amplitude of seismic waves during earthquakes. *See also* absorption; adsorption; degradation.

authentication **1.** The process of determining whether someone or something is, in fact, who or what that someone or something is declared to be, e.g., use of logon passwords in computer networks. Authentication is supposed to precede authorization. *See also* authorization. **2.** In military usage, a security measure designed to protect a communications system against acceptance of a fraudulent transmission or simulation by establishing the validity of a transmission, message, or originator. **3.** A means of identifying individuals and verifying their eligibility to receive specific categories of information. **4.** Evidence by proper signature or seal that a document is genuine and official. **5.** In evasion and recovery operations, the process whereby the identity of an evader is confirmed. *See also* authorization; authorized; biometrics; communications security equipment.

authorities, civil *See* civil authorities.

authorities, defense support of civil *See* defense support of civil authorities.

authorities, lawful *See* lawful authorities.

authorities, military assistance to civil *See* military assistance to civil authorities.

authorities, military support to civil *See* military support to civil authorities.

Authorities, National Command *See* National Command Authorities.

authority **1.** The right and power to command, decide, rule, or judge. *See also* command; control; jurisdiction. **2.** A person or group having the right and power to command, decide, rule, or judge, as in principal federal official. **3.** Conferred power, as in mandate. **4.** A person with a high level of knowledge or skill in a particular field. *See also* anarchism.

authorization **1.** A document giving an official instruction or command. **2.** The power or right to give orders or make decisions. **3.** Official permission or approval, as in access authorization to classified information. *See also* act of Congress; federal act. **4.** The act of conferring legality or sanction or formal warrant. *See also* authentication; authorized; warrant.

authorization, access *See* access authorization.

authorized **1.** To grant permission to. **2.** To give authority to act. **3.** Having the authority, right, or permission with respect to classified information, pursuant to the provisions of a statute, executive order, directive of the head of any department or agency engaged in foreign intelligence or counterintelligence activities, order of any U.S. court, or

provisions of any Rule of the House of Representatives or resolution of the Senate which assigns responsibility within the respective house of the U.S. Congress for the oversight of intelligence activities. *Compare* unauthorized. *See also* classified information.

authorized, un- *See* unauthorized.

autoclave A common laboratory tool that uses moist heat in the form of saturated steam under pressure to destroy microbial life. This process, which is dependent on temperature, time, contact, and moisture to be effective, is the most reliable method of destroying biohazardous or infectious waste. *See also* biohazard; biological decontamination; biosafety.

autoinjector A medical device designed to deliver a single dose of atropine, epinephrine, morphine, or other life-saving drugs without manipulation of the plunger. *See also* antidote.

automatic aid Agreements between agencies to respond the nearest available resource to the incident regardless of jurisdictional boundaries. It is normally established on a mutual use basis. Automatic aid is dispatched without a formal request and is usually the first type of mutual aid to arrive at an incident scene. *See also* mutual aid.

autonomous Not controlled by others or by outside forces; independent.

autonomous detection system

A system that samples and tests air internally for biologic agents and alerts authorities whenever a dangerous agent, such as anthrax, is detected. *Synonym:* autonomous pathogen detection system. *See also* BioWatch program.

availability The degree to which something is at hand when and where it is needed. *See also* performance measurement.

availability, inpatient bed *See* inpatient bed availability.

available resources In emergency and disaster incident response, resources assigned to an incident, checked in, and available for use, normally located in a staging area. *See also* incident; resources; staging area.

aversion, risk *See* risk aversion.

avian Relating to birds, as in avian influenza.

avian flu *See* avian influenza.

avian influenza An infectious disease of birds caused by type A strains of the influenza virus. The disease, which was first identified in Italy more than 100 years ago, occurs worldwide. All birds are thought to be susceptible to infection with avian influenza. Highly pathogenic strains of avian influenza virus (for example, H5N1) have

crossed from birds to humans and are known to cause fatal disease in humans. Reports of avian-to-human transmission have been received from a number of countries; however, at present scant evidence exists that human-to-human transmission with the avian influenza H5N1 strain occurs. *See also* influenza.

aviation Operation of heavier-than-air aircraft and related activities. *Military aviation* includes all aviation activity by the armed forces including combat, reconnaissance, and military air transport. *Air transport* consists mainly of the operation of commercial airlines, which handle both freight and passengers. *General aviation* consists of agricultural, business, charter, instructional, and pleasure flying. *See also* reconnaissance.

Aviation Administration, Federal
See Federal Aviation Administration.

Aviation and Transportation Security Act The Homeland Security Public Law 107-71 that cleared the U.S. Congress on November 19, 2001, which deals with transportation security. *See also* federal act; Transportation Security Administration.

awareness The continual process of collecting, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence, information, and knowledge to allow organizations and individuals to anticipate and

react effectively. *See also* situational awareness; antiterrorism awareness.

awareness, antiterrorism *See* antiterrorism awareness.

awareness, situational *See* situational awareness.

axis of evil A phrase first used by U.S. President George W. Bush on January 29, 2002, during his State of the Union address to describe "regimes that sponsor terror," which currently include (but are not necessarily limited to) Iraq, Iran, North Korea, and Syria.

Ayman Zawahiri (1951–) A middle-aged, middle-class physician from an Egyptian family of physicians and scientists who was influenced by the writings of Sayyid Qutb and eventually joined Osama bin Laden to form al-Qaeda, which is devoted to global jihad against Western powers. At age fifteen, Zawahiri joined and eventually led the Egyptian Islamic Jihad, a radical Islamic group using violence to achieve its ultimate end of a worldwide Islamic theocracy. He was a defendant in the trial for bringing to justice involved in the assassination of Egypt's President Anwar Sadat in 1981. He was imprisoned for a time where he met other revolutionaries who were plotting an Islamic revolution. In the 1980s, as he was in his thirties, he went to Afghanistan to participate in the mujahideen resistance to the Soviets.

There he encountered and joined Osama bin Laden and together they tried to build the heavenly kingdom that they could not build in their home countries. Following the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan in 1989, he returned to his native Egypt, where he pushed Islamic Jihad in more radical directions using knowledge, strategies, and tactics learned in Afghanistan. On February 23, 1998, he and bin Laden issued a fatwa under the title "World Islamic Front Against Jews and Crusaders," which many observers believe signalled the broadening of scope of activities to worldwide jihad. Zawahiri said in 1999 that "the destructive power of [biological and chemical warfare] is no less than that of nuclear weapons." In November 2001, he declared "We have chemical and nuclear weapons," and vowed to use them "if American used them against us." The whereabouts of Zawahiri are unknown at the present time. *See also* al-Qaeda; Anwar Sadat; assassination; Egyptian Islamic Jihad; fatwa; Osama bin Laden; Sayyid Qutb.

Bb

Ba'ath Party, Arab Socialist *See* Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party.

Ba'ath Party (Syria) The secularist, pan-Arabist party founded in Syria in the 1950s by Michel Aflaq (a Greek-Orthodox Christian), Salah al-Din Bitar (a Sunni Muslim), and Zaki al-Arsuzi (an Alawi from Antioch), and championed by Hafiz al-Asad, who ruled Syria from 1971 until his death in 2000 when son Bashir succeeded to the presidency. The Ba'athists are intensely secular and socialist with an emphasis on minority inclusion and deep distrust of Islamists. The Ba'athists advocate the primacy of Arab state revival, which invokes the classic problem of how to reconcile the goals of Arab nationalism with the universal values of Islam so central to Arab life. Aflaq asserts that Islam was the most sublime expression of Arabism and that the one had grown out of the other and there could be no contradiction between them. Islam, he argued, was from its very beginning an Arab religion, revealed in an Arabic Qur'an, meeting Arab needs, embodying

Arab values, and launching the Arabs on their conquest of the known world. The Muslim Brothers were deeply offended by Aflaq's suggestion that "Islam was a flowering of Arab genius rather than a revelation of God. The Syrian Ba'ath Party separated from the Iraqi Ba'ath Party in 1966. *See also* Alawis; Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party; Hama riots and massacre; Islamism; Society of Muslim Brothers.

Bacillus anthracis A species of *Bacillus* bacteria that causes anthrax and may be used as a bioweapon. *See also* anthrax.

backfill **1.** A phenomenon that occurs when a jurisdiction, overtaxed by an emergency response, uses units from neighboring jurisdictions to provide normal services to local residents. *Synonyms:* change of quarters and move-ups. **2.** In public works, to fill in a hole.

backfire A fire set along the inner edge of a fireline to consume the fuel in the path of a wildfire and/or change the direction of force

of the fire's convection column. *See also* fire.

background count The evidence or effect on a detector of radiation caused by any agent. In connection with health protection, the background count usually includes radiation produced by naturally-occurring and man-made radioactivity. *See also* radiation.

background radiation Nuclear or ionizing radiation from natural sources, such as terrestrial radiation due to radionuclides or cosmic radiation originating in outer space or in the soil. People are always exposed to background radiation, especially from radon gas and building materials such as concrete. *Synonym:* natural radiation. *See also* background count; natural radiation; terrestrial radiation.

backlog The known work input that is beyond the workload capability of an organization or segment of an organization for any given period of time.

backup **1.** Used or held in reserve, as in backup fuel or backup generator. **2.** In computer science, a copy of a program or file that is stored separately from the original.

backup fuel The fuel available to operate equipment, such as a generator, to replace power and energy lost during an unscheduled equipment outage. *See also* fuel; generator; lifelines.

backup generator A generator used only for test purposes or in an emergency, such as a shortage of power needed to meet customer load requirements. *See also* generator.

backup power Electric energy supplied by a utility or backup generator to replace power and energy lost during an unscheduled equipment outage. *See also* electrical energy.

bacteria Tiny one-celled organisms present throughout the environment visible only under a microscope. While not all bacteria are harmful, some cause disease. Examples of bacterial disease include anthrax and the plague. *See also* anthrax; plague.

bacteria, fecal coliform *See* fecal coliform bacteria.

bacterial agent A live pathogenic organism that can cause disease, illness, or death. *See also* agent of disease.

bacterial count The concentration of bacteria in something, e.g., the total number of bacteria in a given volume water according to the use of that water. *See also* bacteria; bacterial agent; bacterial purity; fecal coliform bacteria.

bacterial purity Maximum number of permissible *Escherichia coli* or other fecal coliform bacteria in drinking water. *See also* fecal coliform bacteria.

- bacterial toxin** Any endotoxin or exotoxin formed in or elaborated by bacterial cells, e.g., the bacterium *Clostridium botulinum* produces botulin, which can be used as a bioweapon. *See also* toxin.
- bactericidal** Capable of destroying bacteria, e.g., penicillin is a bactericidal drug.
- bacterostatic** Capable of inhibiting bacterial growth, e.g., erythromycin is a bacterostatic drug.
- bag, biohazard** *See* biohazard bag.
- Bali bombing (October 12, 2002)** A militant Muslim Islamist attack on the Indonesia island of Bali, which killed 202 people, mostly Australian and Briton tourists, and injured 209 people. The attackers detonated a small bomb in Paddy's Bar resulting in people moving out to the street where a waiting car bomb was then detonated. *See also* Islamism.
- ballistics** The study of the movements and forces involved in the propulsion of objects through the air. *See also* arms.
- band radio, Citizens** *See* Citizens band radio.
- banishment** To force offenders to leave a country, home or place by official decree; exile. *See also* asylum; deportation; refugee.
- Banna, Hanna al** *See* Hanna al Banna.
- barometric bomb** Explosive device placed in an airplane or elevator that rises to different altitudes and explodes when it reaches a certain preset atmospheric pressure. *See also* bomb.
- barrier analysis** The study of the safeguards that can prevent or mitigate (or could have prevented or mitigated) an unwanted incident. It offers a structured way to visualize the events related to system failure or the creation of a problem. *See also* barrier.
- barrier, Jersey** *See* Jersey barrier.
- base** **1.** The center of organization, supply, or activity, as in Osama bin Laden wanted to move the base of operations for his al-Qaeda terrorist network from Afghanistan to Southeast Asia in 2000. *Synonym:* headquarters. **2.** A fortified center of operations, as in Edwards Air Force Base. **3.** A supply center for a large force of military personnel, as military base closures. *See also* Department of Defense installation.
- base, data-** *See* database.
- base, defense industrial** *See* defense industrial base.
- based medicine, evidence-** *See* evidence-based medicine.
- based planning, capabilities-** *See* capabilities-based planning.
- based surge capacity, community-** *See* community-based surge capacity.
- based-surge capacity, facility** *See* facility-based surge capacity.

- base, military** *See* military base.
- base, national industrial** *See* national industrial base.
- base, national technology and industrial** *See also* national technology and industrial base.
- basic intelligence** In military usage, fundamental intelligence concerning the general situation, resources, capabilities, and vulnerabilities of foreign countries or areas which may be used as reference material in the planning of operations at any level and in evaluating subsequent information relating to the same subject. *See also* intelligence.
- basic life support** First aid measures performed to assist a victim's breathing and blood circulation. *Compare* advanced life support.
- basis threat, design** *See* design basis threat.
- Becquerel (Bq)** A unit of radioactivity. For example, 1 Bq represents the amount of radioactive substance that disintegrates in one second. This unit is the SI system unit for the curie. *See also* radiation.
- bed availability, inpatient** *See* inpatient bed availability.
- bed, hospital** *See* hospital bed.
- behave** To act in a specified way, as in how to behave at a checkpoint.
- behavior** The actions or reactions of people or things in response to external or internal stimuli, as in the behavior of the sick and wounded, or extreme fire behavior. *See also* behavioral epidemic; emergent collective behavior.
- behavioral epidemic** An epidemic attributable to the power of suggestion or to culturally determined behavioral patterns, as opposed to invading microorganisms or physical agents. The communicable nature of the behavior is dependent not only on person-to-person transmission of the behavioral pattern but also on group reinforcement, as with alcohol or drug use. Behavioral epidemics may be difficult to differentiate from, or may complicate, outbreaks of organic disease, for example, due to contamination of the environment by a toxic substance. *See also* contamination; epidemic; outbreak.
- behavior, emergent collective** *See* emergent collective behavior.
- behavior, extreme fire** *See* extreme fire behavior.
- behavior, health** *See* health behavior.
- beheading** Decapitation.
- benchmark** A point of reference or standard by which something can be measured, judged, or assessed. The origins of the term derive from a mark made on a stationary object of previously-determined position and elevation, which is used as a reference point in tidal observations and land surveys. *See also* benchmarking.

benchmarking The process of continuous comparison of an organization's performance on predetermined measures against that of the best in industry or class. Benchmarking is one of the foundations of both total quality management and continuous quality improvement. *Internal benchmarking* occurs when similar processes within the same organization are compared. *Competitive benchmarking* occurs when an organization's processes are compared with best practices within the industry. *Functional benchmarking* refers to benchmarking a similar function or process, such as scheduling, in another industry. *See also* best practice; continuous quality improvement; performance improvement; quality improvement project.

best practice A peer-validated technique, procedure, good idea, or solution that works and is solidly grounded upon actual experience in operations, training, and exercises. Best practices continually evolve. Best practices are often assessed across industries to set new best practice standards. *See also* benchmarking.

beta particle A small negatively- (electron) or positively-charged (positron) particle ejected from a radioactive atom that has a moderate penetrating power, a range of up to a few meters in air, and ability to

penetrate only a fraction of an inch of skin tissue. *Compare* alpha particle. *See also* atom; nuclear radiation; radiation; radioactive decay.

beta-particle radiation The type of radiation that can be harmful when taken into the human body through routes of entry. Clothing and turnout gear provide some protection against most beta radiation. Turnout gear and dry clothing can keep beta emitters off of the skin. *Synonym:* beta radiation. *See also* alpha-particle radiation; beta particle; radiation; routes of entry.

beta radiation *See* beta-particle radiation.

bias A tendency to be or go for or against something or someone, which inhibits impartiality, may prejudice one's views, and lead to incorrect conclusions, as in media bias or research bias. *See also* media bias.

bias, media *See* media bias.

bindle paper Clean paper folded to use to contain trace evidence, sometimes included as part of the packaging for collecting trace evidence related to a crime.

bill **1.** A draft of a proposed law presented for approval to a legislative body, as in a public bill. *See also* public bill. **2.** The law or statute resulting from enactment of a draft. After a bill is passed and signed into law, it becomes an act. *See also* act. **2.** An itemized list or statement of

fees or charges. **3.** A statement or list of particulars, such as a theater program or a menu. **4.** A piece of legal paper money, such as a dollar bill.

bill, public See public bill.

bin Laden, Osama See Osama bin Laden.

bioarm See biological warfare agent.

bioassay The quantitative evaluation of the potency of a substance by assessing its effects on tissues, cells, live experimental animals, or humans. See also assay.

biohazard Biological agents and materials that are potentially hazardous to humans, animals, or plants, which include infectious or disease-causing agents, potentially infectious materials, certain toxins, and other hazardous biological materials. Biohazardous agents include but are not limited to certain bacteria, fungi, viruses, rickettsiae, chlamydiae, parasites, recombinant products, allergens, cultured human or animal cells, and the potentially infectious agents these cells may contain viroids, prions, and other infectious agents as outlined in laws, regulations, or guidelines. *Synonym:* biohazard agent. See also biohazard risk group; hazard.

biohazard agent See biohazard.

biohazard bag A container for materials that have been exposed to blood or other biological fluids and

have the potential to be contaminated with hepatitis, AIDS, other viruses, and other bloodborne pathogens. See also biohazard.

biohazardous waste Waste that might include infectious agents. See also biohazard; hazardous waste; medical waste.

biohazard risk group (RG) Risk of a specified biological agent to an individual and to the community. Determining the risk group of a biological agent is part of the biosafety risk assessment and helps in assigning the correct biosafety level for containment. See also biosafety; containment; risk.

biohazard risk group 1 (RG-1) Biological agents that are not associated with disease in healthy adult humans, e.g., *Bacillus subtilis*, *Escherichia coli-K12* or *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. See also biohazard; biosafety.

biohazard risk group 2 (RG-2) Biological agents (bacteria, fungus, parasites, viruses) that are associated with human disease, but which are rarely serious and for which preventive or therapeutic interventions are often available, e.g., *Bacillus anthracis*, *Escherichia coli*, *Helicobacter pylori*, *Mycobacterium*, *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Vibrio cholera*, *Cryptococcus neoformans*, *Giardia*, *Echinococcus*, coronaviruses, *Herpes zoster*, influenza viruses (types A, B,

and C) measles virus, and mumps virus. *See also* biohazard; biosafety.

biohazard risk group 3 (RG-3)

Biological agents (bacteria, fungus, parasites, viruses and prions) that are associated with serious or lethal human disease for which preventive or therapeutic interventions may be available (high individual risk but low community risk), e.g., *Francisella tularensis*, *Pasturella multocida*, *Yersinia pestis*, *Histoplasma capsulatum*, St. Louis encephalitis virus, Hantaviruses, monkey pox virus, Cruetzfeldt-Jacob disease. *See also* biohazard; biosafety; lethal.

biohazard risk group 4 (RG-4)

Biological agents (viruses) that are likely to cause serious or lethal human disease for which preventive or therapeutic interventions are not usually available (high individual risk and high community risk), e.g., Lassa virus, Ebola virus, Marburg virus. *See also* biohazard; biosafety; lethal.

biohazard spill clean-up kit A collection of items useful for a spill of biological materials, consisting of disinfectant (e.g., bleach 1:10 dilution, prepared fresh), absorbent material (e.g., paper towels), waste container (e.g., biohazard bags, sharps containers), personal protective equipment (e.g., lab coat, gloves, eye and face protection), and mechanical tools (e.g., forceps, dustpan and broom).

biohazard suit A loose one-piece garment worn to protect the wearer against dangerous biological or chemical agents. *See also* biohazard; chemical protective clothing.

biological agent Any microorganism (including, but not limited to, bacteria, viruses, fungi, rickettsia, or protozoa), infectious substance, or any naturally occurring, bioengineered or synthesized component of any such microorganism or infectious substance, capable of causing death, disease, or other biological malfunction in a human, an animal, a plant, or another living organism; deterioration of food, water, equipment, supplies, or material of any kind, or deleterious alteration of the environment. *See also* biohazard; medical waste; microorganism.

biological ammunition A type of ammunition designed to release a biological agent, such as anthrax, used as the warhead for biological weapons. Biological ammunition can take many forms, such as a missile warhead or bomb. *See also* ammunition.

biological attack The deliberate release of germs or other biological substances that can make one sick. *See also* attack.

biological contamination The presence of an infectious agent on a body surface or on an environmental surface. *Compare* biological

decontamination. *See also* contamination.

biological decontamination The reduction of microorganisms to an acceptable level accomplished via disinfection or sterilization. *Compare* biological contamination. *See also* cleansing; decontamination; disinfection; sterilization.

biological defense The methods, plans, and procedures involved in establishing and executing defensive measures against attacks using biological agents.

biological environment Conditions found in an area resulting from direct or persisting effects of biological weapons. *See also* biological weapon; environment.

biological half-time *See* half-life.

biological incident annex The incident annex of an emergency management plan, such as the National Response Plan, which describes incident management activities related to a biological terrorism event, pandemic, emerging infectious disease, or novel pathogen outbreak. *See also* incident annex; outbreak; pandemic.

biological operation **1.** Use of biological agents to produce casualties in personnel or animals and damage to plants or materiel. **2.** Defense against such employment. *Synonym:* biological warfare. *See also* operation; personnel.

biological product A virus, therapeutic serum, toxin, antitoxin, vac-

cine, blood, blood component or derivative, allergenic product, or analogous product, or arsphenamine or derivative of arsphenamine (or any other trivalent organic arsenic compound), applicable to the prevention, treatment, or cure of a disease or condition of human beings.

biological safety cabinet (BSC) *See* biosafety cabinet.

biological threat A threat that consists of biological material planned to be deployed to produce casualties in personnel or animals and damage plants or other materiel. *See also* threat.

biological warfare The intentional spread of disease in warfare through the dispersal of infective bacteria, rickettsia, viruses, or toxins which cause diseases, such as anthrax, plague, typhoid, and brucellosis. *Synonyms:* bacteriological warfare; biological weapon; BW; germ warfare.

biological warfare agent A pathogen (microorganism capable of causing disease) or a toxin derived from a living organism that is deliberately used to produce disease or death in humans, animals, or plants. *Synonyms:* bioarm; biological weapon; bioweapon. *See also* agent; biological warfare; bioterrorism.

biological warfare agent classifications The system whereby biological warfare agents are classified by their: **1.** effects (e.g., lethal

agents produce death in all or most victims, while incapacitating agents produce severe disease, but not death); 2. taxonomy; 3. mode of delivery (aerosol, food- or water-borne, vector borne, or injection), or 4. clinical syndrome (such as pneumonia agents and systemic disease agents). *See also* agent; biological warfare; classification; lethal.

biological warfare agent identification methods

The process of isolating the agent causing illness or death by: 1. culture (possible in one to two days for some agents); 2. detection of agents by enzyme immunoassay, mass spectrometry, animal inoculation, or other methods; 3. antibody detection (specific immunoglobulin may appear within three days); 4. genome detection by polymerase chain reaction, or 5. detection of metabolic products of the infectious or toxic agent in clinical specimens. *See also* biological warfare agent; chain reaction; polymerase chain reaction.

biological weapon An item of materiel, which projects, disperses, or disseminates a biological agent including arthropod vectors. *See also* chemical weapon; weapon.

biometrics Application of statistical analysis to biological data, e.g., fingerprints, eye retinas and irises, voice patterns, facial patterns, and hand measurements, especially for

authentication purposes. *See also* authentication.

biosafety Application of knowledge, techniques and equipment to prevent personal, and environmental exposure to potentially infectious agents or biohazards. Biosafety defines the containment conditions under which laboratory workers can safely manipulate infectious agents. The objective of containment is to confine biohazards and to reduce the potential exposure of the laboratory worker, people outside of the laboratory, and the environment to potentially infectious agents. *See also* biosafety cabinet; biosafety level; exposure; laboratory.

biosafety cabinet (BSC) The principal device used to provide containment of infectious splashes or aerosols generated by many microbiological procedures in the laboratory. Open-fronted Class I and Class II biological safety cabinets are primary barriers which offer significant levels of protection to laboratory personnel and to the environment when used with good microbiological techniques. The Class II biological safety cabinet also provides protection from external contamination of the materials (e.g., cell cultures, microbiological stocks) being manipulated inside the cabinet. The gas-tight Class III biological safety cabinet provides the highest attainable level of pro-

tection to personnel and the environment. BSCs use vertical laminar airflow to create a barrier to airborne particles and high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters to clean air going into the work area and out to the environment. The air in most BSCs is recirculated over the work area through the HEPA filter. The HEPA filter removes airborne particles from the air, but does not remove chemical fumes. A BSC is not a chemical fume hood. *Compare* fume hood. *See also* aerosol; aerosolization; high-efficiency particulate air filter; laboratory medicine; microbiology; primary containment.

biosafety level A combination of microbiological practices, laboratory facilities, and safety equipment determined to be sufficient to reduce or prevent occupational exposures of laboratory personnel to the microbiological agents they work with. There are four biosafety levels based on the hazards associated with the various microbiological agents. *See also* microbiology; laboratory medicine.

biosafety level 1 (BSL-1) laboratory A laboratory in which the infectious agents manipulated are not known to cause disease in healthy adults. Work practices are standard microbiological practices. Safety equipment (primary barriers) is not required. Facilities (secondary

barrier) are an open bench-top sink for hand washing. A representative microorganism manipulated in this type of laboratory is *Bacillus subtilis*.

biosafety level 2 (BSL-2) laboratory A laboratory in which the infectious agents manipulated are associated with human disease and exposure may occur through autoinoculation, ingestion, and mucous membrane exposure. Work practices are standard microbiological practices plus limited access, biohazard warning signs, sharps (contaminated needles or sharp instruments) precautions, and a biosafety manual defining any needed waste decontamination or medical surveillance policies. Safety equipment includes class I or II biological safety cabinets or other physical containment devices used for all manipulations of infectious agents that cause splashes or aerosols of infectious materials, and personal protective equipment (laboratory coat, gloves, face and eye protection as needed). Facilities are an open bench-top sink and an autoclave available for use. Representative microorganisms include hepatitis B virus, HIV, the *Salmonellae*, and *Toxoplasma*. *See also* autoclave; biological decontamination.

biosafety level 3 (BSL-3) laboratory A laboratory in which the infectious agents are indigenous or

exotic with the potential for aerosol transmission. Disease caused by these agents may have serious or lethal consequences. Work practices are BSL-2 practices plus controlled access, decontamination of all waste, and decontamination of laboratory clothing before laundering. Safety equipment includes physical containment devices for all manipulations of agents, and personal protective equipment (protective laboratory clothing, gloves, face and eye protection, and respiratory protection as needed). Facilities are BSL-2 facilities with added physical separation from access corridors, self-closing double door access, exhausted air not recirculated, and negative airflow into the laboratory. Representative microorganisms include *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, St. Louis encephalitis virus, and *Coxiella burnetii*. *See also* access; lethal.

biosafety level 4 (BSL-4) laboratory A laboratory in which infectious agents are exotic with potential for aerosol transmission and for which no vaccine or therapy currently exists. These agents pose a high risk of exposure and infection to laboratory personnel, the community, and the environment. Work practices and safety equipment are complete isolation of the laboratory worker from aerosolized infectious materials through working in a

Class III BSC or in a full-body, air-supplied positive-pressure personnel suit. Facilities are generally a separate building or completely isolated zone with complex, specialized ventilation requirements and waste management systems to prevent release of viable agents to the environment. Representative microorganisms include Marburg or Congo-Crimean hemorrhagic fever viruses.

bioterrorism **1.** The unlawful release of biologic agents or toxins with the intent to intimidate or coerce a government or civilian population and further political or social objectives. Humans, animals, and plants are often targets. **2.** Use of microorganisms or toxins to kill or sicken people, animals, or plants. The main difference between biological terrorism and conventional terrorism (e.g., bombs, hijackings) is the duration from the time of attack to the presentation of victims of the attack. Depending on the agent, the incubation period can be up to sixty days. Hospital personnel, not traditional first responders, will first encounter a bioterrorism event secondary to the unfolding epidemiology and gradual increase in attack rates of a communicable agent. *See also* anthrax attacks of 2001; attack rate; emergency responder; first responder; incubation period.

Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act, Public Health Security and *See* Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act.

BioWatch program A program that samples and tests the air in major metropolitan areas daily for pathogens that terrorists might use. It was modeled on an air monitoring program used during the 2002 Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City. The system involves the installation of special paper filters on existing Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) air-quality monitoring stations, which are removed to a laboratory for testing on a set time interval. *See also* autonomous detection system; Science and Technology Directorate (S&T).

blast The brief and rapid movement of air, vapor, or fluid away from a center of outward pressure, as in an explosion or in the combustion of rocket fuel; the pressure accompanying this movement. *Synonym:* explosion. *See also* afterwinds; blast effect; blast wave.

blast effect Destruction of or damage to structures and personnel by the force of an explosion on or above the surface of the ground. Blast effect may be contrasted with the cratering and ground-shock effects of a projectile or charge that goes off beneath the surface. *See also* blast; effect.

blast, nuclear *See* nuclear blast.

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

blister agent A substance that causes skin to blister. Exposure is through liquid or vapor contact with any exposed tissue (eyes, skin, and lungs). *See also* agent.

block grant A grant distributed in accordance with a statutory formal for use in a variety of activities within a broad functional area, largely at the recipient's discretion. The block grant allows jurisdictions to allocate the funds to supplement other resources in ways they choose. *See also* categorical grant; grant.

blood agent A chemical substance, e.g., cyanide, which produces harmful effects by interfering with the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between blood and tissues. It causes loss of consciousness and convulsions and interferes with breathing. *See also* agent; cyanide.

blood and body fluid precautions *See* isolation.

blow up **1.** To explode or cause to explode. **2.** A sudden increase in fire intensity or rate of spread strong enough to prevent direct control or to upset control plans. Blow-ups are often accompanied by violent convection and may have other

- characteristics of a firestorm. *See also* firestorm; flare-up. **3.** To lose one's temper. **4.** To inflate with air, as in blow up a tire. **5.** To enlarge, as in blow up a photo.
- body exposure, whole** *See* whole body exposure.
- bodyguard** *See* security guard.
- bomb** An explosive device fused to detonate under specific conditions. *See also* barometric bomb; car bomb; dirty bomb; electromagnetic bomb; explosive; fertilizer truck bomb; improvised explosive device; land mine; manufactured bomb; Molotov cocktail bomb; pipe bomb.
- bomb, barometric** *See* barometric bomb.
- bomb, car** *See* car bomb.
- bomb, dirty** *See* dirty bomb.
- bomb, electromagnetic** *See* electromagnetic bomb.
- bomber, homicide** *See* suicide bomber.
- bomber, human** *See* human bomber.
- bomber, suicide** *See* suicide bomber.
- bomber, millennium** *See* millennium bomber.
- bomb, fertilizer truck** *See* fertilizer truck bomb.
- bomb, fire** *See* fire bomb.
- bomb, fission** *See* fission bomb.
- bomb, fusion** *See* fusion bomb.
- bomb, gravity** *See* gravity bomb.
- bomb, incendiary** *See* fire bomb.
- bombing, Bali** *See* Bali bombing (October 12, 2002).
- bombing, fire** *See* fire bombing.
- bombing, Khobar Towers** *See* Khobar Towers bombing (June 25, 1996).
- bombing, Lockerbie** *See* Lockerbie bombing (December 21, 1988).
- bombing, USS Cole** *See* USS Cole bombing (October 12, 2000).
- bombing, World Trade Center** *See* World Trade Center bombing (February 26, 1993); September 11, 2001.
- bombings, London train** *See* London train bombings (July 7, 2005).
- bombings, Madrid train** *See* Madrid train bombings (March 11, 2004).
- bombings, U.S. Embassy** *See* U.S. Embassy bombings (August 7, 1998).
- bomb, manufactured** *See* manufactured bomb.
- bomb, Molotov cocktail** *See* Molotov cocktail bomb.
- bomb, neutron** *See* neutron bomb.
- bomb, nuclear** *See* nuclear weapon.
- bomb, pipe** *See* pipe bomb.
- bomb squad** A police unit specially trained to disarm explosive devices planted by criminals or terrorists. *See also* bomb.
- bomb suit** A suit made of Kevlar® (inner material) and Nomex 3 (outer

material to protect from fire). *See also* hazmat suit.

bomb threat A threat and form of terrorism involving detonation of an explosive device. The threat is often made via telephone call. *See also* bomb; terrorism.

boomburb A new type of large, rapidly growing suburban city with more than 100,000 residents, has maintained a double-digit rate of population growth in recent years, and is *not* the largest city in the metropolitan area. There are about fifty American boomburbs, such as Naperville, Ill. *See also* metropolitan area; metropolitan statistical area.

border The area surrounding a boundary. *See also* boundary; frontier; Thalweg principle.

Border and Transportation Security (BTS) Directorate The unit of the Department of Homeland Security responsible for securing U.S. borders and transportation systems, and enforcing the nation's immigration laws. Its subunits are: Transportation Security Administration (TSA), Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. *See also* each subunit, Department of Homeland Security.

border patrol agent An agent with Customs and Border Patrol (a unit of the Border and Transportation

Security Directorate, Department of Homeland Security) whose primary mission is preventing terrorists and terrorist weapons, including weapons of mass destruction, from entering the U.S. Border patrol agents patrol nearly 7,000 miles of international land border with Canada and Mexico and nearly 2,000 miles of coastal border.

Border Patrol, Customs and *See* Customs and Border Patrol.

Border Protection, Customs and *See* Customs and Border Protection Bureau, U.S.

Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act, Enhanced *See* Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act.

botulinum toxin Any of several muscle-paralyzing neurotoxins that are produced by *Clostridium botulinum*, an anaerobic bacterium. The clostridial neurotoxins are the most toxic substances known to science. The neurotoxin produced from *Clostridium tetani* (tetanus toxin) is encountered by humans as a result of wounds and remains a serious public health problem in developing countries around the world. However, nearly everyone reared in the Western world is protected from tetanus toxin as a result of the ordinary course of childhood immunizations. Humans are usually exposed to the neurotoxins produced by *Clostridium botulinum*

(i.e., the botulinum toxins, of which there are seven in all) by means of food poisoning, although there are rare incidents of wound botulism and a colonizing infection of neonates known as infant botulism. Since the incidence of botulinum poisoning by all routes is very rare, immunization of the general population is not warranted on the basis of cost and the expected rates of adverse reactions to even the best vaccines. Thus, humans are not protected from botulinum toxins; because of their relative ease of production and other characteristics, these toxins are likely biological warfare agents. Indeed, the United States itself explored the possibility of weaponizing botulinum toxin after World War II. Although the United States disavowed any further research on botulinum toxin weapons, great concern remains that other nations might employ them, and ongoing research seeks ways to protect our armed forces from their use. *See also* Category A agents.

botulism A rare but serious paralytic illness caused by a nerve toxin that is produced by bacteria. There are three main kinds of botulism: food borne, wound, and infant. All forms of botulism can be fatal and are considered medical emergencies. Food-borne botulism can be

especially dangerous and widespread. *See also* botulinum toxin.

bouncer *See* security guard.

boundary **1.** The line separating two areas, e.g., nation-states, as defined on paper or marked on the ground. Boundary disputes are often the cause of conflicts, e.g., the boundary disputes between Iraq and Iran at the Shatt waterway. *See also* border; frontier; glocality; Thalweg principle. **2.** Border or limit. *See also* interface.

brainstorming A process used to elicit a large number of ideas from a group of people who are encouraged to use their collective thinking power to generate ideas and unrestrained thoughts in a relatively short period of time.

brainwashing The altering of a person's social and political views by severe physical and psychological conditioning, e.g., the techniques used by religious cults to indoctrinate new converts. *See also* convert; cult.

breakthrough infection Development of a disease despite a person's having responded to a vaccine. *See also* infection; disease.

breathing apparatus support A mobile unit designed and constructed for the purpose of providing specified level of breathing air support capacity and personnel capable of refilling self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) at

remote incident locations. *See also* self-contained breathing apparatus; atmosphere-supplying respirator.

breeder document A document that allows access to other forms of legitimate identification, such as a driver's license, for establishing a false identity. A *consular identification card* (CID card), which some governments such as Mexico issue to their citizens living in a foreign country, such as the United States, is an example of a breeder document. The original purpose of CID cards was to facilitate consular notification to protect certain legal rights of cardholders, regardless of their residency status in a foreign country. *See also* consular identification card; document; identity document.

briefing The act or process of giving in advance specific instructions or information, as in a press briefing. *See also* press briefing.

briefing, critical incident stress de- *See* Critical incident stress debriefing.

briefing, press *See* press briefing.

broadcast **1.** To transmit a radio, television, or Internet program. **2.** To send out or communicate, especially by radio or television, as in broadcast an alert. **3.** To make known over a wide area. *See also* broadcast journalism; Internet; radio.

broadcast journalism Television, radio, or Internet journalism. *See*

also broadcast; Internet; journalism; radio.

broker An individual who acts as an intermediate agent in a transaction or helps to resolve differences, as in a visa broker. *See also* visa broker.

broker, visa *See* visa broker.

Brotherhood *See* Society of Muslim Brothers.

Brothers *See* Society of Muslim Brothers.

buddy system A system for organizing people into groups in such a manner that each member of the group is observed by a least one other member of the group at all times. The purpose of the buddy system is to provide rapid assistance to people in an emergency. *See also* system.

bug **1.** A concealed microphone or listening device or other audio-surveillance device. **2.** To install means for audiosurveillance.

bugged Pertaining to a room or object which contains a concealed listening device. *See also* bug.

building **1.** A usually permanent construction such as a house or high-rise building. *See also* high-rise building. **2.** The act or process of constructing. *See also* architecture.

building, high-rise *See* high-rise building.

built environment **1.** The buildings and lifelines (supply, disposal, communication, and transportation)

of a community. **2.** An area in which buildings or other structures, such as canals or dams, have been constructed. **3.** That part of the environment that is predominantly constructed, as distinguished from the natural environment. *See also* environment; lifelines.

bulk container A cargo container used for transporting large quantities of substances. *See also* cargo; container; containerization.

bureau A government department, agency, or unit. *See also* directorate.

Bureau, Citizen and Immigration Services, U.S. *See* Citizen and Immigration Services Bureau, U.S.

Bureau, Immigration and Customs Enforcement *See* Immigration and Customs Enforcement Bureau, U.S.

Bureau of Consular Affairs The bureau within the U.S. Department of State that administers laws, formulates regulations, and implements policies relating to the broad range of consular services and immigration, including responsibility for issuing passports to U.S. citizens and visas to foreign nationals. In addition, the Consular Affairs Office of Overseas Citizens Services advises and supports U.S. citizens and embassies and consulates around the world in such matters as deaths, arrests, robberies, citizenship and nationality, federal

benefits, notarization of documents, international parental child abduction, and international adoptions. To assist the traveling public, the bureau issues consular information sheets, travel warnings, and public announcements concerning conditions in countries where Americans may be planning to visit or reside. The consular offices overseas, under the guidance of the Bureau's Office of Visa Services and following regulations established by the U.S. Congress in the Immigration and Nationality Act, are responsible for issuing all non-immigrant and immigrant visas. *See also* consular officer; consular information sheet; Department of State.

Bureau, Customs and Border Protection *See* Customs and Border Protection Bureau, U.S.

Bureau of Investigation, Federal *See* Federal Bureau of Investigation.

bureaucracy A distinctive arrangement used by humans to organize their activities. The invention of Western bureaucracy several centuries ago helped solve the problem for leaders of governing human systems that grew larger and more complicated with each passing year. The great virtue and probably defining characteristic of bureaucracy, according to the one of the founders of sociology, German Max Weber (1864–1920), is as “an institutional method for applying gen-

eral rules to specific cases, thereby making the actions of government fair and predictable." The two main problems with bureaucracy are its inefficiency and arbitrariness. *See also* hierarchy; sociology.

bureaucrat A denizen of a bureaucracy; anyone who works for a government agency. *See also* bureaucracy; street-level bureaucrat.

bureaucrat, street level *See* street-level bureaucrat.

Bureau, National Guard *See* National Guard Bureau.

burn **1.** In intelligence work, to deliberately expose the true status of a person under cover. **2.** The legitimate destruction and burning of classified material, usually accomplished by the custodian as prescribed in regulations.

burst, air- *See* airburst.

burst, nuclear air- *See* nuclear airburst.

burst, surface *See* surface burst.

bus A long motor vehicle for carrying passengers, usually along a fixed route. *See also* intermodal.

business continuity plan A plan developed to ensure three business continuity objectives: rapid recovery and timely resumption of critical operations following a wide-scale disruption; rapid recovery and timely resumption of critical operations following the loss or inaccessibility of staff in at least one major operating location, and a high level

of confidence, through ongoing use or robust testing, that critical internal and external continuity arrangements are effective and compatible. One of the lessons learned from the September 11, 2001, attacks on New York City is the need to expand testing of business recovery arrangements, e.g., demonstrate the ability to recover and resume within the business day and aim for a two-hour recovery time following a scenario involving wide-scale disruption. *Synonym:* business recovery plan. *See also* continuity of government; critical financial markets; financial markets; wide-scale disruption.

bypass Transport of an emergency medical services (EMS) patient past a normally-used medical receiving facility to a designated medical facility for the purpose of accessing more readily available or appropriate medical care. *Synonym:* diversion. *See also* diversion; emergency medical services; transport.

Cc

cabinet, biosafety *See* biosafety cabinet.

campaign **1.** A series of military operations undertaken to achieve a large-scale objective during a war, as in military campaign. **2.** A vigorous operation to accomplish a purpose, as in a campaign against terrorism.

capabilities-based planning A type of planning (and a component of the National Preparedness Goal resulting from Homeland Security Presidential Directive-8) for providing, under conditions of uncertainty, capabilities suitable for a wide range of threats and hazards, within an economic framework that necessitates prioritization and choice. Capabilities-based planning addresses uncertainty by analyzing a wide range of possible scenarios to identify required capabilities. Examples of the thirty-six capabilities so far identified are critical infrastructure protection; mass prophylaxis; volunteer management and donations; emergency operations center management; fatality management; citizen preparedness and participa-

tion, and citizen protection, evacuation and/or in-place protection. Not every entity at the federal, state, and local levels is expected to develop and maintain every capability to the same level. Elements of each capability include personnel, planning, organization leadership, equipment and systems, training, and exercises. The list of capabilities is called the "Target Capabilities List." *See also* Homeland Security Presidential Directive-8; National Preparedness Goal; scenario; Target Capabilities List; Universal Task List.

Capabilities List, Adversary *See* design basis threat.

Capabilities List, Target *See* Target Capabilities List.

capabilities, remote sensing space *See* remote sensing space capabilities.

capability **1.** The ability to execute a specified course of action. *See also* ability; competence. **2.** The means to accomplish one or more tasks under specific conditions and to specific performance standards through proper planning, organiza-

tion, equipment, training, exercises, and personnel. *See also* industrial capability.

capability, industrial *See* industrial capability.

capability, military *See* military capability.

capacity **1.** The ability to receive or hold something, as in hospital bed capacity. **2.** In operations management, the quantitative measure of the ability to receive or hold something. **3.** In operations management, the maximum throughput that can be sustained for a given process or activity. *See also* throughput. **4.** The power to learn or retain knowledge, as in mental capacity. **5.** Innate potential for growth, development, or accomplishment, as in the capacity for growth. *See also* ability. **5.** Legal qualification or authority, as the capacity to issue a warrant for arrest. *See also* surge capacity.

capacity, civil transportation *See* civil transportation capacity.

capacity, community-based surge *See* community-based surge capacity.

capacity, facility-based surge *See* facility-based surge capacity.

capacity, hospital surge *See* hospital surge capacity.

capacity, medical transport *See* medical transport capacity.

capacity, public health surge *See* public health surge capacity.

capacity, surge *See* surge capacity.

capital **1.** A town, village, or municipality that is the official seat of government in a political entity, such as a county, state or nation. **2.** A city that is the center of a specific activity or industry, as in the artichoke capital of the world. **3.** Wealth in the form of money or property, used or accumulated in a business by a person, partnership, or corporation. **4.** Human resources considered in terms of their contributions to an economy. *See also* human capital.

capital, human *See* human capital.

car bomb Explosive device used by terrorists and assassins who place it in a car or truck that acts as its own delivery mechanism. Truck bombs can crash through barriers more easily and can hold large amounts of explosives. *Synonyms:* auto bomb; truck bomb; vehicle bomb. *See also* bomb; suicide bomber.

care delivery system, health *See* health care delivery system.

care, emergency support function mass *See* emergency support function mass care.

care facility, health *See* health care facility.

care facility, long-term *See* long-term care facility.

care facility, mass *See* mass care facility.

care, health *See* health care.

care, home health *See* home health care.

care, hospice *See* hospice care.

care, managed *See* managed care.

care, mass *See* mass care.

care, mass-gathering medical
See mass-gathering medical care.

care, nursing *See* nursing care.

care organization, health *See* health care organization.

care organization, long-term
See long-term care facility.

care organization accreditation, health *See* health care organization accreditation.

care professional, health *See* health care professional.

care provider, health *See* health care provider.

cargo The freight carried by a ship, an aircraft, or another vehicle.
See also aircraft; bulk container; container; containerization; ship.

cargo container *See* container.

cargo transportation, intermodal
See intermodal cargo transportation.

carrier **1.** In medicine, a person or animal without apparent disease who harbors a specific infectious agent and is capable of transmitting the agent to others. The carrier state may occur in an individual with an infection that is not apparent throughout its course (known as asymptomatic carrier) or during the incubation period, convalescence,

and post-convalescence of an individual with a clinically recognizable disease. The carrier state may be of short or long duration. *See also* asymptomatic infection; incubation period; symptom. **2.** One that transports or conveys, as a baggage carrier. **3.** One, such as a person, business, or organization, which deals in the transport of passengers or goods, as in an air carrier.

carrier, common *See* mass transit.

case **1.** In epidemiology, a countable instance in the population or study group of a particular disease, health, disorder, or condition under investigation; sometimes an individual with the particular disease. *See also* cluster; epidemic; index case; outbreak. **2.** In law enforcement, an action or a suit or just grounds for an action; the facts or evidence offered in support of a claim, or a set of reasons or supporting facts (an argument). *See also* case file.

case definition A set of criteria for deciding whether a person has a particular disease or health-related condition, by specifying clinical criteria and limitations on time, place, and person. Case definition can be based on clinical, laboratory, or combined clinical and laboratory criteria, or a scoring system with points for each criterion that matches the features of the disease.

The case definition is based on that which is most unusual about the disease cluster under investigation. The choice of a case definition depends on the information at hand. Often, several differing case definitions exist that might be selected in light of what is initially known about a presumed cluster. Case definitions can be narrow or expanded. A narrow case definition focuses on the most unusual or most coherent group of diseases reported to affect the population of concern. An expanded case definition includes a larger number of diseases that were each likely to be related to one another by a common cause. For example, if a public health agency was evaluating a cluster of cases of an infectious disease that resembled measles, personnel might choose either a narrow case definition (such as children with fever, cough, and morbilliform rash) or an expanded case definition (such as all people with fever). Narrow definitions tend to exclude some cases that might be related to the cluster. By contrast, expanded definitions often decrease the possibility of finding an explanation for the cluster. It is more difficult to hypothesize a unique cause for a variety of less-related diseases than for a single disease or a homogeneous group of diseases. Case definitions have two applications: for

epidemiologic surveillance studies relating to prevalence of a disease, and for diagnostic purposes using applicable diagnostic features, causes, and pathophysiology. *See also* case; cluster; epidemiology.

case fatality rate The proportion of cases of a specified condition that is fatal within a specified time. *See also* case; fatality rate.

case file In law enforcement, the collection of documents comprising information concerning a particular investigation. This collection may be kept in case jackets, file folders, ring binders, boxes, file drawers, file cabinets, or rooms. Sub-files are often used within case files to segregate and group interviews, media coverage, laboratory requests and reports, evidence documentation, photographs, videotapes, audiotapes, and other documents. *See also* case.

case-finding In epidemiology, a standard procedure in control of certain contagious diseases, e.g., tuberculosis, plague, smallpox, whereby diligent efforts are made to locate and treat people who have had close or intimate contact with a known case. Also, seeking people who have been exposed to risk of other epidemic conditions or outbreaks, such as food poisoning. *Synonym:* contact tracing. *See also* case; outbreak.

case identifier The alphabetic and/or numeric characters assigned to identify a particular case. *See also* identifier.

case, index *See* index case.

casualty A person declared dead or is missing, ill, or injured. *See also* hostile casualty.

casualty clearing station A collecting point for victims that is located in the immediate vicinity of a disaster site where triage and medical treatment can be provided. *See also* casualty.

casualty collection point A location within a jurisdiction which is used for the assembly, triage (sorting), medical stabilization, and subsequent evacuation of casualties. It may also be used for the receipt of incoming medical resources, e.g., doctors, nurses, and supplies. The preferred site includes or is adjacent to an open area suitable for use of aircraft. *See also* casualty.

casualty, hostile *See* hostile casualty.

casualty incident, mass *See* mass casualty incident.

casualty, mass *See* mass casualty.

catastrophe The rapid reduction of the ability of human systems, subsystems, and components to perform their intended functions, usually resulting in total failure to perform any function. A catastrophe inflicts widespread destruction and

distress in which most or all of community-built structure fails. The bases of most emergency organizations are themselves failing, local officials are unable to undertake their usual work roles, and most, if not all, of the everyday community functions are sharply and simultaneously interrupted. Aid from nearby communities cannot be provided because they are similarly stricken. Catastrophes require different kinds of planning and managing than do major disasters, including more innovative and creative actions and measures. *Compare* disaster; emergency.

catastrophic degradation *See* degradation.

catastrophic incident Any natural, man-made, or complex incident, including terrorism, which results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption, severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions. A catastrophic event could result in sustained national impacts over a prolonged period of time; almost immediately exceeds resources normally available to state, local, tribal, and private-sector authorities in the impacted area; and significantly interrupts governmental operations and emergency services to such an extent that national security could

be threatened. All catastrophic events are incidents of national significance. *See also* catastrophe; incident; incident of national significance.

catastrophic incident annex

The incident annex of an emergency management plan, such as the National Response Plan, which establishes the strategy for implementing and coordinating an accelerated national response to a catastrophic incident. *See also* catastrophe; incident annex.

catastrophism

The doctrine and belief proposed by Georges Cuvier (1769–1832) that major changes in the earth's crust result from geologic catastrophes, such as eruptions of supervolcanoes, rather than by slow evolutionary processes, such as alluvial depositions and small volcanic eruptions. Englishman Charles Darwin and Scottish geologist Charles Lyell belittled Cuvier, contending that real scientists build their theories only on what they observe directly in nature and not on wild imaginings of unobserved forces. Cuvier's study of fossils in rock strata in the environs of Paris led to his discovery that species become extinct. Cuvier noted that the current appearance of the earth belies its violent history. Cuvier discovered the first proofs of earth upheavals in the mountains where ancient strata were tilted up in

oblique layers and overlain with more recent horizontal layers of sand loaded with sea shells, the remains of marine animals. Cuvier concluded: "Everything therefore leads to the belief that, in the same time period as the upheavals which buried the fossil bones, the human species did not exist at all in the countries where the bones are discovered. For there would have been no reason why the humans species would have escaped entirely such universal catastrophes and why their remains are not found nowadays like those of other animals. But I do not wish to conclude from this that human beings did not exist at all before this period. They could have inhabited some regions of small extent from where they repopulated the earth after these terrible events. Perhaps also the places where they remained were entirely destroyed and their bones buried in the bottom of the present seas, with the exception of a small number of individuals who continued the species."

catchment area **1.** The area drained by a river or body of water. *Synonym:* catchment basin. **2.** The surrounding area served by an institution, such as a hospital or school.

categorical grant A grant awarded with limitations (conditions) attached to use of the funds. Both categorical and block grants are conditional, although the categorical

grant generally has a greater number and severity of conditions. *See also* block grant; grant.

categorization, field *See* field categorization.

Category A agents Diseases/agents having the greatest potential to pose a risk to national security because they can be easily disseminated or transmitted person-to-person; cause high mortality and subsequently have a major public health impact; might cause public “panic” (as per Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) and social disruption; and require special action for public health preparedness. The Category A agents are: smallpox, anthrax, plague, botulism, tularemia, and viral hemorrhagic fevers (e.g., Ebola, Marburg, Lassa viruses). *See also* anthrax; botulism; plague; smallpox; tularemia; VHF viruses.

Category B agents Diseases/agents of the second-highest priority, including ones that are moderately easy to disseminate; cause moderate morbidity and low mortality, and require specific enhancement of the diagnostic capacity and disease surveillance by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention. They are: Q fever, brucellosis, glanders, alphaviruses (Venezuelan encephalomyelitis, eastern and western equine encephalomyelitis), ricin toxin from castor beans,

epsilon toxin of *Clostridium perfringens*, and *Staphylococcus* enterotoxin B. Also included in Category B are the following food-borne and water-borne agents: *Salmonella* species, *Shigella dysenteriae*, *Escherichia coli* 0157:H7, *Vibrio cholerae*, and *Cryptosporidium parvum*. *See also* biological warfare agent.

Category C agents Emerging pathogens that could be engineered for mass dissemination in the future because of their production and dissemination, and potential for high morbidity and mortality and major health impact, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). They are: Nipah virus, Hantaviruses, tick-borne hemorrhagic fever viruses, tick-borne encephalitis viruses, yellow fever virus, and multidrug-resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Preparedness for Category C agents requires ongoing research to improve disease detection, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention. Knowing in advance which newly-emergent pathogens terrorists might employ is not possible; therefore, it is imperative to link bioterrorism preparedness efforts with ongoing disease surveillance and outbreak response activities as defined in CDC’s emerging infectious disease strategy.

causal association The presence or absence of a variable (e.g.

smoking) that is responsible for an increase or decrease in another variable (e.g. cancer). A change in exposure leads to a change in the outcome of interest. *See also* association.

cause analysis, root *See* root cause analysis.

causation The act by which an effect is produced. In epidemiology, the doctrine of causation is used to relate certain factors (predisposing, enabling, precipitating, or reinforcing factors) to disease occurrence. The doctrine of causation is also important in the fields of negligence and criminal law. *Synonym:* causality.

cause-of-death For the purpose of national mortality statistics, every death is attributed to one underlying condition, based on information reported on the death certificate and using the international rules for selecting the underlying cause of death from the conditions stated on the death certificate. The underlying cause is defined by the World Health Organization as the disease or injury that initiated the train of events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence, which produced the fatal injury. Generally more medical information is reported on death certificates than is directly reflected in the underlying cause of death.

Cause of death is coded according to the appropriate revision of the International Classification of Diseases.

cause, root *See* root cause.

CBP *See* Customs and Border Protection.

CB radio *See* Citizens band radio.

CBU *See* cluster bomb.

CDC *See* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

cell **1.** A small group of individuals who work together for clandestine or subversive purposes. *See also* terrorist cell. **2.** The smallest structural unit of an organism that is capable of independent functioning, consisting of one or more nuclei, cytoplasm, and various organelles, all surrounded by a semipermeable cell membrane.

cell, terrorist *See* terrorist cell.

Center, Air Operations *See* Cheyenne Mountain.

Center bombing, World Trade *See* World Trade Center bombing; September 11, 2001.

Center, Combined Intelligence Watch *See* Cheyenne Mountain.

center, command *See* command center.

center, communications *See* communications center.

center, disaster application *See* disaster application center.

center, disaster recovery *See* disaster recovery center.

- center, emergency operations** *See* emergency operations center.
- Center, Federal Law Enforcement Training** *See* Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.
- Center for Infectious Diseases, National** *See* National Center for Infectious Diseases.
- Center for Telecommunications, National Coordinating** *See* National Coordinating Center for Telecommunications.
- center, fusion** *See* fusion center.
- Center, Global Patient Movement Requirements** *See* Global Patient Movement Requirements Center.
- Center, Homeland Security Operations** *See* Homeland Security Operations Center.
- center, intelligence fusion** *See* intelligence fusion center.
- Center, Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment** *See* Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center.
- center, joint information** *See* joint information center.
- center, joint operations** *See* joint operations center.
- Center, Missile Warning** *See* Cheyenne Mountain.
- center, mobilization** *See* mobilization center.
- center, multi-agency command** *See* multi-agency command center.
- Center, National Counterterrorism** *See* National Counterterrorism Center.
- Center, National Infrastructure Coordinating** *See* National Infrastructure Coordinating Center.
- Center, National Infrastructure Protection** *See* National Infrastructure Protection Center.
- Center, National Interagency Fire** *See* National Interagency Fire Center.
- Center, National Military Command** *See* National Military Command.
- Center, National Response** *See* National Response Center.
- Center, National Response Coordination** *See* National Response Coordination Center.
- Center, NORAD Command** *See* Cheyenne Mountain.
- Center, Plum Island Animal Disease** *See* Plum Island Animal Disease Center.
- center, portable emergency isolation treatment** *See* portable emergency isolation treatment center.
- center, regional hospital communications** *See* regional hospital communications center.
- center, regional hospital coordination** *See* regional hospital coordination center.
- center, regional operations** *See* regional operations center.
- center, regional response coordination** *See* regional response coordination center.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

An agency within the Department of Health and Human Services whose "centers" respond individually in their areas of expertise and combine their resources and expertise on health issues and threats. CDC is comprised of the *National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities*, which provides national leadership for preventing birth defects and developmental disabilities and for improving the health and wellness of people with disabilities; the *National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion*, which prevents premature death and disability from chronic diseases and promotes healthy personal behaviors; the *National Center for Environmental Health*, which provides national leadership in preventing and controlling disease and death resulting from the interactions between people and their environment; the *National Center for Health Statistics*, which provides statistical information that will guide actions and policies to improve the health of the American people; the *National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention*, which provides national leadership in preventing and controlling human immunodeficiency virus infection, sexually transmitted diseases, and tuberculosis; the

National Center for Infectious Diseases, which prevents illness, disability, and death caused by infectious diseases in the United States and around the world; the *National Center for Injury Prevention and Control*, which prevents death and disability from nonoccupational injuries, including those that are unintentional and those that result from violence; the *National Immunization Program*, which prevents disease, disability, and death from vaccine-preventable diseases in children and adults; the *National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)*, which ensures safety and health for all people in the workplace through research and prevention; the *Epidemiology Program Office*, which strengthens the public health system by coordinating public health surveillance, providing support in scientific communications, statistics, and epidemiology, and training in surveillance, epidemiology, and prevention effectiveness; the *Public Health Practice Program Office*, which strengthens community practice of public health by creating an effective workforce, building information networks, conducting practice research, and ensuring laboratory quality, and the *Office of the Director*, which manages and directs the activities of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, provides

overall direction to, and coordination of, the scientific/medical programs of CDC, and provides leadership, coordination, and assessment of administrative management activities. The CDC performs many of the administrative functions for the *Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)*, a sister agency of CDC, and one of eight federal public health agencies within the Department of Health and Human Services. The director of CDC also serves as the administrator of ATSDR. *See also* Epidemic Intelligence Service.

Center, Space Control *See* Cheyenne Mountain.

Center, Terrorist Screening *See* Terrorist Screening Center.

center, trauma *See* trauma center.

center, volunteer and donations coordination *See* volunteer and donations coordination center.

Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) The federal agency created by the National Security Act in 1947 to coordinate the various intelligence activities of the United States. The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 amended the National Security Act to provide for a director of national intelligence who would assume some of the roles formerly fulfilled by the directive of central intelligence, with a separate

director of the Central Intelligence Agency. *See also* Intelligence Community.

CERT *See* Community Emergency Response Team (CERT).

certainty **1.** Being without a doubt. **2.** A clearly established fact. *See also* hazard certainty.

certainty, hazard *See* hazard certainty.

certification **1.** The act of confirming formally as true, accurate, or genuine. **2.** The process by which a certifying body evaluates and recognizes an individual, organization, or program as complying with existing standards. Certified entities are then often eligible to receive payment from, or to contract with, a specific program or source. Certification programs do not exclude the uncertified from practice as do licensure programs, but lack of certification may preclude them from receiving specific types of payment. For example, health providers not certified by the Medicare program may not receive Medicare payments. *See also* accreditation; credential; licensure; standard.

certified nursing assistant (CNA) A health professional certified to provide personal care to residents or patients under the supervision of a registered nurse or a licensed practical nurse. *See also* licensed practical nurse; nurse; registered nurse.

- certify** To attest to the truth or accuracy of something; to guarantee that a standard of quantity or quality has been met; to make a legal determination. *See also* certification.
- chain of command** A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.
- chain reaction** A process that initiates its own repetition. In a fission chain reaction, a fissile nucleus absorbs a neutron and fissions (splits) spontaneously, releasing additional neutrons. These, in turn, can be absorbed by other fissile nuclei, releasing still more neutrons. A fission chain reaction is self-sustaining when the number of neutrons released in a given time equals or exceeds the number of neutrons lost by absorption in non-fissile material or by escape from the system. *See also* fission bomb; reaction.
- chain reaction, polymerase** *See* polymerase chain reaction.
- chamber, ion** *See* ion chamber.
- change analysis** A study of the differences between the expected and actual performance of a process. Change analysis involves determining the root cause of an event by examining the effects of change and identifying causes. *See also* analysis.
- chaplain (as a public safety officer)** An individual serving as an officially recognized or designated member of a legally organized volunteer fire department or legally organized fire or police department who responds to a fire, rescue, or police emergency. *See also* public safety officer.
- characterization, risk** *See* risk characterization.
- characterization, waste** *See* waste characterization.
- charcoal, activated** *See* activated charcoal.
- chart, flow** *See* flow chart.
- chatter** The incessant talk via e-mail and cell phone calls between people involved in terrorism and espionage as monitored by a government agency; e.g., chattering is more difficult monitoring terrorist chatter is far more difficult today.
- check in** **1.** Announcing one's arrival, as to a disaster response scene. **2.** In the National Incident Management System, the process by which resources first report to an incident. Check-in locations include the incident command post, resources unit, incident base, camps, staging areas, or directly on the site. *See also* National Incident Management System; staging area.
- checklist** A list of actions taken by an element of the emergency organization in response to a particular event or situation.
- chemical** A substance produced by or used in a reaction involving changes in atoms or molecules. *See also* reaction.

chemical agent 1. A chemical substance that is intended for use in military and terrorist operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate people through its physiological effects. Excluded from consideration are riot control agents, and smoke and flame materials. The agent may appear as a vapor, aerosol, or liquid; it can be either a casualty/toxic agent or an incapacitating agent. *See also* agent; chemical agent cumulative action; riot control agent. 2. A substance, such as ethanol, which inhibits the growth of microorganisms such as bacteria and viruses. *See also* antiseptic.

chemical agent cumulative action The building up, within the human body, of small ineffective doses of certain chemical agents, such as soman, sarin, tabun, and VX, to a point where eventual effect is similar to one large dose. *See also* chemical agent; sarin; soman; tabun; VX.

chemical agent, toxic *See* toxic chemical agent.

chemical ammunition A type of ammunition containing toxic chemical agents, such as chemicals specifically designed for lethal effects (e.g., nerve agents, cyanide) or incapacitating effects (e.g., riot control agents). *See also* ammunition; chemical agent; riot control agent.

chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-yield explosives incident An emergency resulting from the deliberate or unintentional release of nuclear, biological, radiological, or toxic or poisonous chemical materials, or the detonation of a high-yield explosive. *Synonym:* CBRNE incidents.

chemical, biological, and radiological operation A collective term used only when referring to a combined chemical, biological, and radiological operation.

chemical-capable nation, nuclear, biological, and *See* nuclear, biological, and chemical-capable nation.

chemical contamination survivability, nuclear, biological, and *See* nuclear, biological, and chemical contamination survivability.

chemical decontamination, nuclear, biological, and *See* nuclear, biological, and chemical decontamination.

chemical defense The methods, plans, and procedures involved in establishing and executing defensive measures against an attack in which chemical agents are deployed. *See also* chemical agents.

chemical dose The amount of chemical agent that is taken or absorbed by the body. *See also* dose.

chemical environment Conditions found in an area resulting from

direct or persisting effects of chemical weapons. *See also* chemical weapon; environment.

chemical facility All buildings, structures, and other stationary items that are located on a single site or a contiguous or adjacent site and which are owned or operated by the same person and which actually manufacture, produce, use, transfer, store, supply, or distribute any hazardous materials. The term includes railroad yards and truck terminals, but does not include individual trucks, rolling stock, water vessel, airplanes, or other transportation vehicles. *See also* chemical, hazardous materials.

chemical fume hood *See* fume hood.

chemical hardness, nuclear, biological, and *See* nuclear, biological, and chemical hardness.

chemical monitoring The continued or periodic process of determining whether or not a chemical agent is present.

chemical operations Employment of chemical agents to kill, injure, or incapacitate people or animals for a significant period of time and deny or hinder the use of areas, facilities, or material; or defense against such employment. *See also* chemical; operations.

chemical plume A visible or measurable discharge of a chemical contaminant usually produced dur-

ing the release of a chemical agent or a toxic industrial chemical. The area of a chemical plume delineates the area of contamination. *See also* chemical; plume.

chemical protective clothing Items such as clothing, hood, boots, and gloves (fully-encapsulating suit) made from chemical-resistant materials that are designed and configured to protect the wearer from hazardous materials. *See also* biohazard suit; firefighter protective clothing; hazmat suit; personal protective equipment.

chemical reaction A process by which one or more substances may be transformed into one or more new substances. Energy is released or is absorbed, but no loss in total molecular weight occurs. *See also* atom; chain reaction; explosive; nuclear reaction.

chemical survey The directed effort to determine the nature and degree of chemical hazard in an area and to delineate the perimeter of the hazard area. *See also* chemical; survey.

chemical, toxic industrial *See* toxic industrial chemical.

chemical warfare (CW) All aspects of military and terrorist operations involving the employment of lethal and incapacitating ammunitions and agents and the warning and protective measures associated with offensive operations.

Since riot control agents and herbicides are not considered to be chemical warfare agents, they are categorized separately or under the broader term *chemical*, which is used to include all types of chemical ammunitions and agents collectively. The term *chemical warfare weapons* is used when it is desired to reflect both lethal and incapacitating ammunitions and agents of either chemical or biological origin. Chemical weapons may be grouped in seven main categories by their toxic properties: nerve agents (lethal); pulmonary toxics (lethal); cyanide (lethal); tissue damaging vesicants (mustards, Lewisites, halogenated oximes); psychomimetics; riot control agents (incapacitating), and defoliants. *See also* chemical agent; chemical weapon; lethal; riot control agent.

chemical warfare agent *See* chemical agent.

chemical weapon A toxic chemical and its precursors or a munitions or device that is specifically designed to cause death or other harm through toxic properties of the chemicals. The definition of chemical weapon also includes any equipment specifically designed for use directly in connection with the employment of munitions or devices. *See also* nerve agent; weapon; weapons of mass destruction.

chemistry and toxicology *See* laboratory medicine.

chemoprophylaxis The administration of an antibiotic agent to prevent an infection, or to prevent an incubating infection from progressing to disease, or to eliminate a carrier state to prevent transmission and disease in others. Chemoprophylaxis is currently available for anthrax, plague, Q fever, and tularemia. *See also* carrier; prophylaxis.

CHEMPACK program, forward

A voluntary program and component of the federal Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) program conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for the benefit of the U.S. civilian population. The CHEMPACK program's mission is to provide state and local governments with a sustainable nerve agent antidote cache that increases their capability to respond quickly to a nerve agent event such as a terrorist attack. To accomplish this mission, CDC has implemented the "forward" placement of nerve agent antidotes to CHEMPACK geographic regions in the United States and its associated territories. *See also* mission; Strategic National Stockpile.

Cheyenne Mountain A complex outside Colorado Springs, Colo., 2,000 feet underground, which is the main correlation center of the Integrated Tactical Warning and

Attack Assessment system, and the command, control, communication, and intelligence center for coordinating and controlling North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) and U. S. Space Command missions. The facility houses operations centers which are equipped with processors, displays, and communications link the centers to forward sensors. The centers, which conduct missile, atmospheric, and space warning activities, include: 1. The *Air Operations Center* (also known as the Air Defense Operations Center), which maintains constant surveillance of North American airspace to prevent overflight by hostile aircraft. It tracks over 2.5 million aircraft annually; collects and consolidates surveillance information on suspected drug-carrying aircraft entering or operating within North America, and provides this information to counternarcotic agencies. 2. The *Missile Warning Center*, which detects launches globally and determines whether they are a threat to North America. 3. The *Space Control Center* (also known as the *Space Defense Operations Center*), which detects, identifies and tracks all man-made objects in space. It currently tracks over 8,000 objects, including payloads, rocket bodies and debris. Knowing where these objects are contributes to several

mission areas, including collision avoidance for the space shuttle crew. 4. The NORAD/USSPACECOM Combined Command Center (also known as the *NORAD Command Center*), which serves as the hub for all activity within the work centers. The Command Director, a one-star general officer or colonel, is always on duty in the command center, which provides coordination and direction to the mission work centers, and forwards critical information from the other centers to the U.S. President and Prime Minister of Canada. The center provides warning and assessment of attack on North America or its allies to the National Command Authorities, the U.S. Strategic Command, and other users. 5. The *Combined Intelligence Watch Center* (also known as the *Combined Intelligence Center*), which serves as the indications and warning center for worldwide threats from space, missile, and strategic air activity, as well as geopolitical unrest that could affect North America and U.S. forces and interests abroad. The center's personnel gather intelligence information to assist all the Cheyenne Mountain work centers in correlating and analyzing events to support NORAD and U.S. Space Command decision makers. 6. The *National Warning Facility*, which is the U.S. civil defense warning center

located in the Aerospace Defense Command Post to provide the Federal Emergency Management Agency with access to warning information at the same time it is available to NORAD. In case of attack, the center would sound the alarm over the civilian alerting circuits of the National Warning System. *See also* military mission; mission.

chief **1.** The person who is highest in rank or authority. **2.** In the incident command system, the title for individuals responsible for management of functional sections: operations, planning, logistics, finance/administration, and intelligence (if established as a separate section). *See also* incident command system.

chief, commander in *See* commander in chief.

Chiefs of Staff, Joint *See* Joint Chiefs of Staff.

children Young people.

children, emergency medical services for *See* emergency medical services for children.

choking agents Substances that cause physical injury to the lungs through inhalation. In extreme cases, membranes swell and lungs become filled with liquid. Death results from lack of oxygen; hence, the victim is "choked." *See also* chemical warfare; phosgene.

cholera A diarrheal disease caused by *Vibrio cholera*, an infectious bacterium. Humans acquire the disease by consuming water or food contaminated with the organism. *See also* biohazard risk group 2; Category B agents.

chronic Lasting a long time. The U.S. National Center for Health Statistics defines a "chronic" condition as one of three months' duration or longer. *Compare* acute. *See also* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

chronic exposure Exposure to something over a prolonged time, often with low intensity, as in people's chronic exposure to radioactive cesium-137 salts in Goiania, Brazil, in 1987. *Compare* acute exposure. *See also* radioactivity; Radiogardase®

chronic health effect A health effect resulting from long-term exposure to a substance, such as a toxicological or radiological hazardous materials. *Compare* acute health effect. *See also* adverse health effect; health effect; exposure.

chronic radiation dose A dose of ionizing radiation received either continuously or intermittently over a prolonged period of time. A chronic radiation dose may be high enough to cause radiation sickness and death, but if it is received at a low dose rate, a significant portion of the acute cellular damage will be repaired. *See also* ionizing radiation.

cipher **1.** Any cryptographic system in which arbitrary symbols or groups of symbols, represent units of plain text of regular length, usually single letters, or in which units of plain text are rearranged, or both, in accordance with certain predetermined rules. **2.** The key to such a system. **3.** A message written or transmitted in such a system. *See also* decipher; communications security; encipher; encode.

cipher, de- *See* decipher.

cipher, en- *See* encipher.

cipher lock An electronic security apparatus that releases an electric door latch when buttons are pressed in a correct sequence. *See also* cipher.

Cipro® The trademark used for the drug ciprofloxacin, an antibiotic useful for treatment of a broad range of infectious diseases caused by bacteria, including anthrax. *See also* anthrax; ciprofloxacin.

ciprofloxacin The generic name for Cipro®, an antibiotic useful in treating bacterial infections. It is the recommended antibiotic for treating anthrax infections, as well as prophylaxis in a biological warfare setting. *See also* anthrax; biological warfare; Cipro®

citizen **1.** A person owing loyalty to and entitled by birth or naturalization to the protection of a state or nation, e.g., U.S. citizen. *See also* naturalization. **2.** A resident of a

city or town, especially one entitled to vote. **3.** A civilian. *See also* civilian.

citizen access The act of requesting emergency assistance for a specific event, as in calling 9-1-1.

Citizen and Immigration Services Bureau, U.S. (CIS) The unit of the Department of Homeland Security responsible for the administration of immigration and naturalization adjudication functions and establishing immigration services policies and priorities. These functions include adjudication of immigrant visa petitions; adjudication of naturalization petitions; adjudication of asylum and refugee applications; adjudications performed at the service centers, and all other adjudications performed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which was the former entity that became the CIS on March 1, 2003. Fifteen thousand federal employees and contractors working in approximately 250 headquarters and field offices around the world comprise the USCIS. *See also* asylum; banishment; Department of Homeland Security; naturalization; refugee.

citizen coproduction of a government service The paradigm of citizens and their associations contributing important inputs to a government service, therefore becoming coproducers of

that government service. The citizen coproduction paradigm differs from the more common paradigm that views government as a producer of services to citizens who passively consume those services.

Citizen Corps A voluntary corps, coordinated nationally by the Department of Homeland Security, for citizens and communities to engage in preparing the homeland for emergencies and threats. There are fifty-five state and territory Citizen Corps councils and about 1,825 county, local, and tribal councils. Citizen Corps partner programs include the Community Emergency Response Team Program, Fire Corps, Medical Reserve Corps, Neighborhood Watch, Volunteers in Police Service, and the American Radio Relay League. The Citizen Corps serves about 200,000,000 people. *See also* Amateur Radio Emergency Service; citizen; Community Emergency Response Team.

Citizens' band radio (CB) A system of short distance radio communication between individuals on a selection of forty channels within the single 27 MHz (11 meter) band. The CB radio service is not the same as amateur radio (ham radio). CB does not require a license and, unlike amateur radio, CB may be used for commercial

communication. *See also* amateur radio; radio.

citizenship The status of a citizen with its attendant duties, rights, and privileges. *See also* citizen; U.S. citizenship.

citizenship, U.S. *See* U.S. citizenship.

city A municipal corporation chartered by its state. *Synonym:* municipality.

city council The governing body of a city. It is the most common style of legislative government in a city, and consists of a number of elected officials (aldermen, council members), depending on the size of the city. The role of the mayor in the council varies depending on whether the city employs the council-manager government or mayor-council government model, and by the nature of the statutory authority given to it by state law, city charter, or municipal ordinance. *See also* alderman; city council-manager government; city mayor-council government; mayor; ordinance.

city council-manager government One of two main variations of representative municipal government (the other is mayor-council government) in which an elected city council is responsible for making policy, passing ordinances, voting appropriations, and having overall supervisory authority in the city government. The mayor

performs strictly ceremonial duties or acts as a member and presiding officer of the council. In this model, the city council hires a city manager who is responsible for supervising government operations and implementing the policies adopted by the council. *Compare* city mayor-council government. *See also* city council; city manager.

city (municipal) government

Local government whose administrative divisions are departments, depending on the size of the city, such as police, fire, public works, parks and recreation, accounting and finance, risk management, transportation, urban planning, and zoning. *See also* municipality.

city manager An individual, appointed by a city council to manage the municipality, who is responsible for serving the council, usually with a contract that specifies duties and responsibilities. Typical roles and responsibilities of a city manager include: supervising day-to-day operations of all city departments; supervising the department heads; preparing a draft city budget each year with options the council votes on; researching and making recommendations about topics of interest to the council; meeting with citizens and citizen groups to understand their needs better; providing executive leadership that encourages good performance by city

workers, and operating the city with a professional understanding of how all city functions operate together to their best effect. Typically, city managers have hire-fire authority over all city employees, though these decisions may be required to be approved by the council, and must comply with locally applicable civil service laws. This authority includes executive searches for heads of departments, e.g., police chief, fire chief.

city mayor The head of government of a city or municipal corporation. *See also* mayor.

city mayor-council government

One of two variations of representative municipal government (the other is city council-manager government) in which the mayor is "weak," meaning that the council possesses both legislative and executive authority, must approve of mayoral nominations, and has control over the municipal budget; or "strong," meaning that the mayor is given almost total administrative authority, including the power to appoint and dismiss department heads without council approval. Likewise, the mayor prepares and administers the budget, although that budget often must be approved by the city council. In some strong-mayor governments, the mayor will appoint a chief administrative officer who will supervise department

heads, prepare the budget, and coordinate departments. *Compare* city council-manager government.

city police Municipal police department responsible for law enforcement, order maintenance, and investigation within the municipality, e.g., New York City Police Department (the largest police department in the U.S.). *See also* city; police.

civil **1.** Relating to citizens. **2.** Relating to citizens and their interrelations with one another or with the state, as in civil authorities. *See also* civil authorities. **3.** Civilized. **4.** In law, relating to the rights of private individuals and legal proceedings concerning these rights as distinguished from criminal, military, or international regulations or proceedings.

civil authorities The elected and appointed officers and employees who constitute the government of the United States, of the fifty states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, U.S. possessions and territories, and political subdivisions thereof. *See also* defense coordinating officer; designated planning agent; immediate response; lawful authorities.

civil authorities, defense support of *See* defense support of civil authorities.

civil authorities, military assistance to *See* military assistance to civil authorities.

civil authorities, military support to *See* military support to civil authorities.

civil defense All those activities and measures designed or undertaken to: 1. Minimize the effects upon the civilian population caused or which would be caused by an enemy attack on the United States; 2. Deal with the immediate emergency conditions that would be created by any such attack, and 3. Facilitate emergency repairs to, or the emergency restoration of, vital utilities and facilities destroyed or damaged by any such attack. *See also* Defense Production Act of 1950.

civil defense emergency A domestic emergency disaster situation resulting from devastation created by an enemy attack and requiring emergency operations during and following that attack. It may be proclaimed by appropriate authority in anticipation of an attack. *See also* domestic emergencies.

civil defense intelligence The product resulting from the collection and evaluation of information concerning all aspects of protecting potential or actual targets of any enemy attack in the United States and its territories. These include, in the pre-attack phase, the emergency

measures taken and estimates of civil population preparedness and, in the event of an actual attack, a description of conditions in the affected area with emphasis on the extent of damage, fallout levels, and casualty and resource estimates. The product is required by civil and military authorities for use in the formulation of decisions, the conduct of operations, and the continuation of the planning processes. *See also* civil defense; intelligence.

civil disorder An incident intended to disrupt community affairs, which requires police intervention to maintain public safety, including riots, mass demonstrations, and terrorist attacks. *See also* demonstration.

civil disturbance **1.** Riots, acts of violence, insurrections, unlawful obstructions or assemblages, or other disorders prejudicial to public law and order. The term civil disturbance includes all domestic conditions requiring or likely to require the use of federal armed forces. *See also* armed forces. **2.** Group acts of violence and disorder prejudicial to public law and order. *See also* domestic emergencies; military assistance for civil disturbances; National Guard.

civil disturbance readiness conditions Required conditions of preparedness to be attained by military forces in preparation for

deployment to an objective area in response to an actual or threatened civil disturbance. *See also* civil disturbance; National Guard; readiness.

civilian A person following the pursuits of civil life, specifically one who is not an active member of the military or police. *See also* citizen.

civilian control The subordination of a nation's military to its civil authorities. The U.S. Constitution, by making the President the Commander in Chief of the U.S. Army and the U.S. Navy, mandates civilian control in the United States. Even though some generals have become U.S. President, they were elected as civilians. *See also* civil authorities; civilian; control.

civilian institutionalized population The civilian population residing in institutions including correctional institutions, detention homes, and training schools for juvenile delinquents; homes for the aged and dependent (for example, nursing homes and convalescent homes); homes for dependent and neglected children; homes and schools for the mentally or physically handicapped; homes for unwed mothers; psychiatric, tuberculosis, and chronic disease hospitals and residential treatment centers. *See also* civilian; long-term care facilities; nursing home; population.

civilian law enforcement agencies, military support *See* military support to civilian law enforcement agencies.

civilian population The resident population excluding members of the U.S. Armed Forces. However, families of members of the Armed Forces are included. *See also* Armed Forces of the United States; civilian; population.

civil nuclear power A nation with the potential to employ nuclear technology for development of nuclear weapons but has deliberately decided against doing so. *See also* nuclear power.

civil service A collective term for all nonmilitary employees of a government, including law enforcement officers and firefighters. Inclusion of law enforcement officers and firefighters in civil service may confuse citizens of other countries where there is less distinction between the police and the military.

civil support U.S. Department of Defense support to U.S. civil authorities for domestic emergencies, and for designated law enforcement and other activities. The Department of Defense provides defense support of civil authorities when directed to do so by the President or the Secretary of Defense. Also known as “defense support of civil authorities.” *See also* civil authorities; Department of

Defense, U.S.; defense planning agent.

Civil Support, Joint Task Force-
See Joint Task Force-Civil Support.

Civil Support, Strategy for Homeland Defense *See* Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support.

civil transportation capacity The total quantity of privately-owned transportation services, equipment, facilities, and systems from all transportation modes nationally or in a prescribed area or region. *See also* capacity; medical transport capacity.

clandestine Done in secret. *See also* clandestine operation.

clandestine operation An operation sponsored or conducted by governmental departments or agencies in such a way as to assure secrecy or concealment. A clandestine operation differs from a covert operation in that emphasis is placed on concealment of the operation rather than on concealment of identity of sponsor. In special operations, an activity may be both covert and clandestine, and may focus equally on operational considerations and intelligence-related activities. *See also* concealment; covert operations; operation.

classification **1.** A way or condition of being arranged. **2.** A subdivision of a larger group. *See also*

damage classification; biological warfare agent classification; security classification.

classification, damage *See* damage classification.

classification, de- *See* declassification.

classifications, biological warfare agent *See* biological warfare agent classifications.

classification, security *See* security classification.

classified **1.** Arranged in classes or categories. **2.** Available to authorized people only, as in classified information or documents. *See also* classified document; classified information.

classified document A written or printed paper that bears information that requires authorization for disclosure. *See also* classified; classified information; document.

classified information Official information that has been determined to require, in the interests of national security, protection against unauthorized disclosure and which has been so designated. The desired degree of secrecy about such information is known as its *sensitivity*. Sensitivity is based upon a calculation as to the damage to national security. The United States has three levels of classification: confidential, secret, and top secret. Each level of classification indicates an increasing degree of sensitivity. The

top-secret level is the highest, and confidential is the lowest level. If one holds a "top-secret" clearance, one is allowed to handle information up to the level of "top-secret" (thus, secret, and confidential information). If one holds a "secret" clearance, one may not then handle "top-secret" information, but may handle confidential classified information. *See also* access; declassification; design basis threat; unauthorized.

classified matter Official information or matter in any form or of any nature which requires protection in the interests of national security. *See also* compromised; matter.

classify **1.** To make secret and to determine that official information requires, in the interests of national security, a certain level or protection against unauthorized disclosure. *See also* unauthorized. **2.** To arrange or organize according to class or category. *Compare:* declassify.

classify, de- *See* declassify.

Clean Air Act Legislation relating to reduction of smog and atmospheric pollution in general, which authorizes the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to temporarily permit a refiner, importer, or blender to distribute nonconforming gasoline in appropriate, extreme or unusual circumstances (e.g., an Act of God) that could not have been avoided. EPA

may seek the U.S. Department of Energy's advice on fuel supply situations when deciding whether to grant a request to distribute non-conforming gasoline. *See also* air; atmosphere; Environmental Protection Agency; federal act.

cleaning The removal of visible soil and organic contamination from a device or surface, using either the physical action of scrubbing with a surfactant or detergent and water, or an energy-based process (e.g., ultrasonic cleaners) with appropriate chemical agents.

cleansing Removing all foreign material (e.g., dirt, body fluids, lubricants) from objects by using water and detergents or soaps and washing or scrubbing the object. Cleaning must be done before any disinfection or sterilization process so the foreign material will not keep the process from working. *See also* disinfection; sterilization.

clean-up kit, biohazard spill *See* biohazard spill clean-up kit.

clean-up operation An operation where hazardous substances are removed, contained, incinerated, neutralized, stabilized, cleaned up, or in any other manner processed or handled with the ultimate goal of making the site safer for people or the environment. *See also* operation.

clearance **1.** Permission for an aircraft, ship, or other vehicle to proceed, as after an inspection of

equipment or cargo or during certain traffic conditions. **2.** Official certification of blamelessness, trustworthiness, or suitability. *See also* security clearance.

clearance, security *See* security clearance.

clearing station, casualty *See* casualty clearing station.

clinic A medical treatment facility staffed and equipped to provide outpatient medical service for non-hospital type patients. *Synonyms:* medical clinic; public health clinic.

clinical Relating to direct observation of a patient.

clinical epidemiologist A specialist in clinical epidemiology. *See also* clinical epidemiology.

clinical epidemiology **1.** Epidemiological study conducted in a clinical setting, usually by clinicians, with patients as the subjects of a study. **2.** The application of epidemiological principles and methods to problems encountered in clinical medicine. Clinical epidemiology uses the information from classical epidemiology to aid decision-making about identified cases of disease. *See also* epidemiology.

clinician A health professional who cares for patients as opposed to performing research.

close call An event or situation that could have resulted in an accident, injury, or illness to someone or something, but did not, either by

chance or through timely intervention.

clothing, chemical protective

See chemical protective clothing.

clothing firefighter, protective

See firefighter protective clothing.

cloud, nuclear *See* nuclear cloud.

cluster **1.** A group of the same or similar elements gathered or occurring closely together, as in cluster bomb or cluster headache. **2.** In epidemiology, an aggregation of illness cases in a given area over a particular period without regard to whether the number of cases is more than expected. *See also* case; epidemic; outbreak.

cluster bomb A single bomb that ejects multiple small bomblets. *Synonym:* cluster bomblet unit or CBU. *See also* bomb.

cluster bomblet unit (CBU) *See* cluster bomb.

clustering In epidemiology, a closely grouped series of events or cases of a disease or other health-related phenomena with well-defined distribution patterns in relation to time or place or both. The term is normally used to describe aggregation of relatively uncommon events or diseases, e.g., plague, smallpox. *See also* cluster.

coalition An ad hoc agreement between two or more groups for a common action, e.g., as a coalition of nations. *See also* alliance.

coalition action Multinational action outside the bounds of established alliances, usually for single occasions or longer cooperation in a narrow sector of common interest. *See also* coalition.

coalition force A force composed of military elements of nations that have formed a temporary alliance for some specific purpose. *See also* alliance; coalition.

coastal zone Defined by the National Contingency Plan (NCP) as: all U.S. waters subject to tide; U.S. waters of the Great Lakes, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers; waters of the contiguous zone; other water of the high seas subject to the NCP, and the land surface or land substrata, ground waters, and ambient air proximal to those waters. The term delineates an area of federal responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by the Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Coast Guard agreements. *See also* ambient air; Environmental Protection Agency; National Response Plan; U.S. Coast Guard.

Coast Guard, U.S. *See* U.S. Coast Guard.

cobalt A gray, hard, magnetic, and somewhat malleable metal whose radioisotope, cobalt-60, is used in radiography and medical applications. Cobalt-60 emits beta particles and gamma rays during

radioactive decay. *See also* gamma radiation; radioactive decay; radiography.

code In communications, a rule for converting a piece of into another form or representation, not necessarily of the same sort. *See also* decode; encode.

code, de- *See* decode.

code, en- *See* encode.

code word A word that has been assigned a classification and a classified meaning to safeguard intentions and information regarding a classified plan or operation.

cold war A war by other than military means (a “hot war”) that emphasizes ideological conflict, brinkmanship, and consistently high international tension to achieve national objectives, e.g., the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union following World War II.

coliform bacteria, fecal *See* fecal coliform bacteria.

collection **1.** A group of things intended to be seen, studied, or kept together. **2.** An accumulation, as data collection. *See also* data collection.

collection, counterintelligence *See* counterintelligence collection.

collection, data *See* data collection.

collection point, casualty *See* casualty collection point.

colonialism **1.** The holding and ownership of territory at a distance from the owner state. **2.** The deliberate exploitation of another country and its inhabitants.

color-coded threat level system *See* Homeland Security Advisory System.

combat Fighting, especially armed fighting. *See also* arms.

combat support agencies Direct support to the combatant commands performing homeland security during wartime or emergency situations. They include (within the Department of Defense) the following: Defense Contract Management Agency, Defense Information Systems Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, Defense Logistics Agency, Defense Threat Reduction Agency, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, and the National Security Agency. *See also* Department of Defense, U.S.; National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency. *See also* combat.

combating terrorism Actions, including antiterrorism (defensive measures taken to reduce vulnerability to terrorist acts) and counterterrorism (offensive measures taken to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism), taken to oppose terrorism throughout the entire threat spectrum. *See also* antiterrorism; counterterrorism; terrorism.

Combating Terrorism, National Strategy for *See* National Strategy for Combating Terrorism.

Combined Intelligence Center *See* Cheyenne Mountain.

Combined Intelligence Watch Center *See* Cheyenne Mountain.

command **1.** The act of directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority. **2.** The authority given an officer in the armed forces for the direction of a significant element of a military force. *See also* armed forces. **3.** An order given by a commander; that is, the will of the commander expressed for the purpose of bringing about a particular action. **4.** A unit or units, an organization, or an area under the command of one individual, e.g., North American Aerospace Defense Command, U.S. Central Command, U.S. European Command, U.S. Joint Forces Command, U.S. Pacific Command, U.S. Special Operations Command, U.S. Southern Command, U.S. Strategic Command, and U.S. Transportation Command. *See also* armed forces; authority; command and control; incident command system.

command and control In the military, the exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned forces in the accomplishment of the

mission. Command and control functions are performed through an arrangement of personnel, equipment, communication, facilities, and procedures employed by a commander in planning, coordinating, and controlling forces and operations in accomplishment of the mission. *See also* authority; command; control; mission.

command and control model

The managerial approach for thinking and acting that has a military focus, i.e., that strong leadership overcomes disruption. Historically, U.S. disaster planning developed in response to the threat of enemy attack; thus, planning had a military focus and those with a military background were given its responsibility. The military model's application to the civilian context, with its traditional preferences for private sector autonomy, decentralization of political decision-making, and local control, is undergoing reexamination. *See also* approach; authority; command; control; incident command system; model; span of control.

command, area *See* area command.

Command Authorities, National *See* National Command Authorities.

command center **1.** A central place for carrying out orders and for supervising tasks. *Synonym:* headquarters. *See also* base. **2.** In the

military, a facility from which a commander and his or her representatives direct operations and control forces. It is organized to gather, process, analyze, display, and disseminate planning and operational data and perform other related tasks. *See also* command.

command center, multi-agency *See* multi-agency command center.

Command Center, National Military *See* National Military Command Center.

Command Center, NORAD *See* Cheyenne Mountain.

command, chain of *See* chain of command.

command, continuity of *See* continuity of command.

commander A commanding officer, e.g., Commander, U.S. Northern Command.

commander in chief **1.** The role of the U.S. President as highest ranking officer in the armed forces. The U.S. Constitution provides this power, but, through the system of checks and balances, gives the U.S. Congress the authority to declare war. **2.** The supreme commander of all the armed forces of a nation. **3.** The officer commanding a major armed force. *See also* President of the United States.

commander, incident *See* incident commander.

commander, supported *See* supported commander.

commander, supporting *See* supporting commander.

command, incident *See* incident command.

Command, North American Aerospace Defense *See* North American Aerospace Defense Command.

Command Plan, Unified *See* Unified Command Plan.

command post **1.** In the military, the headquarters of a unit or subunit where the commander and the staff perform their activities. In combat, a unit's or subunit's headquarters is often divided into echelons; the echelon in which the unit or subunit commander is located or from which such commander operates is called a command post. **2.** A headquarters, as for communications, used by a team or organization.

command post, incident *See* incident command post.

command, single incident *See* single incident command.

command staff In an incident management organization, the individuals comprising the incident command and the special staff positions of public information officer, safety officer, liaison officer, and other positions as required, who report directly to the incident commander. They may have an assistant or assistants.

command system, incident *See* incident command system.

- Command System, National Military** *See* National Military Command System.
- command, unified** *See* unified command.
- command, unified combatant** *See* unified combatant command.
- command, unity of** *See* unity of command.
- Command, U.S. Air Force Reserve** *See* U.S. Air Force Reserve Command.
- Command, U.S. Central** *See* U.S. Central Command.
- Command, U.S. European** *See* U.S. European Command.
- Command, U.S. Joint Forces** *See* U.S. Joint Forces Command.
- Command, U.S. Northern** *See* U.S. Northern Command.
- Command, U.S. Pacific** *See* U.S. Pacific Command.
- Command, U.S. Special Operations** *See* U.S. Special Operations Command.
- Command, U.S. Southern** *See* U.S. Southern Command.
- Command, U.S. Strategic** *See* U.S. Strategic Command.
- Command, U.S. Transportation** *See* U.S. Transportation Command.
- Commissioned Corps, Public Health Service** *See* Public Health Service Commissioned Corps.
- Commission, Gilmore** *See* Gilmore Commission.
- Commission, Hart-Rudman** *See* Hart-Rudman Commission.
- Commission, 9/11** *See* National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (9/11 Commission).
- Commission, Nuclear Regulatory** *See* Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
- Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States, National** *See* National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (9/11 Commission).
- commissions, public utilities** *See* public utilities commissions.
- committee** A group of people officially delegated to perform a function, such as investigating, considering, reporting, or acting on a matter, as in infection control committee or local emergency planning committee.
- committee, infection control** *See* infection control committee.
- committee, local emergency planning** *See* local emergency planning committee.
- Committee on Immunization, Advisory** *See* Advisory Committee on Immunization.
- common carrier** *See* transit, mass.
- common-cause variation** *See* variation.
- common operating picture** A broad view of the overall situation as reflected by situation reports, aerial photography, and other information

or intelligence. *See also* situational awareness.

common operational picture A single identical display of relevant information shared by more than one command. A common operational picture facilitates collaborative planning and assists all echelons to achieve situational awareness. *See also* situational awareness.

commons, global *See* global commons.

common source epidemic An outbreak due to exposure of a group of people to a noxious influence that is common to the individuals in the group. When the exposure is brief and essentially simultaneous, the resultant cases all develop within one incubation period of the disease. *Synonyms:* point source epidemic; point epidemic. *Compare* propagated outbreak. *See also* epidemic; outbreak.

common vehicle spread Transmission of a disease agent (e.g., infectious pathogen, toxic chemical) from a source that is common to those who acquire the disease. Common vehicles include air, water, food, and injected substances.

communicable That which can be transmitted from one person or animal to another; capable of spreading disease. *Synonym:* infectious. *See also* communicable disease; communicable period.

communicable disease An illness due to a specific infectious agent or its toxic products that arises through transmission of that agent or its products from an infected person, animal, or reservoir to a susceptible host, either directly or indirectly through an intermediate plan or animal host, vector, or the inanimate environment. *Synonym:* infectious disease. *See also* communicable; Executive Order 13295; transmission of infection.

communicable period The time during which an infectious agent may be transferred directly or indirectly from an infected person to another person, from an infected animal to humans, or from an infected person to an animal, including insects. *See also* communicable; transmission of infection.

communicate To use any means or method to convey information of any kind from one person or place to another.

communication The process or act of exchanging thoughts, messages, or information, as by speech, signals, writing, or behavior. *See also* communications system.

communication, hazard *See* hazard communication.

communication, risk *See* risk communication.

Communications Act of 1934 The act that provides the authority to grant special temporary authority

on an expedited basis to operate radio frequency devices. It serves as the basis for obtaining a temporary permit to establish a radio station to be run by a federal agency to broadcast public service announcements during the immediate aftermath of an emergency or major disaster. *See also* federal act.

communications, assured *See* assured communications.

communications center An entity that is responsible for handling and controlling communications traffic. The center normally includes message center, transmitting, and receiving facilities. *See also* communications system.

communications center, mobile *See* mobile communications center.

communications center, regional hospital *See* regional hospital communications center.

Communications Commission, Federal *See* Federal Communications Commission.

communications coordinator, federal emergency *See* federal emergency communications coordinator.

communications, emergency *See* emergency communications.

communications, integrated *See* integrated communications.

communications intelligence Technical and intelligence information derived from foreign communications by other than the intended

recipient. *See also* communications security.

communications satellite An orbiting vehicle that relays signals between communications stations. There are two types: *active communications satellites*, which receive, regenerate, and retransmit signals between stations, and *passive communications satellites*, which reflect communications signals between stations.

communications satellite, active *See* communications satellite.

communications satellite, passive *See* communications satellite.

communications security The protection resulting from all measures designed to deny unauthorized people information of value that might be derived from the possession and study of telecommunications, or to mislead unauthorized people in their interpretation of the results of such possession and study. Communications security includes: *cryptosecurity*, the component of communications security that results from the provision of technically sound cryptosystems and their proper use; *transmission security*, the component of communications security that results from all measures designed to protect transmissions from interception and exploitation by means other than cryptanalysis; *emission security*, the component of communications

security that results from all measures taken to deny unauthorized people information of value that might be derived from intercept and analysis of compromising emanations from crypto-equipment and telecommunications systems, and *physical security of communications security materials and information*, the component of communications security that results from all physical measures necessary to safeguard classified equipment, material, and documents from access thereto or observation thereof by unauthorized people. *See also* security clearance; transmission; unauthorized.

communications security equipment Apparatus designed to provide security to telecommunications by converting information to a form unintelligible to an unauthorized interceptor and by reconverting such information to its original form for authorized recipients, as well as equipment designed specifically to aid in, or as an essential element of, the conversion process. Communications security equipment is cryptoequipment, crypto-ancillary equipment, cryptoproduction equipment, and authentication equipment. *See also* authentication.

communications security material All documents, devices, equipment, or apparatus, including cryptomaterial, used in establishing or

maintaining secure communications.

communications security monitoring The act of listening to, copying, or recording transmissions of one's own circuits (or when specially agreed, e.g., in allied exercises, those of friendly forces) to provide material for communications security analysis in order to determine the degree of security being provided to those transmissions. In particular, the purposes include providing a basis for advising commanders on the security risks resulting from their transmissions, improving the security of communications, and planning and conducting manipulative communications deception operations. *See also* communications; monitor; security.

communications, satellite *See* satellite communications.

communications system A collection of individual communication networks, a transmission system, relay stations, and control and base stations capable of interconnection and interoperation that are designed to form an integral whole. The individual components must serve a common purpose, be technically compatible, employ common procedures, respond to control, and operate in unison. *See also* communication.

Communications System, National *See* National Communications System.

communications unit In the National Incident Management System, an organizational unit in the Logistics Section responsible for providing communication services at an incident or an emergency operating center. A communications unit may also be a facility (e.g., a trailer or mobile van) used to support an incident communications center. *See also* National Incident Management System.

communication tower A structure specifically designed, constructed, and/or erected for the purpose of attaching, mounting or otherwise affixing antennas at a height or elevation which is located above the base of the structure; does not include residential satellite dish antennas; amateur radio towers, CB radio and radio transmitters for personal use, or VHF and UHF receive-only residential television antennas. *See also* Citizens' band radio.

community **1.** A relatively complex and relatively permanent geopolitical entity, e.g., an entire, city, village, incorporated town, county, or parish, which has defined legal boundaries. **2.** A group of people having common interests, as in the scientific community or reli-

gious community. *See also* neighborhood.

community-based surge capacity The actions taken at a community level to supplement health care facility responses. These actions may provide for triage and initial treatment, non-ambulatory care overflow, or isolation (e.g., off-site "hospital" facility). These responses are under the control of the jurisdictional response (e.g., public health, emergency management) and represent a public effort to support and augment the health care systems. *See also* capacity; surge capacity.

community containment strategies Public health measures, including isolation and quarantine, which are used to control the spread of communicable diseases. All such strategies have in common the primary goal of preventing person-to-person spread of disease by separating those with disease or at increased risk for developing disease from those at lower risk. Although the terms "isolation" and "quarantine" have often been used interchangeably, they are distinct concepts. *See also* containment; isolation; quarantine.

Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) A program associated with Citizen Corps that educates people about disaster preparedness for hazards that

threaten their area through training in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations. Using the training learned in the classroom and during exercises, CERT members assist others in their neighborhood or workplace following an event when professional responders are not immediately available to help. CERT members also support emergency response agencies by taking a more active role in emergency preparedness projects in their community. *Synonym:* citizen emergency response team. *See also* Citizen Corps; neighborhood; neighborhood association.

community hospital A non-federal short-term general or special hospital whose facilities and services are available to the public. Special hospitals include obstetrics and gynecology; eye, ear, nose, and throat; rehabilitation; orthopedic, and other specialty services. Short-term general and special children's hospitals are also considered to be community hospitals. A hospital may include a nursing-home-type unit and still be classified as short-term, provided that the majority of its patients are admitted to units where the average length of stay is less than thirty days. Hospital units of institutions such as prisons and college infirmaries that are not open

to the public and are contained within a non-hospital facility are not included in the category of community hospitals. *See also* community; hospital.

community immunity Having a large percentage of the population vaccinated in order to prevent the spread of certain infectious diseases. Even individuals not vaccinated (such as newborns and those with chronic illnesses) are offered some protection because the disease has little opportunity to spread within the community. *Synonym:* herd immunity. *See also* herd immunity.

Community, Intelligence *See* Intelligence Community.

community policing A philosophy of full-service, personalized policing where the same officer patrols and works in the same area on a permanent basis, from a decentralized place, working in a proactive partnership with citizens to identify and solve problems. This law enforcement approach seeks to integrate officers into the local community to reduce crime and continuously improve good community relations. *See also* community; police; policing.

community profile **1.** A formal summary or analysis of data, often in the form of a graph or table, representing distinctive features or characteristics of a community. **2.** In hazards assessment, the charac-

teristics of the local environment that are prone to a chemical or nuclear accident. These characteristics can include population density; age distribution; number of roadways, railways, and waterways; type of buildings, and local relief agencies. *See also* community.

community recovery In the National Response Plan, the process of assessing the effects of an incident of national significance, defining resources, and developing and implementing a course of action to restore and revitalize the socioeconomic and physical structure of a community. *See also* National Response Plan; recovery.

Community Right to Know Act, Emergency Planning and *See* Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act.

commuter rail system A mass transit system that operates on railroad tracks and provides regional service, e.g., between a central city and adjacent suburbs. Commuter rail systems are traditionally associated with older industrial cities, such as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago. *See also* heavy rail system; light rail system; mass transit.

Compact, Emergency Management Assistance *See* Emergency Management Assistance Compact.

compartmentation In military usage, establishment and management of an organization so that information about the personnel, internal organization, or activities of one component is made available to any other component only to the extent required for the performance of assigned duties. *Synonym:* compartmentalization.

competence *See* competency.

competency Ability to perform tasks and supporting skills and knowledge to the required standard. *See also* ability; capacity.

competency (core) **1.** A primary area of expertise that distinguishes one social unit from others by providing value to users. Core competencies and the network of integrated processes that comprise them are so important to social units that they form the basis for ongoing performance measurement and improvement activities. **2.** A social unit's collective knowledge about how to coordinate diverse production skills and technologies. *Synonym:* core competence.

complex disaster An actual state or condition of a disrupted social system caused by the combined action of natural and man-made forces. *See also* disaster; disruption.

complex hazard An extreme phenomenon caused by the combined action of natural and man-made forces that has the potential to harm

human settlements, e.g., a tornado striking a hazardous-materials storage site. *See also* all-hazards approach; hazard; natural hazard.

complexity science (or complexity theory) An approach to understanding the behavior of systems that exhibit non-linear dynamics, or the ways in which some adaptive systems produce novel behavior not expected from the properties of their individual components. Such behaviors emerge as a result of interactions between agents at a local level in the complex system and between the system and its environment.

compliance The act or condition of agreeing to following orders, rules, policies, standards, regulations, and laws. *Antonym:* noncompliance. *See also* accreditation; Environmental Protection Agency; Nuclear Regulatory Commission; standard.

compliance, non- *See* noncompliance.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) A federal law enacted in 1980 that governs the cleanup of hazardous, toxic, and radioactive substances. The act and its amendments created a trust fund, commonly known as Superfund, to finance the investigation and cleanup of abandoned and uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

Responsibilities governed by this statute include managing hazardous substances, reporting releases of hazardous substances, and establishing the necessary contracts and agreements to conduct cleanup. In 2002, the act established broad federal authority to respond to releases or threats of releases of hazardous substances and/or contaminants that may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare and to discharges of oil. The related National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (2003) was developed to ensure coordinated and integrated response by departments and agencies of the federal government to prevent, minimize, or mitigate a threat to public health or welfare posed by discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances and contaminants. *See also* federal act.

compromised In military usage, a term applied to classified matter, knowledge of which has, in whole or in part, passed to an unauthorized person or people, or which has been subject to risk of such passing. *See also* classified matter; unauthorized.

concealment **1.** Protection from observation or surveillance. *See also* surveillance. **2.** The habit, practice, or policy of keeping secrets. *See also* covert operations.

concept **1.** Mental representations of kinds or categories of items or ideas. **2.** General idea derived or inferred from specific instances or occurrences. **3.** A scheme or plan, e.g., concept of operations.

concept of operations (CONOPS)

A verbal or graphic statement, in broad outline, of a leader or a commander's assumptions or intent in regard to an operation or series of operations. The concept of operations frequently is embodied in operation plans, particularly when the plans cover a series of connected operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession. The concept is designed to give an overall picture of the operation. It is included primarily for additional clarity of purpose.

concept of operations plan (CONPLAN)

A plan designed to provide overall guidance to federal, state, and local agencies concerning how the federal government would respond to a potential or actual terrorist threat or incident that occurs in the United States, particularly one involving weapons of mass destruction. It establishes conceptual guidance for assessing and monitoring a developing threat, notifying appropriate federal, state, and local agencies of the nature of the threat, and deploying the requisite advisory and technical resources to assist the lead federal agency in

facilitating interdepartmental coordination of crisis and consequence management activities.

concurrent disinfection *See* disinfection.

condition **1.** A state of being. **2.**

In medicine, a state of health or a state of readiness/physical fitness. **3.** Something that is a prerequisite for the occurrence of something else. *See also* acute condition.

condition, acute *See* acute condition.

conditioned response In classical conditioning, a response elicited by some previously neutral stimulus that occurs as a result of pairing the neutral stimulus with an unconditioned stimulus. *See also* conditioned stimulus.

conditioned space That part of a building that is heated or cooled, or both, for the comfort of the occupants. *See also* air conditioner/heat.

conditioned stimulus In classical conditioning, a previously neutral stimulus that comes to elicit a conditioned response. *See also* conditioned response.

condition, emergency medical *See* medical emergency.

conditioner/heater, air *See* air conditioner/heater.

conditioning **1.** The ways in which things, such as behaviors or events, become associated with one another. **2.** A process of behavior modification by which a subject

comes to associate a desired behavior with a previously unrelated stimulus.

confidentiality The obligation not to disclose information; the right of a person to withhold information from others. Information in certain records, such as medical records, requires permission prior to gaining access to the information. This may be the informed consent of the person to whom the records relate or the permission of an institutional review board. *See also* informed consent.

confined space A space that, because of its configuration, hinders the activities of an employee who must enter, work in, and exit it, and has all of the following characteristics: is large enough and so configured that an employee can bodily enter and perform work; is not intended for continuous occupancy, and has limited or restricted means for entry and exit.

confined space search and rescue team A team that provides search and rescue services to individuals in an enclosed area with limited entry or egress, which has a configuration not designed for human occupancy, such that an entrant could become trapped or asphyxiated. *Synonym:* mine search and rescue.

confirmed disease outbreak A disease outbreak in which laboratory

analysis of appropriate specimens identifies a causative organism and epidemiological analysis implicates the food as the source of the illness. *See also* disease outbreak; outbreak.

conflict A political-military situation between peace and war, distinguished from peace by the introduction of organized political violence and from war by its reliance on political methods. It shares many of the goals and characteristics of war, including the destruction of governments and the control of territory. *See also* asymmetric conflict; escalation.

conflict, asymmetric *See* asymmetric conflict.

conformity The tendency for people to adopt the behaviors, attitudes, and values of other members of a reference group. *See also* standard.

conjugate Joined together, as in conjugate vaccine.

conjugate vaccine The joining together of two compounds (usually a protein and polysaccharide) to increase a vaccine's effectiveness. *See also* vaccine.

CONOPS *See* concept of operations.

consent, informed *See* informed consent.

consequence management An emergency management function that includes 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. The requirements of consequence management and crisis management are combined in the National Response Plan. *See also* National Response Plan.

consul *See* consular officer.

Consular Affairs, Bureau *See* Bureau of Consular Affairs.

consular identification card (CID card) A card that some governments, such as Mexico's government, issue to their citizens living in a foreign country, such as the United States. The original purpose of CID cards was to facilitate consular notification to protect certain legal rights of cardholders, regardless of their residency status in a foreign country. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) cites the threat of foreign nationals living in the United States who fraudulently obtain a CID card under a false identity for the purpose of obtaining a driver's license in some states. The FBI has concluded that CID cards are unreliable as proof of identity and could pose criminal and terrorist threats. The Department of Homeland Security believes that foreign consular ID cards do not establish or indicate lawful U.S. immigration status and should not be viewed as valid for

that purpose, nor do they establish a foreign national's right to be or remain in the United States. *See also* breeder document; Federal Bureau of Investigation; identity fraud.

consular information sheet A document issued by the U.S. Department of State that contains information for every country of the world, including information on the health conditions, crime, unusual currency or entry requirements, any areas of instability, and the location of the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate in the subject country. *See also* travel warning; Department of State, U.S.; instability.

consular officer A citizen of a foreign country employed by a foreign government and authorized to provide assistance on behalf of that government to that government's citizens in a foreign country. Consular officers are generally assigned to the consular section of a foreign government's embassy in Washington, DC, or to consular offices maintained by the foreign government in locations in the United States outside of Washington, DC. An *honorary consul* is a citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States who has been authorized by a foreign government to perform official functions on its behalf in the United States. Consular officers in consular sections of the 165 U.S. embassies

abroad issue visas to foreigners and help U.S. citizens abroad. Consular officers also exist at about sixty U.S. consulates general and twenty U.S. consulates around the world. U.S. consuls usually are assisted by local employees who are citizens of the host country. U.S. consuls can replace a lost passport, often within twenty-four hours; help find medical assistance; help get funds; help in an emergency; visit in jail; make arrangements after the death of an American; help in a disaster or evacuation; issue a consular report of birth; issue a passport; distribute federal benefits payments; assist in child custody disputes; assist with absentee voting and Selective Service registration; notarize documents, and provide U.S. tax forms. Consular officers cannot act as travel agents, banks, lawyers, investigators, or law enforcement officers. *See also* Department of State.

consulate A regional office of an embassy. *See also* consular officer; embassy.

consulate general A regional office of an embassy. *See* consular officer; embassy.

consul, honorary *See* consular officer.

contact **1.** In epidemiology, a person or animal that has been in such association with an infected person or animal or a contaminated environment as to have had oppor-

tunity to acquire the infection. *See also* contact precautions; direct contact; indirect contact; primary contact. **2.** A person who serves as a useful connection.

contact, direct *See* direct contact.

contact, indirect *See* indirect contact.

contact isolation *See* isolation.

contact precautions Standard precautions plus placing the patient in a private room or with someone with the same infection, if possible; using gloves when entering the room; changing gloves after contact with infective material; wearing a gown when entering the room if contact with patient is anticipated or if the patient has diarrhea, a colostomy, or wound drainage not covered by a dressing; limiting the movement or transport of the patient from the room; ensuring that patient care items, bedside equipment, and frequently touched surfaces receive daily cleaning; dedicating use of noncritical patient-care equipment, to a single patient, or cohort of patients with the same pathogen; if not feasible, adequate disinfection between patients is necessary. *See also* airborne precautions; contact; disinfection; isolation; isolation precautions; standard precautions.

contact, primary *See* primary contact.

contact tracing *See* case finding.

contagion The transmission of infection by direct contact, droplet spread, or contaminated fomites. *See also* fomite; transmission of infection.

contagious Transmissible from person to person (or animal to person) by direct or indirect contact. *See also* contact; infectious disease.

contained breathing apparatus, self- *See* self-contained breathing apparatus.

container The main type of equipment used in intermodal transport, particularly when one of the modes of transportation is by ship. Containers are eight feet wide by eight feet six inches high. Their length is usually either twenty feet, forty feet, or forty-five feet, although other lengths exist. They are made out of steel and can be stacked on top of each other. They can be carried by truck, rail, container ship, or airplane. *Synonyms:* intermodal cargo container; intermodal container; sea container. *See also* bulk container.

container, bulk *See* bulk container.

containerization The use of containers to unitize cargo for transportation, supply and storage. Containerization incorporates supply, transportation, packaging, storage, and security together with visibility of container and its contents into a distribution system

from source to user. *See also* bulk container; container; intermodal cargo transportation.

container ship A ship, custom-built to hold containers, used to transport containers by sea. Some vessels can hold thousands of containers. In North America, containers are often shipped by rail in well cars, which resemble flatcars but have a container-sized depression, or well. *See also* container; containerization; ship; transport.

containment **1.** The act or condition of holding put, as in containing an epidemic. **2.** A U.S. foreign policy doctrine adopted by the Harry S Truman administration in 1947, based on the principle that communist governments will eventually fall apart as long as they are prevented from expanding their influence; thus, a policy of checking the expansion or influence of a hostile power or ideology, as by the creation of strategic alliances or support of client states in areas of conflict or unrest. **3.** A structure or system designed to prevent the accidental release of radioactive materials from a reactor. **4.** In laboratory medicine, methods used for the safe management of infectious materials in the laboratory environment where they are being handled or maintained, to reduce or eliminate exposure of laboratory workers, other people, and the outside environment. The three

elements of containment are laboratory practice and technique, safety equipment, and facility design. *See also* primary containment. **5.** The concept of regional eradication of communicable disease, first proposed in 1949 for the elimination of smallpox, which, as a worldwide disease, required a globally coordinated effort so that countries successfully interrupting the transmission did not become reinfected following importation from neighboring endemic areas. *See also* importation; smallpox.

containment, primary *See* primary containment.

containment strategies, community *See* community containment strategies.

contamination **1.** The deposit, absorption, or adsorption of radioactive material, or of biological or chemical agents on or by structures, areas, personnel, or objects. **2.** Food or water made unfit for consumption by humans or animals by the presence of environmental chemicals, radioactive elements, bacteria or organisms, the byproduct of the growth of bacteria or organisms, the decomposing material (to include the food substance itself), or waste in the food or water. *Compare:* decontamination. *See also* biological contamination; external contamination; internal contamination; radioactive contamination.

contamination, biological *See* biological contamination.

contamination control Procedures to avoid, reduce, remove, or render harmless, temporarily or permanently, nuclear, biological, and chemical contamination. *See also* contamination.

contamination, external *See* external contamination.

contamination, internal *See* internal contamination.

contamination, radioactive *See* radioactive contamination.

contiguous zone The zone of the high seas, established by the United States under Article 24 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone, which is contiguous to the territorial sea and that extends nine miles seaward from the outer limit of the territorial sea. *See also* coastal zone.

contingency **1.** An event that may occur but that is not likely or intended. **2.** A possibility that must be prepared for, as in a contingency plan. *See also* contingency plan.

contingency plan A plan developed in expectation of a crisis. Contingency plans are often based on risk assessments, the availability of human and material resources, community preparedness, and local and international response capabilities. *See also* contingency; expectation.

- Contingency Plan, National** *See* National Contingency Plan.
- continuity** Uninterrupted flow, as in business continuity planning.
- continuity of command** The degree or state of being continuous in the exercise of the authority vested in an individual of the organization for the direction, coordination, and control of the organization, as in a government continuity of operations plan. *See also* authority; continuity; continuity of operations.
- continuity of operations 1.** The degree or state of being continuous in the conduct of functions, tasks, or duties necessary to accomplish a mission. It includes the functions and duties of the leader, as well as the supporting functions and duties performed by the staff and others acting under the authority and direction of the leader. It applies to the private and the public sectors. *See also* private sector; public sector. **2.** An internal effort within an individual governmental jurisdiction or private sector enterprise to ensure that the capability exists to continue to provide essential functions and services across a wide range of potential crises, including localized acts of nature, accidents, and technological and/or attack-related emergencies. *See also* mission; operations.
- continuity of government** All measures that may be taken to ensure the continuity of essential functions of governments in the event of emergency conditions, including line-of-succession for key decision-makers. *See also* business continuity plan; continuity; continuity of operations; continuity of command.
- continuous quality improvement** A management approach to the continuous study and improvement of processes to meet the needs of customers. Continuous quality improvement focuses on making an entire system's outputs better by constantly adjusting and improving the system itself, instead of only searching out and getting rid of "bad apples" (outliers). *See also* quality improvement project.
- continuity plan, business** *See* business continuity plan.
- continuum, disaster** *See* disaster continuum.
- control 1.** To exercise authority or influence over, as in riot control. *See also* authority. **2.** That aspect of management concerned with the comparison of actual versus planned performance, as in financial controls.
- control agent, riot** *See* riot control agent.
- Control and Coastal Emergencies, Flood** *See* Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies.

- Control and Prevention, Centers for Disease** *See* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- control center, poison** *See* poison control center.
- Control Center, Space** *See* Cheyenne Mountain.
- control, civilian** *See* civilian control.
- control, contamination** *See* contamination control.
- control, command and** *See* command and control.
- control committee, infection** *See* infection control committee.
- control, infection** *See* infection control.
- control, injury** *See* injury control.
- controlled area** An area where entry, activities, and exit are controlled to help prevent undesirable outcomes, such as deposition of radioactive or infectious material in any place where it is not desired, particularly where its presence can be harmful. Controlled areas are also used to decrease exposure to radiation or infectious material among non-radiation and non-infectious disease workers.
- control, medical** *See* medical control.
- control model, command and** *See* command and control model.
- control, operational** *See* operational control.
- control operations, aerospace** *See* aerospace control operations.
- control point, traffic** *See* traffic control point.
- control practitioner, infection** *See* infection control practitioner.
- control precautions, infection** *See* infection control precautions.
- control, quality** *See* quality control.
- control, span of** *See* span of control.
- control, tactical** *See* tactical control.
- CONUS** Continental United States.
- conventional warfare** The form of warfare conducted *without* use of chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons. *See also* guerrilla warfare; unconventional warfare.
- convergence** The tendency in disasters for people, material, and communications to flow *towards* the disaster site. *See also* informational convergence; material convergence; personnel convergence.
- convergence, informational** *See* informational convergence.
- convergence, material** *See* material convergence.
- convergence, personnel** *See* personnel convergence.
- convert** **1.** Change the nature, purpose, or function of something. **2.** Change from one system to another or to a new plan or policy. **3.** Change religious or political beliefs, or adopt a religious or political belief. **4.** One who has been

converted to another religious or political belief. *See also* brainwashing.

coordinate **1.** To bring order and organization to. *See also* order; organization. **2.** To bring into common action, movement, or condition. **3.** In incident management situations, to advance systematically an analysis and exchange of information among principals who have or may have a need to know certain information to carry out specific incident management responsibilities. *See also* coordinating; need to know.

coordinating **1.** Bringing order and organization to a situation or circumstance. **2.** Harmonizing in a common action, movement, or condition, as in defense coordinating officer, federal coordinating officer. *See also* coordinate.

Coordination and Preparedness, Office of State and Local Government *See* Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness.

Coordinating Center, National Infrastructure *See* National Infrastructure Coordinating Center.

Coordinating Center for Telecommunications, National *See* National Coordinating Center for Telecommunications.

coordinating officer, defense *See* defense coordinating officer.

coordinating officer, federal *See* federal coordinating officer.

coordinating officer, state *See* state coordinating officer.

coordination **1.** The skillful and effective interaction of physical movements, as in the coordinated athlete. **2.** The act or process of bringing order and organization to, as in the agency lacked coordination. **3.** The regulation of diverse elements into an integrated and harmonious operation. **4.** The degree to which a process is performed in congruent action across communities, organizations, individuals, and time, as in terrorist coordination to launch attacks. *See also* management.

Coordination Center, National Response *See* National Response Coordination Center.

coordination center, regional hospital *See* regional hospital coordination center.

coordination center, volunteer and donations *See* volunteer and donations coordination center.

coordination group, joint interagency *See* joint interagency coordination group.

coordination, interagency *See* interagency coordination.

coordination entity, multi-agency *See* multi-agency coordination entity.

- coordination system, multi-agency** *See* multi-agency coordination system.
- coordinator** One who brings order and organization to a situation or circumstance, as in a donations coordinator.
- coordinator, donations** *See* donations coordinator.
- coordinator, federal emergency communications** *See* federal emergency communications coordinator.
- coordinator, federal on-scene** *See* federal on-scene coordinator.
- coordinator, federal resource** *See* federal resource coordinator.
- coordinator, regional emergency transportation** *See also* regional emergency transportation coordinator.
- copy, hard** *See* hard copy.
- cordon sanitaire** (sanitary barrier) A legally-enforceable category of quarantine that restricts movement into or out of the area of quarantine of all inhabitants in an area (typically a community or a neighborhood), designed to reduce the likelihood of transmission of a communicable disease among people inside and to people outside the affected area. *See also* quarantine.
- coroner** A judicial officer responsible for investigating deaths occurring through violence or under suspicious circumstances. *See also* disaster mortuary operational response team; mass fatality incident; mass fatality management; medical examiner.
- corps, citizen** *See* citizen corps.
- corps, diplomatic** *See* diplomatic corps.
- Corps, Medical Reserve** *See* Medical Reserve Corps.
- Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army** *See* U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- Corps, Public Health Service Commissioned** *See* Public Health Service Commissioned Corps.
- Corps, U.S. Marine** *See* U.S. Marine Corps.
- cosmic rays** High-energy radiation that originates outside the earth's atmosphere from the sun and outer space.
- cost effective** Providing the maximal value at the least cost.
- council** **1.** An assembly of people called together for consultation, deliberation, or discussion. **2.** A body of people elected or appointed to serve as administrators, legislators, or advisors, as in city council. *See also* city council.
- council, city** *See* city council.
- Council, Homeland Security Advisory** *See* Homeland Security Advisory Council.
- council-manager government, city** *See* city council-manager government.
- Council, National Security** *See* National Security Council.

- council of governments** A regional planning body composed of a group of local government representatives who develop regional plans and responses to a variety of issues including public safety and domestic preparedness. *See also* domestic preparedness.
- count, background** *See* background count.
- count, bacterial** *See* bacterial count.
- counter-drug operations** Civil or military actions taken to reduce or eliminate illicit drug trafficking. *See also* drug; operations.
- counterespionage** The aspect of counterintelligence designed to detect, destroy, neutralize, exploit, or prevent espionage activities through identification, penetration, manipulation, deception, and repression of individuals, groups, or organizations conducting or suspected of conducting espionage activities. *See also* counterintelligence; espionage.
- counter, Geiger** *See* Geiger counter.
- counter, proportional** *See* proportional counter.
- counter-guerrilla warfare** Operations and activities conducted by armed forces, paramilitary forces, or nonmilitary agencies against guerrillas. *See also* armed forces; guerrilla warfare.
- counter-insurgency** Military, paramilitary, political, economic, psychological, and civic actions taken by a government to defeat insurgency. *See also* insurgent; insurgency.
- counterintelligence** The activity of identifying, understanding, prioritizing, and counteracting the intelligence threats from foreign powers that are faced by the United States. *See also* foreign intelligence; information; intelligence; operative.
- counterintelligence activities** The four functions of counterintelligence: operations; investigations; collection and reporting; and analysis, production, and dissemination.
- counterintelligence collection** The acquisition of information through investigations, operations, or liaison concerning espionage, sabotage, terrorism, other intelligence activities or assassinations conducted by or on behalf of foreign governments or elements thereof, foreign organizations, or foreign people which are directed against or threaten Department of Defense interests. *See also* espionage; sabotage; terrorism.
- counterintelligence investigation** An inquiry and examination that establishes the elements of proof for prosecution or administrative action. Counterintelligence investigations: 1. can provide a basis for or be developed from conducting counterintelligence operations; 2. are conducted against individuals

or groups suspected of committing acts of espionage, sabotage, sedition, subversion, terrorism, and other major security violations as well as failure to follow Department of Defense directives governing reporting of contacts with foreign citizens and other requests for defense information, and 3. provide military commanders and policy-makers with information used to eliminate security vulnerabilities and otherwise to improve the security posture of threatened interests. *See also* espionage; sabotage; terrorism.

counterintelligence production

The process of analyzing all-source information concerning espionage, or other multidiscipline intelligence collection threats, sabotage, terrorism, and other related threats to U.S. military commanders, the Department of Defense, and the U.S. Intelligence Community and developing it into a final product for dissemination. Counterintelligence production is used in formulating security policy, plans, and operations. *See also* all-source intelligence.

countermeasure A measure or action taken to counter or offset another one, as in vaccines as a medical countermeasure to an epidemic. *See also* medical countermeasures.

countermeasures, medical *See* medical countermeasures.

countermeasures, security *See* security countermeasures.

counterterrorism Operations that include the offensive measures taken to prevent, deter, preempt, and respond to terrorism. *See also* antiterrorism; combating terrorism; terrorism.

Counterterrorism Center, National *See* National Counterterrorism Center.

county The basic unit for administrative decentralization of state government established to implement state policies, programs, and services. Counties exist in most states, with the exception of Connecticut and Rhode Island. In Louisiana, the comparable unit is called a parish, and in Alaska, a borough. Counties vary in size, structure, population, and function. Certain basic functions performed by most counties include property tax collection, election administration, road construction and maintenance, police protection (usually in unincorporated areas), jail and court administration, record keeping, public health services, welfare, and public education.

county police *See* county sheriff's department.

county sheriff's department A county law enforcement entity that provides the full spectrum of police

services to the entire county, irrespective of local communities, and may provide contractual security police services to special districts within the county, or limited service departments that provide services to unincorporated areas of the county and usually provide contractual security police services to special districts within the county. *See also* county; police; sheriff.

coupled system A system which links two or more activities so that one process is dependent on another for completion. A system can be loosely or tightly coupled.

court **1.** A person or body of people whose task is to hear and submit a decision on cases at law. **2.** The building, hall, or room in which such cases are heard and determined. *See also* acquittal criminal justice system; federal courts.

courts, federal *See* federal courts.

covert Not openly practiced, avowed, engaged in, accumulated, or shown, as in covert release of a biological agent.

covert agent **1.** A present or retired officer or employee of an intelligence agency or a present or retired member of the U.S. Armed Forces assigned to duty with an intelligence agency (i) whose identity as such an officer, employee, or member is classified information, and (ii) who is serving outside the United States or has within the last

five years served outside the United States; **2.** a U.S. citizen whose intelligence relationship to the United States is classified information, and (i) who resides and acts outside the United States as an agent of, or informant or source of operational assistance to, an intelligence agency, or (ii) who is at the time of the disclosure acting as an agent of, or informant to, the foreign counterintelligence or foreign counterterrorism components of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or **3.** an individual, other than a U.S. citizen, whose past or present intelligence relationship to the United States is classified information and who is a present or former agent of, or a present or former informant or source of operational assistance to, an intelligence agency. *See also* Federal Bureau of Investigation; Intelligence Community.

covert operations Military, police, or intelligence activities that are planned and executed to conceal the identity of, or permit plausible denial by, the sponsor. They differ from clandestine operations in that emphasis is placed on concealment for the sponsor, rather than concealment of the operation itself. Since World War II, covert operations have become an inherent part of American foreign policy. *Compare* overt operations. *See also* concealment.

covert release (of a biological agent)

An unannounced release of a biological agent that causes illness. Detection of the biological agent is dependent on traditional surveillance methods. If undetected, a covert release of a contagion has the potential to spread widely before it is detected. *Compare* overt release. *See also* biological agent.

CPR An acronym for cardiopulmonary resuscitation, an emergency procedure used to maintain and restore breathing and blood circulation.

creativity The ability to generate ideas or products that are both novel and appropriate to the circumstances.

credentialing The administrative process for validating a person's current licensure, training and experience, competence, and ability to provide particular services or perform particular procedures. *See also* certification; licensure.

credentials Formal certifications. *See also* certification; credentialing.

credibility **1.** The quality, capability, or power to elicit belief. **2.** A capacity for belief.

credible **1.** Believable; plausible, as in a credible threat. **2.** Worthy of belief or confidence. *See also* credible threat.

credible threat A potential terrorist threat that, based on a threat

assessment, is credible and likely to involve weapons of mass destruction. *See also* credible; threat.

creed **1.** The formal statement of religious belief or confession of faith, as in the Apostle's Creed. **2.** A system of belief or principles, as in "laws banning discrimination on the basis of race, color, or creed." A creed in either sense is accepted by its adherents without argument. A creed is a conviction (that is, belief that excludes doubt) and not an opinion (a judgment based on grounds insufficient to rule out the possibility of dispute). *See also* ideology; opinion; political culture.

crime An act that violates a political or moral law, e.g., arson, cybercrime, hate crime. *See also* arson; cybercrime; hate crime.

crime, cyber- *See* cybercrime.

crime, hate *See* hate crime.

crimes, federal *See* federal crimes.

criminal **1.** One who has committed or been legally convicted of a crime. **2.** Relating to crime or its punishment.

criminal justice The administration of justice, which includes the police, courts (judge, prosecutor, and defender), and corrections (probation, confinement, and parole). The administration of criminal justice begins with the police and prosecutors, who arrest violators of law and bring them to court for trial. The trial opens

before a judge or a judge and a jury. If the jury finds the defendant guilty, a judge will impose the penalty. When a person completes the sentence, his or her debt to society for breaking the law has been paid. *See also* crime; criminal; justice.

criminal justice system The system in the United States comprised of four elements: police, trial courts, community supervision, and prisons. *See also* criminal justice.

crisis **1.** The point of time when it is decided whether any affair or course of action must go on, or be modified or terminated. **2.** An unstable situation ripe for decisive change; a turning point. *See also* emergency; disaster; catastrophe.

crisis management The totality of measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a crisis, such as a threat or an act of terrorism. *See also* consequence management.

critical **1.** Forming a turning point. **2.** Relating to a medical crisis. **3.** Indispensable, as in a critical asset or critical financial markets. *See also* critical asset. **4.** Being in or near a state of crisis, as in critical incident stress. **5.** Fraught with danger or risk; perilous.

critical asset A specific entity that is of such extraordinary importance that its incapacitation or

destruction would have a very serious, debilitating effect on the ability of a nation to continue to function effectively. *See also* asset.

critical financial markets Markets that provide the means for banks, securities firms, and other financial institutions to adjust their cash and securities positions and those of their customers in order to manage liquidity, market, and other risks to their organizations. In addition, these critical financial markets provide support for the provision of a wide range of financial services to businesses and consumers in the United States and support the implementation of monetary policy through federal funds and government securities markets. If these critical markets cannot resume operations rapidly following a wide-scale disruption, liquidity in all financial institutions becomes problematic. The critical financial markets are the markets for: federal funds, foreign exchange, and commercial paper; U.S. government and agency securities, and corporate debt and equity securities. *See also* business continuity planning; financial markets; market.

critical incident stress Stress arising from any situation that causes people, such as emergency personnel, to experience unusually strong emotional reactions that

could interfere with the ability to function. *See also* reaction; stress.

critical incident stress debriefing (CISD) A process designed to mitigate acute symptoms, assess the need for follow-up, and if possible, provide a sense of post-crisis psychological closure for people who have experienced critical incident stress. *See also* critical incident stress. *See also* demobilization; symptom.

critical incident stress management (CISM) CISM is an integrated system of interventions designed to prevent and/or mitigate the adverse psychological reactions that often accompany emergency services, public safety, and disaster response. *See also* demobilization; reaction.

critical infrastructure *See* critical infrastructures.

critical infrastructure and key assets, national *See* national critical infrastructure and key assets.

Critical Infrastructure and Key Assets, National Strategy for the Physical Protection of *See* National Strategy for the Physical Protection of Critical Infrastructure and Key Assets.

critical infrastructure, defense *See* defense critical infrastructure.

critical infrastructure protection Actions taken to prevent, remediate, or mitigate the risks resulting from vulnerabilities of

critical infrastructure assets. Depending on the risk, these actions could include: changes in tactics, techniques, or procedures; adding redundancy; selection of another asset; isolation or hardening, and guarding, among others. *See also* asset; infrastructure.

critical infrastructures Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters. Among critical infrastructure, *key resources* are publicly or privately controlled resources essential to the minimal operations of the economy and government. *Key assets*, which are a subset of key resources, are individual targets whose destruction could cause large-scale injury, death, or destruction of property and/or profoundly damage our national prestige and confidence. Sector-specific refers to federal departments and agencies identified under Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7 as responsible for the protection activities in specified critical infrastructure/key resources sectors. *See also* asset; infrastructure; National Infrastructure Protection Plan; Homeland

Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-7; property.

criticality **1.** The state of being of the highest importance. **2.** In nuclear physics, the point at which a nuclear reaction is self-sustaining, i.e., neutrons produced by fission are equal to the number of neutrons in the last set of fission events, resulting in a self-sustained chain reaction. This reaction requires constant control and measurement of the neutrons during the process. Thus the system is said to be "critical." *See also* nuclear reaction. **3.** A state of critical urgency.

critical mass The minimum amount of fissile material that can achieve a self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction. *See also* chain reaction.

critical technology A technology that is a national critical technology or a defense critical technology. A *national critical technology* is a technology that appears on the list of national critical technologies contained in the most recent biennial report on national critical technologies submitted to the U.S. Congress by the President. A *defense critical technology* is a technology that is identified as critical for attaining national security objectives.

Cross, American Red *See* American Red Cross.

cross-infection Infection of one person with pathogenic organisms

from another and vice versa. *See also* infection.

cryptosecurity *See* communications security.

cult **1.** A religion or religious sect generally considered to be extremist or false, with its followers often living in an unconventional manner under the guidance of an authoritarian, charismatic leader. **2.** The followers of such a religion or sect. *See also* brainwashing.

cult of personality A concentration of political power and authority in one individual, rather than in the office.

cultural resources Historic and prehistoric structures, archeological sites, cultural landscapes, and museum collections. *See also* culture.

culture **1.** In microbiology, the growth of an organism in or on a nutrient medium. **2.** In social science, a set of beliefs, values, symbols, rituals, and heroes common to and characteristic of a community or nation. Culturally determined characteristics include language, acceptable gender roles and occupations, and much health-related behavior. *See also* Arabisation; community; disaster subculture; microbiology.

culture, disaster sub- *See* disaster subculture.

culture, political *See* political culture.

cumulative action, chemical agent *See* chemical agent cumulative action.

curie The traditional unit of measure of radioactivity based on the observed decay rate of one gram of radium. One curie of radioactive material will have 37 billion disintegrations in one second. The curie is used to describe the amount of radioactivity in a sample of material.

customs **1.** Taxes (called duties) imposed on imported and, less commonly, exported goods. *See also* duty. **2.** The governmental agency authorized to collect these duties, e.g., Customs and Border Control. **3.** The procedure for inspecting goods and baggage entering a country. **4.** A practice followed by people of a particular group or region.

Customs and Border Patrol A patrol that guards the borders from illegal entrants and meets and questions immigrants and visitors arriving at airports and other border stops. *See also* border; customs; patrol.

Customs and Border Protection Bureau, U.S. (CBP) A subunit of Border and Transportation Security (a unit within the Department of Homeland Security), which is responsible for managing, controlling, and securing U.S. borders. *See also* Border and Transportation Security; Customs and Border

Patrol. *See also* border; customs; customs and border patrol; patrol.

cutaneous radiation syndrome

The complex syndrome resulting from radiation exposure of more than 200 rads to the skin. The immediate effects can be reddening and swelling of the exposed area, blisters, ulcers on the skin, hair loss, and severe pain. Large doses can result in permanent hair loss, scarring, altered skin color, deterioration of the affected body part, and death of the affected tissue, requiring surgery. *See also* acute radiation syndrome.

cyanide A fast-acting, potentially deadly chemical that exists in various forms, such as a colorless gas (e.g., hydrogen cyanide) or a crystal form (e.g., sodium cyanide). *See also* blood agent.

cyber Pertaining to computers and their support systems, such as servers, routers, and switches, which support critical infrastructure.

cybercast A news or entertainment program transmitted over the Internet. *See also* cyber; news.

cybercrime Criminal activities carried out by means of computers or the Internet, e.g., using the Internet to steal a person's identity or sell contraband or stalk victims or disrupt operations with malevolent programs. *See also* crime.

cyber incident annex The incident annex of an emergency man-

agement plan, such as the National Response Plan, which establishes procedures for a multidisciplinary, broad-based approach to prepare for, remediate, and recover from catastrophic cyber events impacting critical national processes and the national economy. *See also* cyber; incident annex.

cyberspace The electronic medium of computer networks, in which online communication takes place. *See also* cyberterrorism.

Cyberspace, National Strategy to Secure *See* National Strategy to Secure Cyberspace.

cyberterrorism The convergence of cyberspace, the computer-based world of information, and terrorism. Cyberterrorism is unlawful attacks or threats of attack against computers, networks, and the information stored therein when done to intimidate or coerce a government or its people in furtherance of political or social objectives. A cyberterrorism attack results in violence against people or property, or at least causes enough harm to generate fear. *See also* agroterrorism; cyberspace; National Strategy to Secure Cyberspace; terrorism.

cycle, disaster *See* disaster cycle.

cycle, public policy *See* public policy cycle.

cyclosarin or **GF** An extremely toxic substance that is one of the world's most dangerous weapons of

war. It is the most obscure member of the G-series family of nerve agents, a group of chemical weapons discovered and synthesized by a German team, led by Dr. Gerhard Schrader, during or soon after World War II. As a chemical weapon, it is classified as a weapon of mass destruction by the United Nations according to UN Resolution 687, and its production and stockpiling was outlawed by the Chemical Weapons Convention of 1993. Cyclosarin was found by Polish soldiers in artillery shells after Operation: Iraqi Freedom. Like its predecessor, sarin, cyclosarin is a liquid organophosphate nerve agent. Its physical characteristics are quite different from sarin, however. At room temperature, cyclosarin is a colorless liquid whose odor has been variously described as sweet and musty, and resembling peaches or shellac. Unlike sarin, cyclosarin is *persistent* liquid, meaning that it has a low vapor pressure, and therefore evaporates relatively slowly: about sixty-nine times slower than sarin and twenty times more slowly than water. Its military value is therefore much greater as a liquid chemical weapon. Also unlike sarin, cyclosarin is flammable, with a flash point of 94°C (201 °F). *See also* nerve agent; sarin; soman; tabun; VX.

cytopathology *See* laboratory medicine.

Dd

damage Harm or injury to property or a person, resulting in loss of value or the impairment of usefulness. *See also* damage assessment; property.

damage assessment The process of determining the magnitude of damage to and the unmet needs of the private sector and the public sector caused by a crisis. *See also* private sector; public sector.

damage assessment, preliminary *See* preliminary damage assessment.

damage classification In emergency, disaster, or catastrophe recovery, the evaluation and recording of damage to structures, facilities, or objects according to three categories, developed by the United Nations in 1992: category 1: severe damage, which precludes further use of the structure, facility, or object for its intended purpose; category 2. moderate damage, which precludes effective use of the structure, facility, or object for its intended purpose, unless major repairs are made, and category 3. light damage such as

broken windows, slight damage to roofing and siding, interior partitions blown down, and cracked walls, not severe enough to preclude use of the installation for the purpose for which it was intended. *See also* classification; damage.

danger **1.** Exposure or vulnerability to harm or risk. *See also* exposure; harm; risk; vulnerability. **2.** A source or an instance of risk or peril. *See also* dangerous; guard; hazard.

dangerous Likely to be harmful or to do harm. *See also* danger; guard.

Dangerous to Life or Health, Immediately *See* Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health.

Dark Winter A June 22–23, 2001, federal exercise held at Andrews Air Force Base (Washington DC), using the scenario of a covert smallpox attack on U.S. citizens. Former senior government officials played the roles of National Security Council members responding to the fictitious epidemic. Media representatives observed these

mock NSC meetings and played journalists during the scenario's press conferences. The exercise illustrated various issues in a bioterrorism crisis, including the challenges facing state and local governments, the role and responsiveness of the federal government, and the likely friction spots between federal and state responders and responses. Dark Winter generated much interest in the public policy community and the media in the months preceding the anthrax attack. *See also* anthrax attacks of 2001; National Security Council; Silent Vector; scenario; smallpox.

data The collection of material or facts on which a discussion or an inference is based. Data are the product of measurement. *See also* information.

data accuracy The degree to which data is free of errors or mistakes.

database An organized collection of data, text, references, or pictures in a standardized format, usually stored in a computer system so that any particular item or set of items can be retrieved or organized as needed. Databases vary in content, type of information contained, and design.

data collection The process of gathering, assembling, and delivering data to a centralized collection point. *See also* collection; data.

data element A discrete piece of data. Data elements may be aggregated with other data elements to identify, for example, occurrences of an indicator event targeted for measurement.

data interpretation The multi-step process by which meaning is assigned to raw data. *See also* intelligence; interpretation.

data, mortality *See* mortality data.

data pattern An identifiable arrangement of data that suggests a systematic design or orderly formation relative to a data set. *See also* data; pattern.

data reliability The degree to which data resulting from a data collection process is accurate and complete. *See also* data collection; reliability.

data set An aggregation of uniformly defined and classified data or items of information that describe an element, episode, or aspect of an area of interest.

data sheet, material safety *See* material safety data sheet.

data trend One type of data pattern consisting of the general direction of data measurements; for example, a trend on a run chart or control chart is the continued rise or fall of a series of points. *See also* data pattern; trend.

data validity The degree to which data is a reasonable representation

of the phenomenon undergoing measurement.

DBT *See* design basis threat.

deadly force A level of force that is likely to cause death or great bodily injury, as by firearms, blades, and explosives. In general, the police and military have the ability to issue authorization for the usage of such force. *See also* non-lethal force.

death, cause-of- *See* cause-of-death.

death rate **1.** An estimate of the portion of a population that dies during a specified period. **2.** A rate calculated by dividing the number of deaths in a population in a year by the midyear resident population. For census years, rates are based on unrounded census counts of the resident population, as of April 1. The rate may be restricted to deaths in specific age, race, sex, or geographic groups or from specific causes of death (specific rate) or it may be related to the entire population (crude rate).

debrief **1.** To question to obtain knowledge or intelligence gathered, especially on a military mission. *See also* military mission. **2.** To instruct (a government agent, for example) not to reveal classified or secret information after employment has ceased. **3.** Put someone through a debriefing and make him report. *See also* hot wash.

debriefing Report of a mission, task, or experience. *See also* critical incident stress debriefing. *See also* mission.

debriefing, critical incident stress *See* critical incident stress debriefing.

debris The scattered remains of something broken or destroyed; rubble or wreckage. *See also* presidential declaration of a major disaster.

debris management team A team that facilitates and coordinates the removal, collection, and disposal of debris following a disaster; to mitigate against any potential threat to the health, safety, and welfare of the impacted citizens; expedite recovery efforts in the impacted area, and address any threat of significant damage to improved public or private property. Team mobilization varies depending on the team selection, need, and emergency. Debris removal process varies depending on the team selection and need. *See also* debris; presidential declaration of an emergency; property.

debt, federal *See* federal debt.

decay, learning *See* learning decay.

decay, radioactive *See* radioactive decay.

decay rate The amount of radioactivity in a sample after a certain amount of time has passed, deter-

mined by half-life. *See also* radioactive decay.

deception **1.** The practice or act of deceiving or tricking. **2.** Measures designed to mislead the enemy by manipulation, distortion, or falsification of evidence to induce him to react in a manner prejudicial to his interests. *See also* fraud; military deception.

deception, military *See* military deception.

decipher **1.** To read or interpret something that is ambiguous, obscure, or illegible. *Synonym:* solve. **2.** To convert from a code or cipher to plain text. *Synonym:* decode. *See also* cipher; encipher.

decisive Characterized by decision and firmness; resolute. *See also* decisive force.

decisive force Applying overwhelming forces to fight and win quickly with minimum casualties. *See also* casualties; decisive.

declaration **1.** The formal action by the U.S. President to make a state eligible for major disaster or emergency assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended. **2.** A public announcement, as in a presidential declaration of emergency. **3.** The act of asserting positively.

declaration of an emergency, presidential *See* presidential declaration of an emergency.

declaration of an incident of national significance An incident declared by the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, who, in coordination with other federal departments and agencies, initiates actions to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the incident. These actions are taken in conjunction with state, local, tribal, nongovernmental, and private-sector entities. All Presidentially-declared emergencies, major disasters, and catastrophes are, by definition, incidents of national significance, as currently known and understood.

declaration of a major disaster, presidential *See* presidential declaration of a major disaster.

declaration, presidential *See* presidential declaration of an emergency; presidential declaration of a major disaster.

declassification In national security, the determination classified information no longer requires any degree of protection against unauthorized disclosure, coupled with removal or cancellation of the classification designation. *Compare:* classification. *See also* classified information; unauthorized.

declassify To cancel the security classification of an item of classified matter. *Compare:* classify.

decode **1.** To convert from code into plain text. **2.** To convert from a

scrambled electronic signal into an interpretable one. **3.** The reverse process of encoding data. *See also* code; encode.

decontamination The process of making any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing, chemical or biological agents. *Compare:* contamination.

decontamination and decommissioning Radiological surveys associated with closing or cleaning up a radiological or nuclear facility.

decontamination area The decontamination area is the area located on the upwind edge of the hot zone used to decontaminate personnel and equipment. All personnel coming out of the hot zone must pass through the decontamination area. *See also* decontamination; hot zone.

decontamination, biological *See* biological decontamination.

decontamination, radioactive *See* radioactive decontamination.

decontamination station A building or location suitably equipped and organized where personnel and materiel are cleansed of chemical, biological, or radiological contaminants. *See also* decontamination.

deductive reasoning Reasoned argument proceeding from the general to the particular. *Compare* inductive reasoning. *See also* reason; reasoning.

defense **1.** Capable of resisting attack, as in chemical defense. **2.** The armed forces of an entity, such as a state, nation, or people. *See also* armed forces. **3.** All of the means, both overt and covert, by which an entity, such as a state or nation, defends and extends its military, economic, and social influence. **4.** National security. *See also* aerospace defense; chemical defense; civil defense; Department of Defense; national security.

defense, active *See* active defense.

defense, aerospace *See* aerospace defense.

Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act The law intended to enhance the capability of the federal government to prevent and respond to terrorist attacks involving weapons of mass destruction. The U.S. Congress directed that the Department of Defense provide certain expert advice to federal, state, and local agencies about weapons of mass destruction to include domestic terrorism rapid response teams, training in emergency response to the use or threat of use of weapons of mass destruction, and a program of testing and improving the response of civil agencies to biological and chemical emergencies. *See also* federal act; weapons of mass destruction.

defense, air *See* air defense.

- defense, biological** *See* biological defense.
- defense, chemical** *See* chemical defense.
- defense, civil** *See* civil defense.
- Defense Command, North American Aerospace** *See* North American Aerospace Defense Command.
- defense coordinating officer** A military or civilian official designated by the Department of Defense to exercise some delegated authority of the Department of Defense executive agent to coordinate military support to civil authorities. *See also* civil authorities; coordinating; defense.
- defense critical infrastructure** Department of Defense and non-Department of Defense networked assets essential to project, support, and sustain military forces and operations worldwide. *See also* critical infrastructures; Department of Defense.
- defense critical technology** *See* critical technology.
- Defense, Department of** *See* Department of Defense.
- defense emergency, civil** *See* civil defense emergency.
- Defense Emergency Response Fund** Public Law 101-165 (1989), which provides that, "The Fund shall be available for providing reimbursement to currently applicable appropriations of the Department of Defense for supplies and services provided in anticipation of requests from other Federal departments and agencies and from State and local governments for assistance on a reimbursable basis to respond to natural or man-made disasters. The Fund may be used upon a determination by the Secretary of Defense that immediate action is necessary before a formal request for assistance on a reimbursable basis is received." *See also* Department of Defense.
- defense-generated transuranic waste** Transuranic waste resulting from weapons research and development, the operation of naval reactors, the production of weapons material, the reprocessing of defense spent fuel, the dismantling of nuclear weapons, and the decommissioning of nuclear-powered ships and submarines. *See also* transuranic waste; WIPP.
- defense, homeland** *See* homeland defense.
- defense industrial base** The Department of Defense, government, and private sector worldwide industrial complex with capabilities to perform research and development, design, produce, and maintain military weapon systems, subsystems, components, or parts to meet military requirements. *See also* critical technology; national technology and industrial base.

defense intelligence, civil *See* civil defense intelligence.

defense, military *See* military defense.

defense, national *See* national defense.

defense, nuclear *See* nuclear defense.

Defense Production Act of 1950 (as amended by the Defense Production Act Reauthorization of 2003) A public law that is the primary authority to ensure the timely availability of resources for national defense and civil emergency preparedness and response. Among other things, this law authorizes the U.S. President to demand that companies accept and give priority to government contracts that the President “deems necessary or appropriate to promote the national defense.” The law defines “national defense” to include critical infrastructure protection and restoration, as well as activities authorized in the emergency preparedness sections of the Stafford Act. Consequently, DPA authorities are available for activities and measures undertaken in preparation for, during, or following a natural disaster or accidental or man-caused event. The Department of Commerce has redelegated DPA authority under Executive Order 12919, National Defense Industrial Resource Preparedness, June 7,

1994, as amended, to the Secretary of Homeland Security to place and, upon application, to authorize state and local government to place priority-rated contracts in support of federal, state, and local emergency preparedness activities. *See also* federal act; civil defense; national defense; President of the United States.

Defense, Secretary of *See* Secretary of Defense.

defense sectors An identified grouping of Department of Defense functions that perform essential services required for military operations and the ability to project and support forces worldwide. *See also* defense; public sector; sector.

Defense Strategy, National *See* National Defense Strategy.

defense support of civil authorities Refers to Department of Defense (DOD) support, including federal military forces, DOD civilians and DOD contractor personnel, and DOD agencies and components, for domestic emergencies and for designated law enforcement and other activities. *See also* civil authorities; civil support.

Defense, U.S. Department of *See* Department of Defense.

deficit The amount by which the government’s spending exceeds its revenues for a given period, usually a fiscal year. *Antonym:* surplus. *See also* federal debt.

- definition, case** *See* case definition.
- definition of emergency medical condition, prudent layperson** *See* prudent layperson definition of emergency medical condition.
- degradation** A decline to a lower condition, quality, or level, as in degradation of care in a multi-casualty incident. Degradation can be categorized as either "graceful" or "catastrophic." *Graceful degradation* means that the system continues to perform at some reduced level of performance after one of its components fails; the whole system, however, does not fail. *Catastrophic degradation* means the rapid reduction of the ability of a system, subsystem, or component to perform its intended function, usually resulting in total failure to perform any function.
- degradation, catastrophic** *See* degradation.
- delivery system** **1.** A means or procedure for providing a product or service to the public. *See also* health care delivery system. **2.** A technology or device for administering drugs to a patient. *See also* delivery system (biological). **3.** A technology for sending weapons to their targets.
- delivery system (biological)** Any apparatus, equipment, device, or means of delivery specifically designed to deliver or disseminate a biological agent, toxin, or vector. *See also* delivery system; vector.
- delivery system, health care** *See* health care delivery system.
- demand respirator** An atmosphere-supplying respirator that admits breathable air to the face piece only when a negative pressure is created inside the face piece by inhalation. *See also* atmosphere-supplying respirator; respirator.
- demobilization** **1.** In the military, the process of transitioning a conflict or wartime military establishment and defense-based civilian economy to a peacetime configuration while maintaining national security and economic vitality. *Compare* mobilization. **2.** In disaster response, a stress prevention and intervention process applied immediately after emergency personnel are released from an emergency scene and before they return to normal duties. Demobilizations typically involve responders gathering after a shift change for a formal presentation on understanding and managing stress reactions followed by an informal rest and eating session. *See also* critical incident stress debriefing.
- demonstration** **1.** The act of showing or making evident. **2.** A public display of group opinion. *See also* civil disorder; demonstration effect; opinion.

- demonstration effect** **1.** An event in one place that may act as a catalyst for a process in another place at approximately the same point in time, e.g., the 1979 Iranian Revolution had a “demonstration effect” on Hezbollah—that is, it catalyzed the emergence of Hezbollah in Lebanon. Demonstration effect depends on a number of factors, most important being the success of the initial revolution, the cross-cultural reference of the ideology characterizing the revolution, and the effectiveness of communication networks. **2.** In computer science, the diffusion model of technological change, i.e., the assumption that those seeing a successful demonstration of new technology will consider adopting it. **3.** Among travel agent educators, the phenomenon of local residents adopting the styles and manners they have observed in visiting tourists. *See also* demonstration.
- dental** **1.** Relating to dentistry. **2.** Relating to teeth.
- dental emergency responder** A dentist or dental hygienist certified in emergency medical response. *See also* emergency responder; first responder.
- department** **1.** A cabinet-level agency of the federal government. **2.** A general term for any administrative subdivision.
- department, emergency** *See* emergency department.
- department, fire** *See* fire department.
- department, military** *See* military department.
- Department of Agriculture, U.S. (USDA)** The federal cabinet-level department created in 1862 that works to improve and maintain farm income, to develop and expand markets abroad for agricultural products, to enhance the environment, and to maintain U.S. production capacity by helping landowners protect their soil, water, forests, and other natural resources. *See also* agricultural laboratory networks; agroterrorism; food.
- department, county sheriff’s** *See* county sheriff’s department.
- Department of Defense, U.S. (DOD)** The federal cabinet-level department created by the National Security Act amendments of 1949, which is responsible for deterring and preventing aggression abroad and fighting to win when these measures fail, and the protection of U.S. sovereignty, territory, domestic population, and critical defense infrastructure against external threats and aggression, or other threats as directed by the U.S. President. The Department of Defense is responsible for homeland defense. The DOD includes the military departments of the U.S.

Army, U.S. Navy, U.S. Marine Corps, and U.S. Air Force. Following September 11, 2001, the DOD broadened its vision of what constitutes the nation's defense by ratcheting up its strategic and operational focus on asymmetric warfare directed at the homeland by both terrorists and hostile states. *See also* aggression; asymmetric warfare; Department of Defense military mission; Department of Defense nonmilitary mission; Department of Homeland Security; homeland defense; homeland security; military mission; national security; National Security Act; Posse Comitatus Act; security environment.

Department of Defense installation A facility subject to the custody, jurisdiction, or administration of any Department of Defense component, including military reservations, installations, bases, posts, camps, stations, arsenals, vessels/ships, or laboratories where a Department of Defense component has operational responsibility for facility security and defense. *See also* arsenal; base; Department of Defense; installation; military installation.

Department of Defense military mission A mission that involves war-fighting functions, such as campaigns, engagements, or strikes, by one or more of the services' com-

bat forces. The Department of Defense (DOD) acts as the lead federal agency and executes orders issued by the U.S. President functioning as the Commander in Chief. The DOD performs duties under extraordinary circumstances that do not necessarily have defined end dates. The DOD cannot reject these missions. A military mission involves military combat capabilities that only the DOD possesses. The two types of DOD military missions are: *overseas military missions* and *domestic military missions*. Operation Desert Storm (1991) and Operation Iraqi Freedom (2003) are examples of overseas military missions. Operation Noble Eagle is an example of a domestic military mission. Ordered by the President and commanded by the Commander (North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD)), Operation Noble Eagle involves combat air patrols to identify and intercept suspect aircraft operating in the United States. *Compare* Department of Defense nonmilitary mission. *See also* campaign; Department of Defense; lead federal agency; military mission; President of the United States.

Department of Defense nonmilitary mission A mission that involves supporting a lead federal agency as directed by the U.S. President or the Secretary of

Defense. The Department of Defense (DOD) provides support on a temporary or emergency basis normally with agreed-upon termination dates. The DOD has some discretion to accept or reject these requests based on the following six established criteria contained in the "Military Assistance to Civil Authorities" directive: 1. legality (compliance with laws); 2. lethality (potential use of lethal force by or against DOD forces); 3. risk (safety of DOD forces); 4. cost (who pays, impact on the DOD budget); 5. appropriateness (whether it is in the interest of the DOD to conduct the requested mission), and 6. readiness (impact on DOD's ability to perform its primary mission). The DOD augments U.S. civil authorities' capabilities with DOD's assets or capabilities, which are applied in a noncombat manner. Non-federal entities requests for nonmilitary missions generally seek DOD support in response to natural or man-made disasters, or to assist indirectly with law enforcement. In fiscal years 2001 and 2002, the DOD supported over 230 nonmilitary missions, which included, for example, assisting in fighting wildfires, recovering from tropical storms, providing support for national special security events (Presidential Inauguration, 2002 Olympic Games in Salt Lake City).

The DOD has rejected several missions, including providing the U.S. Capitol Police with military medical personnel. *Compare* Department of Defense military mission. *See also* civil authorities; Department of Defense; lethal.

Department of Defense Reorganization, Goldwater-Nichols
See Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization.

Department of Energy, U.S. (DOE) The federal cabinet-level department responsible for energy policy and nuclear safety. Within its purview are the nation's nuclear weapons program, nuclear reactor production for the U.S. Navy, energy conservation, and energy-related research at federal laboratories (e.g., Argonne National Laboratory), radioactive waste disposal, and domestic energy production. *See also* design basis threat; Intelligence Community; national laboratories administered by the Department of Energy; Natural Gas Policy Act; strategic petroleum reserves; U.S. Navy.

Department of Energy, national laboratories administered by
See national laboratories administered by the Department of Energy.

Department of Energy Organization Act and Federal Power Act An act that authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Energy to obtain current informa-

tion regarding emergency situations on the electric supply systems in the United States, and to order temporary interconnections of facilities and/or the generation and delivery of electric power. *See also* Department of Energy; federal act.

Department of Health and Human Services, U.S. (DHHS) The federal cabinet-level department created in 1979 through the splitting of the Department of Education from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) is responsible for oversight and operations of numerous health- and emergency-related divisions including: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Centers for Medicare and Medicaid (formerly, Health Care Financing Administration); Food and Drug Administration; Health Resources and Services Administration; Indian Health Service, and the National Institutes of Health, among others. *See also* Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Health Resources and Services Administration; National Medical Defense System; Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Response Plan; U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Department of Homeland Security, U.S. (DHS) The federal cabinet-level department created legislation in November 2002 that is a fusion of twenty-two pre-existing federal bureaus and agencies formed to coordinate and centralize the leadership of many homeland security activities under a single department. Its operations began in March 2003. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is the lead federal agency for homeland security. Its primary mission is to prevent terrorist attacks on the United States. In addition to preventing terrorist attacks, the DHS is responsible for preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from a wide range of major domestic disasters and other emergencies. The DHS is the most significant transformation of the U.S. government in over a half-century. The organizations comprising the department are: Office of the Secretary; BTS Office of the Under Secretary and Office of Screening Coordination and Operations; U.S. Customs and Border Protection; U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; Transportation Security Administration; Federal Law Enforcement Training Center; U.S. Coast Guard; U.S. Secret Service; Federal Emergency Management Agency (the EP&R Directorate); U.S. Citizenship and Immigration

Services; Information Analysis & Infrastructure Protection Directorate; Science and Technology Directorate; Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness; Departmental Management and Operations, and Office of the Inspector General. *See also* Intelligence Community; mission; National Strategy for Homeland Security.

Department of Justice, U.S. (DOJ) The federal cabinet-level department created in 1870 that functions as the largest law firm in the nation, representing U.S. citizens in enforcing the law in the public interest. *See also* Department of Homeland Security.

Department of State, U.S. The federal cabinet-level department created in 1789 (then called the Department of Foreign Affairs), which functions as the lead U.S. foreign affairs agency, equivalent to foreign ministries in other countries. The Department of State plays the primary role in leading interagency coordination in developing and implementing foreign policy; manages foreign affairs resources; leads and coordinates U.S. representation abroad; conducts negotiations and concludes agreements and treaties on issues ranging from trade to nuclear weapons, and coordinates and supports international activities of

other U.S. agencies and officials. *Synonym:* State Department. *See also* Bureau of Consular Affairs; foreign service officer; Foreign Terrorist Organizations List; Intelligence Community.

Department of Transportation, U.S. The federal cabinet-level department created in 1966 that is responsible for the national highways and for railroad and airline safety. *See also* hazardous materials warning placards; Intelligent Transportation System; regional emergency transportation coordinator.

Department of the Treasury, U.S. The federal cabinet-level department created in 1789 to manage the revenue of the U.S. government. It prints and mints all the Federal Reserve notes and coins in circulation through the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; collects all taxes through the Internal Revenue Service; enforces federal finance and tax laws; and investigates and prosecutes tax evaders, counterfeiters, forgers, smugglers, illicit spirits distillers, and gun law violators, among other functions. *See also* Intelligence Community.

department, outpatient *See* outpatient department.

department visit, emergency *See* emergency department visit.

deployable portable morgue unit (DPMU) A mobile equipment and operations facility that is fully

equipped to support disaster mortuary operational response team (DMORT) functions when no or insufficient local morgue facilities are available. *See also* disaster mortuary operational response team (deployable); mass fatality incident; mass fatality management.

deployed nuclear weapons 1.

Nuclear weapons transferred from the Department of Energy to the custody of the Department of Defense. 2. Nuclear weapons specifically authorized by the Joint Chiefs of Staff to be transferred to the custody of the storage facilities, carrying, or delivery units of the armed forces. *See also* Armed Forces of the United States; authorized; weapon.

deployment 1. Departure of a team or personnel from home unit or base. 2. In military usage, the movement of armed forces within areas of operation; the positioning of armed forces into a formation for battle, and the relocation of armed forces and materiel to desired areas of operations. Deployment encompasses all activities from origin or home station through destination, specifically including intra-continental United States, intertheater, and intratheater movement legs, staging, and holding areas.

deportation Expulsion of an alien from a country by an act of its government. The term is not applied

ordinarily to sending a national into exile or to committing one convicted of crime to an overseas penal colony (historically called transportation). In international law, the right to send an alien to the country to which he or she owes allegiance (or to any country that will accept him or her) derives from a government's sovereignty. In the United States, deportation is the responsibility of the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement of the Department of Homeland Security. *See also* alien; banishment; Immigration and Customs Enforcement Bureau; importation; sovereignty.

descriptive epidemiology The aspect of epidemiology concerned with organizing and summarizing health-related data according to time, place, and person, visually displayed in an epidemic curve. *See also* analytic epidemiology; applied epidemiology; epidemic curve; epidemiology.

designated foreign terrorist organization A political designation determined by the U.S. Department of State. Listing as a DFTO imposes legal penalties for membership, prevents travel into the United States, and proscribes assistance and funding activities within the United States or by U.S. citizens. *See also* Foreign Terrorist Organizations List.

- designated planning agent** The commander responsible for planning, coordinating, and executing military taskings in civil emergencies for a particular branch or agency of the Department of Defense. *See also* civil support.
- design basis threat (DBT)** A classified document that identifies the characteristics of the potential threats to Department of Energy assets. Its classified companion document, the “Adversary Capabilities List,” provides additional information on terrorist capabilities and equipment. The DBT traditionally has been based on a classified, multi-agency Intelligence Community assessment of potential terrorist threats, known as the “postulated threat.” The threat from terrorist groups is generally the most demanding. The most recently updated design basis threat was October 2004. *See also* classified information; Department of Energy; force-on-force exercise; Intelligence Community; postulated threat.
- destruction, weapons of mass** *See* weapons of mass destruction.
- detainee** **1.** A person held in confinement. **2.** A person captured or otherwise detained by an armed force.
- detectability, hazard** *See* hazard detectability.
- detection** **1.** The act or process of discovering. **2.** In surveillance, the determination and transmission by a surveillance system that an event has occurred. *See also* surveillance.
- detection system, autonomous** *See* autonomous detection system.
- detection system, autonomous pathogen** *See* autonomous detection system.
- detector** A device that is sensitive to biological (e.g., anthrax), chemical (e.g., carbon monoxide), or radiological agents, and can produce a response signal suitable for measurement or analysis. *See also* autonomous detection system; dosimeter.
- determinism** The doctrine that all physical, behavioral, and mental events are determined by specific causal factors that are potentially knowable.
- deterrence** The prevention from action by fear of the consequences. Deterrence is a state of mind brought about by the existence of a credible threat of unacceptable counteraction. *See also* dissuasion; National Defense Strategy.
- detonation** The rapid decomposition of an explosive material leading to a rapidly moving wave of high temperature and high pressure. It may be started by impact, friction, or heat. *See also* ground zero; minesweeping; nuclear cloud.
- detonation, nuclear** *See* nuclear detonation.

device, improvised incendiary

See improvised incendiary device.

device, improvised nuclear *See*

improvised nuclear device.

device, incendiary *See* incendiary device.**device, radiological dispersal**

See radiological dispersal device.

device, thermonuclear *See* ther-

monuclear device.

DHHS *See* Department of Health and Human Services.**DHS** *See* Department of Homeland Security.

diagnosis **1.** The act or process of identifying or determining the nature and cause of a disease or injury through evaluation of patient history, examination, and review of laboratory data; the opinion derived from such an evaluation. *See also* opinion. **2.** A critical analysis of the nature of something, such as the cause of an epidemic; the conclusion reached by such analysis.

diagnostic test **1.** An evaluative instrument used to measure performance against a criterion. **2.** A test to define specific areas of weakness or strength, as in reading skills or blood count.

diazepam A tranquilizer useful in the treatment of anxiety and as a sedative, muscle relaxant, and anti-convulsant. *See* nerve agent antidote.

diplomacy **1.** A state's foreign policy. **2.** The formal relations that

independent nations maintain with each other. **3.** Dexterity or artfulness in securing advantages without arousing hostility. **4.** Address or tact in conduct of affairs. *See also* diplomatic mission.

diplomat An officer of a foreign government assigned to an embassy in Washington DC. Many diplomatic officers are authorized by their governments to perform consular functions, and thus to act as consular officers. *See also* authorized; consular officer.

diplomatic **1.** Using tact in dealing with others. **2.** Relating to diplomacy. *See* instruments of national power.

diplomatic corps **1.** The totality of foreign diplomats residing in a capital city. *See also* diplomatic mission. **2.** All people professionally engaged in representing the interests of a country abroad by gathering and evaluating information on the politics of the host country, by protecting the legal interests of any fellow nationals who have problems in the host country (the consular function), and by handling international negotiations and the delivery of special messages to the host government. *See also* consular officer; diplomatic mission; embassy.

diplomatic mission A group of people from one nation-state present who represent their state in a

receiving nation-state. In practice, a diplomatic mission usually denotes the *permanent mission*, namely the office of a country's diplomatic representatives in the capital city of another country. Under international law, diplomatic missions enjoy an extraterritorial status, meaning they are exempt from local law and in almost all respects treated as being part of the territory of the home country. *See also* diplomatic corps; military mission; mission.

Diplomatic Security Service The law enforcement and security arm of the U.S. Department of State, with agents posted in over 160 countries worldwide, in headquarters in Washington DC, and in eight field offices throughout the United States. An important function allotted to Diplomatic Security Service by the U.S. Congress is the investigation into allegations of passport and visa fraud. *See also* passport fraud.

direct **1.** To manage or conduct the affairs of, as in online medical direction. **2.** To show or indicate the way to. *See also* direction. **3.** Proceeding without interruption, as in direct contact. *See also* direct contact; directive.

direct contact A mode of transmission of infection between an infected host and susceptible host. Direct contact occurs when skin or

mucous surfaces touch, as in shaking hands, kissing, and sexual intercourse. *See also* contagion; host; transmission of infection. *See also* contact; direct.

direction **1.** A line or way leading to a place or point. **2.** An act or instance of guiding, as in setting and holding a course. **3.** The act or process of managing something. **4.** A message instructing how something is to be done. **5.** A general course along which something is developing.

direction (online), medical *See* medical direction (online).

direction (offline), medical *See* medical direction (offline).

directive An order, whether oral or written, issued by a civilian government official commanding action from lower-ranking officials, which initiates or governs action, conduct, or procedure, as in a presidential directive. *See also* direct; Homeland Security Presidential Directives; National Security Presidential Directives.

Directive-1, Homeland Security Presidential *See* Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-1.

Directive-2, Homeland Security Presidential *See* Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-2.

Directive 3, Homeland Security Presidential *See* Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-3.

- Directive-4, Homeland Security Presidential** *See* Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-4.
- Directive-5, Homeland Security Presidential** *See* Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-5.
- Directive-6, Homeland Security Presidential** *See* Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-6.
- Directive-7, Homeland Security Presidential** *See* Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-7.
- Directive-8, Homeland Security Presidential** *See* Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-8.
- Directive-9, Homeland Security Presidential** *See* Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-9.
- Directive-10, Homeland Security Presidential** *See* Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-10.
- Directive-11, Homeland Security Presidential** *See* Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-11.
- Directive-12, Homeland Security Presidential** *See* Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-12.
- Directive-13, Homeland Security Presidential** *See* Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-13.
- Directive-1, National Security Presidential** *See* National Security Presidential Directive.
- Directive-5, National Security Presidential** *See* National Security Presidential Directive.
- Directive-9, National Security Presidential** *See* National Security Presidential Directive.
- Directive, Presidential** *See* Presidential Directive.
- Directives, Homeland Security Presidential** *See* Homeland Security Presidential Directive.
- Directives, National Security Presidential** *See* Homeland Security Presidential Directive.
- directorate** The entire staff of a bureau or department. *See also* bureau; department.
- Directorate, Border and Transportation Security** *See* Border and Transportation Security (BTS) Directorate.
- Directorate, Emergency Preparedness and Response** *See* Emergency Preparedness and Response (EP&R) Directorate.
- Directorate, Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection** *See* Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection (IAIP) Directorate.
- Directorate, Science and Technology** *See* Science and Technology Directorate.
- Director of National Intelligence** *See* Intelligence Community.
- direct transmission 1.** The direct and essentially immediate transfer of infectious agents to a

receptive portal of entry through which human or animal infection may take place. Direct contact includes touching, kissing, biting, or sexual intercourse, or the direct projection (droplet spread) of droplet spray onto the conjunctiva or onto the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, or mouth. It may also be by direct exposure of susceptible tissue to an agent in soil, compost, or decaying vegetable matter, or by the bite of a rabid animal. Transplacental (through the placenta) transmission is another form of direct transmission. **2.** Transmission involving direct body surface-to-body surface contact and physical transfer of microorganisms between a susceptible host and an infected/colonized person, or exposure to infectious particles within three feet of the source; the aerosolized particles are less than five micrometers in size. *See also* aerosol; transmission of infection.

dirty bomb A device designed to spread radioactive and chemical material by using dynamite or other conventional explosives. A dirty bomb kills or injures people through the initial blast of the conventional explosive and the spread of radioactive contamination over possibly a large area. Such bombs could be miniature devices or large truck bombs. *See also* bomb; radiological dispersal device.

disaffected Resentful and rebellious, especially against authority. *See also* disaffected person.

disaffected person A person who is alienated or estranged from those in authority or lacks loyalty to the government. *See also* person.

disarmament The act or process of laying down arms, especially the reduction or abolition of a nation's military forces and armaments. *See also* armaments.

disarm Divest of weapons. *See also* disarmed mine.

disarmed mine A mine for which the arming procedure has been reversed, rendering the mine inoperative. It is safe to handle and transport and can be rearmed by simple action. *See also* armed mine.

disaster **1.** A state or condition of severe destabilization but not complete failure of a social system or its parts. Disaster manifests itself in the malfunctioning, disruption, or partial destruction of connections and communications among the elements of the social system. Disasters are different quantitatively and qualitatively from everyday emergencies and from catastrophes. In disasters, as compared with everyday emergencies, organizations must quickly relate to more and unfamiliar groups; adjust to losing part of their autonomy and freedom of action; apply different performance standards, and operate

within a closer than usual public and private sector interfaces. During disasters, unlike catastrophes, organizations are working to some degree; local officials are still able to undertake their usual work roles; everyday community functions are operating to some extent, and help from nearby communities is available. **2.** The World Health Organization definition of disaster is an occurrence that causes damage, ecological disruption, loss of human life, deterioration of health and health services on a scale sufficient to warrant an extraordinary response from outside the affected community area. **3.** The Robert T. Stafford Act definition of a major disaster: "any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under [the] act to supplement the efforts and available resources or states, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby." **4.** In health care, an event

that produces casualties beyond the number and severity for which a single hospital or pre-hospital emergency medical system can plan. A disaster affects whole communities and regions. By contrast, an emergency is an event that a single hospital and a single pre-hospital emergency medical system can manage without help from other hospitals and emergency medical systems. *Compare* catastrophe; emergency; hazard; major disaster.

disaster agent A class or category of phenomena that cause societal destabilization (disasters), such as earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, terrorist attacks, and explosions. *See also* agent; disaster.

disaster application center A facility jointly established by the federal and state coordinating officers within or adjacent to a disaster-impacted area to provide disaster victims a "one-stop" service in meeting their emergency and/or rehabilitation needs. It is usually staffed by representatives of local, state, and federal governmental agencies, private service organizations, and certain representatives of the private sector. *See also* coordinating; disaster; federal coordinating officer; state coordinating officer.

disaster assistance response team A team rapidly deployed by the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID)

Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance to provide response to international disasters. A Disaster Assistance Response Team provides specialists, trained in a variety of disaster relief skills, to assist U.S. embassies and USAID missions with the management of U.S. government response to disasters. *See also* mission.

disaster continuum The life cycle of a disaster or emergency. *Synonym:* emergency management cycle.

disaster cycle An explicit typology for disaster planning, comprised of four phases: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. *See also* mitigation; preparedness; response; recovery.

disaster drill A simulation of a disaster to assess and improve the effectiveness of a health care organization's or system's emergency management plan.

disaster epidemiology The study of disaster-related deaths, illnesses, and injuries in humans, which also includes the study of the factors that affect death, illness, and injury following a disaster. The methodology involves identifying and comparing risk factors among disaster victims to those who were left unharmed. Epidemiological investigations provide public health professionals with information on the probable public health conse-

quences of disasters. *See also* disaster; epidemiology.

disaster field office A central facility established by the federal coordinating officer within or immediately near the designated incident area to support federal and state response and recovery operations. It houses the federal coordinating officer, the emergency response team, and, where possible, the state coordinating officer and support staff. *See also* coordinating; federal coordinating officer; state coordinating officer.

disaster, foreign *See* foreign disaster.

disaster, human-made *See* human-made disaster.

disaster informatics The theoretical and practical operation of processing information and communicating in a disaster situation. *See also* informatics.

disaster, major *See* major disaster.

disaster management **1.** The aggregate of all measures taken to reduce the likelihood of damage that will occur related to a hazard or hazards, all measures taken to minimize the damage once an event is occurring or has occurred, and all measures taken to direct recovery from the damage. **2.** The body of policy and administrative decisions and operational activities that per-

tain to the various stages of a disaster at all levels. *See also* disaster.

disaster, man-made *See* man-made disaster.

disaster medical assistance team (DMAT) A volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, usually from the same state or region of a state, which has formed a response team under the guidance of the National Disaster Medical System (or under similar state or local auspices). DMATs usually include a mix of physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician's assistants, pharmacists, emergency medical technicians, other allied health professionals, and support staff. DMATs usually have thirty-five deployable personnel. *See also* disaster; National Disaster Medical System.

Disaster Medical System, National *See* National Disaster Medical System.

disaster mortuary operational response team (deployable) A volunteer group of medical and forensic personnel, usually from the same geographic region, which has formed a response team under the guidance of the National Disaster Medical System (or state or local auspices). DMORT personnel have specific training and skills in victim identification, mortuary services, forensic pathology, and anthropology methods. DMORTs usually

include a mix of medical examiners, coroners, pathologists, forensic anthropologists, medical records technicians, fingerprint technicians, forensic odontologists, dental assistants, radiologists, funeral directors, mental health professionals, and support personnel. DMORTs are mission-tailored on an ad-hoc basis and typically deploy only with the personnel and equipment specifically required for a specified mission. *See also* anthropology; coroner; medical examiner; mission; mortuary; National Disaster Medical System.

disaster, natural *See* natural disaster.

disaster plan A formal written plan of action for coordinating the response of an organization in the event of a disaster within the organization or the community. *See also* coordinating; emergency plan.

disaster, presidential declaration of a major *See* presidential declaration of a major disaster.

disaster-prone The level of risk that is related to the hazard or the immediate cause of a disaster. The state of being disaster-prone is determined by analyzing the history of past events as well as new conditions that may increase the risk of a disaster taking place.

disaster preparedness The aggregate of all measures and policies taken by humans before the event

for reduction of the damage that otherwise would have resulted from the event and coping with the damage sustained. *See also* disaster; preparedness.

disaster prevention The aggregate of approaches and measures taken to ensure that a hazard does not cause a disaster, either by preventing the event or by mitigating activities, or by activities and structures that are able to absorb the event. *See also* disaster; prevention.

disaster recovery center A facility established in a centralized location within or near the disaster area at which disaster victims (individuals, families, or businesses) apply for disaster aid.

disaster reduction All actions taken to decrease the consequences of an event including measures of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and research. *See also* risk reduction.

disaster relief Prompt aid which can be used to alleviate the suffering of domestic disaster victims. Normally it includes humanitarian services and transportation; food, clothing, medicine, beds and bedding; temporary shelter and housing; medical materiel; medical and technical personnel, and repairs to essential services. *See also* foreign disaster relief; National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster.

Disaster Relief Act of 1974 A federal statute designed to supplement the efforts of the affected states and local governments in expediting the rendering of assistance, emergency services, and the reconstruction and rehabilitation of devastated areas (Public Law 93-288), as amended. *See also* rehabilitation; Robert T. Stafford Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Robert T. Stafford *See* Robert T. Stafford; Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

disaster relief, foreign *See* foreign disaster relief.

disaster research The scholarly and scientific investigation of and inquiry into disaster as a sociological phenomenon, for example, as performed at the long-established Disaster Research Center at the University of Delaware.

disaster severity scale A scale that classifies disasters by the following parameters: the radius of the disaster site, the number of dead, the number of wounded, the average severity of the injuries sustained, the impact time, and the rescue time. By attributing a numeric score to each of the variables from 0 to 2 with 0 being the least severe and 2 the most severe, a

scale with a range of 0 to 18 can be created.

disaster subculture A set of cultural defenses that are developed by individuals and groups to cope with recurrent dangers. For example, residents living in threatened or impacted areas often developed certain attitudes and beliefs about the danger and anticipate that similar dangers will occur in the future. When the event occurs, individuals, groups, and organizations quickly implement preparedness measures, such as evacuation. *See also* culture.

disaster support area A pre-designated facility at the periphery of a disaster area, where disaster relief resources (personnel and materials) can be received, accommodated, or stockpiled, allocated, and dispatched into the disaster area. *See also* disaster relief.

disaster, technological *See* technological disaster.

disaster, toxicological *See* toxicological disaster.

disaster vulnerability A measure of the ability of a community to absorb the effects of a severe disaster and to recover. Vulnerability varies with each disaster, depending on the disaster's impact on the affected population or group. *See also* community; disaster; vulnerability.

disclose To communicate, provide, impart, transmit, transfer, con-

vey, publish, or otherwise make available.

disease **1.** A pathological condition of a part, organ, or system of an organism resulting from various causes, such as infection, genetic defect, or environmental stress, and characterized by an identifiable group of signs or symptoms. **2.** A condition or tendency, as of society or an organism, regarded as abnormal and harmful. **3.** Sickness, illness or loss of health. *See also* symptom.

disease, agent of *See* agent of disease.

disease, airborne *See* airborne disease.

Disease Center, Plum Island Animal *See* Plum Island Animal Disease Center.

disease, communicable *See* communicable disease.

Disease Control and Prevention, Centers for *See* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

"Disease, Dutch" *See* "Dutch Disease."

disease, emerging infectious *See* emerging infectious disease.

disease epidemic The occurrence of a number of cases of a disease, known or suspected to be of infectious or parasitic origin, which is unusually large or unexpected for the given place and time. An epidemic often evolves rapidly, so that a quick response is needed. *See also*

- disease; epidemic; threatened epidemic.
- disease, elimination of** *See* elimination of disease.
- disease, eradication of** *See* eradication of disease.
- disease, hantavirus** *See* hantavirus pulmonary syndrome.
- disease, infectious** *See* infectious disease.
- disease, notifiable** *See* notifiable disease.
- disease outbreak** The occurrence of a number of cases of a disease in a short period of time. *See also* disease; outbreak.
- disease outbreak, confirmed** *See* confirmed disease outbreak.
- disease outbreak, food-borne** *See* food-borne disease outbreak.
- disease outbreak, water-borne** *See* water-borne disease outbreak.
- Disease Registry, Agency for Toxic Substances and** *See* Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.
- Diseases, National Center for Infectious** *See* National Center for Infectious Diseases.
- Diseases, U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious** U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases.
- disinfect** To cleanse so as to destroy or prevent the growth of disease-carrying microorganisms. *See also* disinfectant; microorganism.
- disinfectant** Liquid or gas agents that kill infectious agents outside the body. Liquid disinfectants include ammonia compounds, phenolic compounds, chlorine compounds, iodophor, ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, formaldehyde, and glutaraldehyde. Gas disinfectants include ethylene oxide and paraformaldehyde. *See also* biological decontamination; disinfection.
- disinfection** A process that eliminates many or all microorganisms except spores, and is done with liquid chemicals or by pasteurizing objects. For the process to work, proper contact time and dilution of the disinfectant must be followed. *High-level disinfection* can be expected to destroy all microorganisms, with the exception of high numbers of bacterial spores. *Intermediate disinfection* inactivates *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, vegetative bacteria, most viruses, and most fungi, but it does not necessarily kill bacterial spores. *Low-level disinfection* can kill most bacteria, some viruses, and some fungi, but it cannot be relied on to kill resistant microorganisms, e.g., *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* or bacterial spores. *Concurrent disinfection* is the application of disinfective measures as soon as possible after the discharge of infectious material from the body of an infected person, or after the soiling of articles with such infectious discharges, all

personal contact with such discharges or articles being minimized prior to such disinfection. *Terminal disinfection* is the application of disinfective measures after the patient has been removed by death or to a hospital, or has ceased to be a source of infection, or after other hospital isolation practices have been discontinued. Terminal disinfection is rarely practiced; terminal cleaning generally suffices, along with airing and sunning of rooms, furniture, and bedding. Disinfection is necessary only for diseases spread by indirect contact; steam sterilization or incineration of bedding and other items is desirable after a disease such as plague or anthrax. Disinfection is generally a less lethal process of microbial inactivation compared to sterilization that eliminates virtually all recognized pathogenic microorganisms but not necessarily all microbial forms, e.g., bacterial spores. *See also* biological decontamination; lethal; sterilization.

disinfection, concurrent *See* disinfection.

disinfection, high-level *See* disinfection.

disinfection, intermediate *See* disinfection.

disinfection, low-level *See* low-level disinfection.

disinfection, terminal *See* disinfection.

disorder, civil *See* civil disorder.

disorder, disease, syndrome

These words, often loosely used, have precise meanings. A *disorder* is a disturbance or departure from normal health function, e.g., of an organ or body system, e.g., an impairment. A *disease* is a disorder that can be assigned to a diagnostic category; it usually has a distinct clinical course and often a distinct etiology. A *syndrome* is a group of symptoms and signs that tend to appear together and collectively characterize a disorder. *See also* disease; symptom.

disorder, post-traumatic stress

See post-traumatic stress disorder.

dispatch **1.** The ordered movement of a resource or resources to an assigned operational mission or an administrative move from one location to another. **2.** The coordination of emergency resources in response to a specific event. **3.** The process by which a public safety answering point (PSAP) receives requests for service and then sends appropriate assistance via radio assignment. *See also* emergency medical services system; mission; public safety answering point.

dispatch, emergency medical

See emergency medical dispatch.

dispatcher A person who works at a central station, sends out personnel in response to inquiries from the public, usually through a telephone

or radio, and coordinates communications, relaying messages as needed. An emergency dispatcher dispatches the needed emergency services typically provided by police, firefighters, and ambulances. *See also* emergency communications; emergency medical dispatcher; public safety answering point.

dispatcher, emergency medical

See emergency medical dispatcher.

dispatch, self-

See self-dispatch.

dispersal device, radiological

See radiological dispersal device.

displaced person

A civilian who is involuntarily outside the national boundaries of his or her country. *See also* evacuee; person; refugee.

disposable respirator

A respirator that is discarded after the end of its recommended period of use, after excessive resistance or physical damage, or when odor breakthrough or other warning indicators render the respirator unsuitable for further use. *See also* respirator.

disposal, explosive ordnance

See explosive ordnance disposal.

dispute

An angry altercation.

dispute, jurisdictional

See jurisdictional dispute.

disruption

1. The act or process of delaying or interrupting continuity. **2.** A disorderly outburst. **3.** An event that results in a displacement or discontinuity. *See also* survivability; wide-scale disruption.

disruption, wide-scale *See* wide-scale disruption.

dissimulation The act of disguising or concealing one's true beliefs to deflect outside involvement in one's affairs. *Synonym:* taqiya. *See also* Druze.

dissuasion

1. Persuasion *not* to do something. **2.** The act or process of talking someone out of an intended course of action. **3.** Deterrence by argument, reasoning, or entreaty. *Compare* persuasion. *See also* deterrence; National Defense Strategy.

distribution network, electricity

See electricity distribution network.

distribution, victim

See victim distribution.

district response group

A group established in each Department of Homeland Security/U.S. Coast Guard district to provide the on-scene commander technical assistance, personnel, and equipment during responses typically involving marine zones. *See also* Department of Homeland Security; U.S. Coast Guard.

disturbance, civil

See civil disturbance.

disturbance readiness conditions, civil

See civil disturbance readiness conditions.

disturbances, military assistance for civil

See military assistance for civil disturbances.

diversion **1.** A departing from what is prescribed, as in hospital diversion. *See also* bypass. **2.** Activity engaged in for relaxation and amusement. **3.** A performance or some other entertainment.

division **1.** In the military, a tactical unit or formation as follows: a major administrative and tactical unit/formation that combines in itself the necessary arms and services required for sustained combat, larger than a regiment/brigade and smaller than a corps; a number of naval vessels of similar type grouped together for operational and administrative command, or a tactical unit of a naval aircraft squadron, consisting of two or more sections; an air division is an air combat organization normally consisting of two or more wings with appropriate service units, or an organizational part of a headquarters that handles military matters of a particular nature, such as personnel, intelligence, plans, and training, or supply and evacuation. **2.** In homeland security and the National Incident Management System, the partition of an incident into geographical areas of operation. Divisions are established when the number of resources exceeds the manageable span of control of the operations chief. A division is located within the incident command system organization between the branch and resources

in the operations section. *See also* incident command system; National Incident Management System. **3.** The act or process of dividing anything into parts. **4.** In the U.S. government, a branch of an executive department, determined by statute and with definite functions assigned, which may be below a bureau in importance, even though independently administered, e.g., the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) is a division of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

document **1.** A written or printed paper that bears the original, official, or legal form of something and can be used to furnish decisive evidence or information. *See also* breeder document; identity document. **2.** Something, such as a recording or a photograph, which can be used to furnish evidence or information. **3.** A writing that contains information. **4.** In computer science, a piece of work created with an application, as by a word processor. **5.** In computer science, a computer file that is not an executable file and contains data for use by applications.

document, classified *See* classified document.

document, breeder *See* breeder document.

document, identity *See* identity document.

domain **1.** A territory over which rule or control is exercised, as in maritime domain. **2.** A sphere of activity, concern, or function, as in the public domain.

domain, maritime *See* maritime domain.

domain, public *See* public domain.

domestic **1.** Relating to a country's internal affairs. *Compare:* foreign. **2.** Relating to the family or household. **3.** Produced in or indigenous to a particular country. *See also* domestic emergencies; domestic intelligence; domestic preparedness; domestic terrorism.

domestic emergencies Emergencies affecting the public welfare and occurring with the fifty states, District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, U.S. possessions and territories, or any political subdivision thereof, as a result of enemy attack, insurrection, civil disturbance, earthquake, fire, flood, or other public disasters or equivalent emergencies that endanger life and property or disrupt the usual process of government. The term domestic emergency includes any or all of the following emergency conditions: *civil defense emergency:* a domestic emergency disaster situation resulting from devastation created by an enemy attack and requiring emergency operations during and following that attack. It may be proclaimed by appropriate

authority in anticipation of an attack; *civil disturbances:* riots, acts of violence, insurrections, unlawful obstructions or assemblages, or other disorders prejudicial to public law and order. The term civil disturbance includes all domestic conditions requiring or likely to require the use of federal armed forces pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 15 of Title 10, United States Code; *major disaster:* any flood, fire, hurricane, tornado, earthquake, or other catastrophe 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 under Public Law 606, 91st Congress (42 United States Code 58) to supplement the efforts and available resources of state and local governments in alleviating the damage, hardship, or suffering caused thereby, and *natural disaster:* all domestic emergencies except those created as a result of enemy attack or civil disturbance. *See also* domestic.

domestic intelligence Intelligence relating to activities or conditions within the United States that threaten internal security and that might require the employment of troops, and intelligence relating to activities of individuals or agencies potentially or actually dangerous to the security of the Department of

Defense. *See also* domestic; intelligence.

domestic policy The totality of a government's policy decisions, programs, and actions that primarily deal with internal matters, as opposed to relations with other nation-states (which is foreign policy). Major areas of domestic policy include tax policy, social security, and welfare programs, environmental laws, and regulations on businesses and their practices. *Compare* foreign policy. *See also* policy.

domestic preparedness Readiness of state and local jurisdictions to respond to and mitigate the consequences of incidents of domestic terrorism. *See also* council of governments; Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program; Office of Domestic Preparedness; readiness.

Domestic Preparedness, Office for *See* Office for Domestic Preparedness.

Domestic Preparedness Program, Nunn-Lugar-Domenici *See* Nunn-Lugar-Domenici Domestic Preparedness Program.

domestic terrorism Groups or individuals whose hostile or violent activities are directed at elements of the U.S. government or population without foreign direction. *See also* domestic; domestic preparedness; terrorism.

domestic terrorist group *See* terrorist group, domestic.

dominance The condition or fact of exercising the most influence or control.

dominance, information *See* information dominance.

donation 1. The act of giving to a fund or cause. 2. A gift or grant.

donations coordinator A person or organization responsible for ensuring that charitable gifts offered during a disaster provide maximum benefit and minimum nuisance. Coordinating donations requires both pre-planning and cooperation with emergency responders before, during, and after an incident. *See also* coordinator; donation.

donations, in-kind *See* in-kind donations.

donations management team A team of one or two people trained and experienced in all aspects of donations management. The team will be deployed to a disaster-affected jurisdiction after impact to assist in the organization and operations of state or local donations management in support of the affected jurisdiction. *See also* donation.

dose 1. The amount of a substance available for interaction with metabolic processes of biological receptors after crossing the skin, gut, respiratory tract, or other

boundary; the absorbed dose is the amount crossing a specific absorption barrier. **2.** The amount of a medication to be taken at one time. **3.** A general term describing the quantity of radiation a person has received. **4.** A definite quantity, usually small, of anything.

dose, absorbed radiation *See* absorbed radiation dose.

dose, chemical *See* chemical dose.

dose, chronic radiation *See* chronic radiation dose.

dose, lethal *See* lethal dose.

dose rate The dose delivered per unit of time; in radiation physics, usually expressed as *rads per hour* or in multiples or submultiples of this unit such as millirads per hour. The dose rate is commonly used to indicate the level of hazard from a radioactive source. *See also* dose.

dosimeter A small, pocket-sized device used for monitoring radiation exposure of personnel. *See also* radiation; radiological monitoring.

drainage/secretion precautions *See* isolation.

drift, antigenic *See* antigenic drift.

drill *See* exercise.

drill, disaster *See* disaster drill.

droplet A tiny drop. *See also* droplets.

droplet nuclei Sufficiently small particles (1–5 micrometers) that can remain airborne indefinitely and cause infection when a suscep-

tible person is exposed at or beyond three feet of the source of these particles. *Compare* droplets.

droplet precautions Standard precautions plus placing the patient in a private room or with someone with the same infection (if not feasible, maintaining at least three feet between patients); using a mask when working within three feet of the patient; limiting movement and transport of the patient, and using a mask on the patient if he or she needs to be moved. *See also* airborne precautions; contact precautions; isolation; isolation precautions; standard precautions.

droplets Particles of moisture, such as are generated when a person coughs or sneezes, or when water is converted to a fine mist by a device such as an aerator or shower head. These particles may contain infectious microorganisms. Intermediate in size between drops and droplet nuclei, these particles tend to quickly settle out from the air so that any risk of disease transmission is generally limited to people in close proximity to the droplet source. *Compare* droplet nuclei. *See also* droplet.

drug **1.** A pharmaceutical agent, by any route of administration, for prevention, diagnosis, or treatment. *See also* antibiotic; pharmaceutical. **2.** A chemical substance, such as a narcotic or hallucinogen, which

affects the central nervous system, causing changes in behavior and often addiction. *See also* counter-drug operations.

Drug Administration, U.S. Food and *See* U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

drug, anticholinergic *See* anticholinergic drug.

Drug, Investigational New *See* Investigational New Drug.

drug, new *See* new drug.

drug operations, counter- *See* counter-drug operations.

drugs for influenza *See* antiviral agents/drugs for influenza.

Druze An Arab people who prefer being left alone in the mountains of Syria, Lebanon, Israel, and Jordan, where they have farmed, grown their olive and fruit orchards, and raised their families for the past one thousand years. In addition to living in remote places, the Druze deflect outside involvement in their communities and affairs through "dissimulation" (*taqiya*), meaning they disguise or conceal their beliefs. Unlike Shi'a Muslims, the Druze place no religious virtue on martyrdom. This protective habit, which developed in response to historical persecution by outside groups, including Shiite Muslims, has made the Druze very hard to know much about for certain and has resulted in many myths about them, which they say are false, but

which cannot be truly ruled out because of their ongoing dissimulation. The Druze have occasionally produced visible regional leaders including socialist "I Speak for Lebanon" Kamal Jumblatt, who was assassinated in 1977, and his son, Walid Jumblatt, current leader of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon and the most prominent leader of the Druze community. *See also* Arab.

dry run A trial or rehearsal. *See also* seven signs of terrorism.

dual use **1.** Products, services, standards, processes, or acquisition practices, which are capable of meeting requirements for military and nonmilitary applications. **2.** Equipment or components that can be used for nuclear and non-nuclear purposes.

dual use critical technology Critical technology that has military applications and nonmilitary applications. *See also* critical technology.

dumb bomb *See* gravity bomb.

duration of impact, hazard *See* hazard duration of impact.

"Dutch Disease" An adverse effect on a country's industry in general when one industry substantially expands its exports, distorting the patterns of growth in the agricultural and other tradable productive sectors of the economy. It takes its name from the situation in the

1970s when booming North Sea gas exports pumped massive oil rents into the Netherlands. These gas export revenues appreciated the Dutch guilder and exposed Dutch industries to more intense foreign competition and higher unemployment. *See also* rentier economy; rentier state.

duty **1.** Tasks, services, or functions that arise from one's position, as in performing a police officer's duties. *See also* line of duty. **2.** A government tax on imports or exports. *See also* customs.

duty, line of *See* line of duty.

dynamics The social, intellectual, or moral forces that produce activity and change in a given sphere, as in terrorist dynamics. *See also* group dynamics.

dynamics, group *See* group dynamics.

dysfunctional Abnormal or impaired functioning. *See also* dysfunctional state.

dysfunctional state A nation or state whose declared government cannot fulfill one or more of the core functions of governance, such as defense, internal security, revenue collection, and resource allocation. *See also* failed state.

Ee

early warning group, terrorism

See terrorism early warning group.

earth-observation satellite (EOS)

A satellite that provides measurements of the earth's climate and geological systems (e.g., cloud cover, crust tectonics, ocean movement, polar ice surface), which are needed inputs to the creation of models to mitigate the effects of natural hazards. The U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration launched the first earth-observation satellites in 1972 (LANSAT-1). There are two types of earth-observation satellites: low-earth-orbit (LEO) satellites and geostationary-earth-orbit (GEO) satellites. LEOs revolve on polar orbits at an altitude of several hundred miles. They carry optical sensors that cannot penetrate clouds or microwave sensors that have the ability to operate in a cloudy and foggy environment. The best image resolution provided by a LEO can be as high as one inch. GEOs revolve on a twenty-four-hour equatorial orbit that allows them to remain stationary with

respect to the earth's surface at an altitude of 22,000 miles. GEOs are meteorological satellites that produce images at an interval of fifteen minutes for U.S. satellites GOES-8 and GOES-10. *See also* meteorology; National Aeronautics and Space Administration; satellite.

Ebola virus A severe, often-fatal virus in the category of hemorrhagic fevers. Contact with infected body fluids is the principal mode of transmission. The onset of illness is abrupt and is characterized by fever, headache, joint and muscle aches, sore throat, and weakness, followed by diarrhea, vomiting, and stomach pain. A rash, red eyes, hiccups, and internal and external bleeding may also be seen. *See also* encephalitis; VHF viruses; viral hemorrhagic fever.

economic Relating to the production, development, and management of material wealth, as of a country, household, or business enterprise. *See* economics; instruments of national power.

- economics** **1.** The study of how people or states use their limited resources to satisfy their unlimited wants; how scarce resources are allocated among competing needs. **2.** The science that deals with how goods and services are produced, distributed, and consumed. *See also* geopolitics; vulnerability.
- economic stabilization** The intended result of governmental use of direct and indirect controls to maintain and stabilize the nation's economy during emergency conditions. Direct controls include such actions as the setting or freezing of wages, prices, and rents or the direct rationing of goods. Indirect controls can be put into effect by government through use of monetary, credit, tax, or other policy measures. *See also* economic.
- economy** The large set of inter-related economic production and consumption activities which aid in determining how scarce resources are allocated.
- Economy Act** (Title 31 USC 1535) An act signed into law in 2002, which authorizes federal agencies to provide goods or services on a reimbursable basis to other federal agencies when more specific statutory authority to do so does not exist. *See also* economy; federal act.
- economy, plutonium** *See* plutonium economy.
- economy, rentier** *See* rentier economy.
- effect** Something brought about by a cause or agent; a result, e.g., acute health effect.
- effect, acute** *See* acute effect.
- effect, acute health** *See* acute health effect.
- effect, additive** *See* additive effect.
- effect, adverse health** *See* adverse health effect.
- effect analysis, failure mode and** *See* failure mode and effect analysis.
- effect, and criticality analysis, failure mode,** *See* failure mode, effect, and criticality analysis.
- effect, antagonistic** *See* antagonistic effect.
- effect, blast** *See* blast effect.
- effect, chronic health** *See* chronic health effect.
- effect, demonstration** *See* demonstration effect.
- effect, health** *See* health effect.
- effective** **1.** Producing or capable of producing an intended result, as in an effective disaster preparedness program. **2.** Able to accomplish a purpose; functioning effectively. **3.** Works well as a means or remedy. **4.** Exerting force or influence. **5.** In the military, equipped and ready for service.
- effective leakage area** The area through which air can enter or leave the room. This does not include supply, return, or exhaust ducts. The

smaller the effective leakage area, the better isolated the room. *See also* air cleaning system; air conditioning/heater.

Egyptian Islamic Jihad An Egyptian Islamist group active since the late 1970s with origins in the Society of Muslim Brothers. The organization specializes in armed attacks against high-level Egyptian government personnel, including cabinet ministers, and car-bombings against official U.S. and Egyptian facilities. The original Jihad was responsible for the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in 1981. It suffered setbacks as a result of numerous arrests of operatives worldwide, most recently in Lebanon and Yemen. The organization's primary goals are to overthrow the Egyptian government and replace it with an Islamist state and to attack U.S. and Israeli interests in Egypt and abroad. Its leader, Ayman Zawahiri, became its leader in 1991. *Synonyms:* Islamic Jihad; the Jihad Group. *See also* Anwar Sadat; assassination; Ayman Zawahiri; jihad; Islamism.

EIS *See* Epidemic Intelligence Service (EIS).

electrical energy A form of energy present in any electric field or magnetic field, or in any volume containing electromagnetic radiation. The unit of electrical energy is

the joule, while the unit used by electrical utility companies is the watt-hour or kilowatt-hour. The production, distribution, and use of electrical energy is electric power. *Synonym:* electromagnetic energy. *See also* energy.

electrical substation Part of an electricity transmission and distribution system where voltage is transformed, usually in several stages and at several substations in sequence, from low to high or high to low, by transformers.

electricity distribution network The network that receives electricity from electric power transmission networks and delivers it to an electricity retailer who then sells it to consumers. The high-voltage electricity delivered from transmission lines is transferred via transformers to distribution networks including medium-voltage (less than fifty kV) power lines; low-voltage electrical substations and pole-mounted transformers; low-voltage (less than 1,000V) distribution wiring and sometimes electricity meters. *See also* electric power transmission.

electric power *See* electrical energy.

electric power station A facility that generates electric power by a generator, which converts mechanical energy into electrical energy by creating relative motion between a magnetic field and a conductor. Energy sources harnessed to turn

the generator include fossil fuels, water, and nuclear reactors.

electric power transmission The process of moving electricity from where it is generated (power plants) to where it is distributed by retailers to end consumers. *See also* electricity distribution network.

electric power transmission grid A grid made up of electric power stations, transmission circuits, and substations.

electromagnetic bomb A weapon designed to disable electronics on a wide scale with an electromagnetic pulse. *Synonym:* E-bomb. *See also* electromagnetic pulse; survivability.

electromagnetic pulse Electromagnetic radiation from an explosion (e.g., nuclear explosion) or an intensely fluctuating magnetic field, caused by electrons and photoelectrons from photons scattered in the materials of the electronic or explosive device and in the surrounding medium, resulting in a voltage surge that can have a catastrophic impact on strategic and tactical communications systems and weapons, as well as civilian communications systems. *See also* electromagnetic radiation; survivability.

electromagnetic radiation A traveling wave motion that results from changing electric and magnetic fields. Types of electromagnetic radiation range from those of

short wavelength, like X-rays and gamma rays, through the ultraviolet, visible, and infrared regions, to radar and radio waves of relatively long wavelengths. *See also* gamma radiation; radiation; survivability; X-rays.

element, data *See* data element.

elimination of disease Reduction of case transmission to a predetermined very low level. *Compare* eradication of disease.

EMAC *See* Emergency Management Assistance Compact.

EMAC advance team A team typically comprised of two Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) trained and experienced personnel designated to deploy to a state to facilitate interstate mutual aid assistance under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact. The mission of the EMAC advance team is to implement EMAC on behalf of the requesting state by coordinating and facilitating the provision of assistance from other member states in accordance with procedures set forth in the EMAC Standard Operating Procedures. *See also* coordinating; Emergency Management Assistance Compact; mission.

embargo **1.** A hostile government order prohibiting the movement of merchant ships into or out of its ports. *See also* merchant ship. **2.** A prohibition by a government

on certain or all trade with a foreign nation. **3.** A prohibition or ban.

embassy **1.** The highest class of diplomatic mission, headed by an ambassador. There are U.S. embassies in more than 160 capital cities worldwide. Each embassy has a consular section. *See also* consular officer; diplomatic mission. **2.** The physical building or buildings used to house the office and personal quarters of the embassy staff, including the ambassador. *See also* diplomatic corps; diplomatic mission; U.S. Embassy bombings.

Embassy bombings, U.S. *See* U.S. Embassy bombings (August 7, 1998).

emergencies, domestic *See* domestic emergencies.

emergency **1.** Any incident, human-caused or natural, which requires responsive action to protect life or property. Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, an emergency means any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the U.S. President, federal assistance is needed to supplement state and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States. **2.** Any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, federal

assistance is needed to supplement state and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a disaster or catastrophe in the United States. **3.** An event that may be managed locally without the need of added response measures or changes to procedure. **4.** A sudden occurrence demanding immediate action. **5.** In health care, an event that a single hospital and a single pre-hospital emergency medical system can manage without help from other hospitals and emergency medical systems. Everyday emergencies differ from disasters both in qualitative and quantitative senses. In emergencies, organizations do *not* need to quickly relate to more and unfamiliar groups, adjust to losing part of their autonomy and freedom of action, apply different performance standards, or operate within closer-than-usual public and private sector interfaces as they do in disasters. *Compare* catastrophe; disaster. *See also* medical emergency.

Emergency Alert System One of several federally-managed warning systems consisting of a digital technology (voice/text) communications system with broadcast and cable stations and interconnecting facilities authorized by the Federal Communications Commission. The system provides the U.S. President

and other national, state, and local officials the means to broadcast emergency information to the public before, during, and after disasters. The Department of Homeland Security jointly administers the Emergency Alert System with the Federal Communications Commission in cooperation with the National Weather Service, an organization within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The NOAA weather radio system has been upgraded to an all-hazards warning capability. *See also* all-hazards warning; meteorology; NOAA weather radio.

Emergency Broadcast System

A system that enables the U.S. President and federal, state, and local governments to communicate with the general public, through commercial broadcast stations, in the event of a local, state, or national emergency.

emergency communications The category of communications that occurs before, during, and after an emergency, including 9-1-1 telephone call processing and delivery through the 9-1-1 emergency call center and wireless call dispatch, the Emergency Alert System, and local radio and broadcast or cable television station news and updates. These communications occur among emergency responders, inci-

dent commanders, emergency operations centers, employees, outside response organizations, neighboring businesses, families, the public, and the media. *See also* dispatch; Emergency Alert System; NOAA weather radio; public safety answering point; telecommunications.

emergency communications coordinator, federal *See* federal emergency communications coordinator.

emergency department **1.** A hospital facility for provision of unscheduled outpatient services to patients whose conditions require immediate care and is staffed twenty-four hours a day. Off-site emergency departments open less than twenty-four hours are included if staffed by the hospital's emergency department. **2.** The area of a licensed general acute care hospital that customarily receives patients in need of emergency medical evaluation or care.

emergency department visit A direct personal exchange between a patient and a physician or other health care providers working under the physician's supervision, for the purpose of seeking care and receiving personal health services.

emergency health services A category of services required to prevent and treat the damaging health effects of an emergency, including communicable disease control,

immunization, laboratory services, and dental and nutritional services; providing first aid for treatment of ambulatory patients and those with minor injuries; providing public health information on emergency treatment, prevention, and control, and providing administrative support including maintenance of vital records and providing for a conduit of emergency health funds from state and federal governments. *See also* emergency medical services; health services; public health services.

emergency isolation treatment center, portable *See* portable emergency isolation treatment center.

emergency management **1.** The efforts of state and political subdivisions to develop, plan, analyze, conduct, provide, implement, and maintain programs for disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. **2.** The function of organizations concerned with ensuring that their organization can continue to function during and after a crisis. *See also* disaster management; emergency; disaster.

emergency management agency A government agency that exists at multiple levels (national, state, county, municipal) that coordinates efforts of health departments, housing and social service agencies, and public safety agencies during an

emergency or disaster. *Synonym:* Office of Emergency Preparedness. *See also* Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Emergency Management Agency, Federal *See* Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) The congressionally-ratified interstate mutual aid agreement sponsored by the National Emergency Management Association (a group of approximately 380 state emergency management directors and others) that allows states to assist one another is responding to natural and man-made disasters. In the aftermath of Hurricane Andrew in 1991, the Southern Governors' Association developed a simplified system for interstate assistance. This Southern Regional Emergency Management Assistance Compact, the precursor to EMAC, opened to other states around the country in 1995, and the U.S. Congress ratified it into law as a national model in 1996. To date, forty-nine states have passed legislation authorizing EMAC. Through EMAC, a disaster-impacted state can request and receive assistance from other member states quickly and efficiently, resolving two key issues upfront: liability and reimbursement.

emergency management plan *See* emergency plan.

emergency manager A professional who practices the discipline of emergency management by applying science, technology, planning, and management techniques to coordinate the activities of a wide array of agencies and organizations dedicated to preventing and responding to extreme events that threaten, disrupt, or destroy lives or property. He or she has the day-to-day responsibility for emergency management programs and activities and coordinates all aspects of a jurisdiction's mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities. The local emergency management position is referred to with different titles across the United States, including civil defense coordinator or director, civil preparedness coordinator or director, disaster services director, and emergency services director.

emergency, medical *See* medical emergency.

emergency medical condition *See* medical emergency.

emergency medical dispatch The function of providing prompt and accurate processing of calls, for emergency medical assistance by trained individuals, using a medically approved dispatch protocol system and functioning under medical supervision. *See also* dispatch; medical emergency.

emergency medical dispatcher

A trained public-safety telecommunications person with additional training and specific emergency medical knowledge essential for the efficient management of emergency medical communications. *See also* dispatch; dispatcher; medical emergency.

emergency medical services (EMS)

1. The full spectrum of emergency care from recognition of the emergency, telephone access of the system, provision of pre-hospital care, through definitive care in the hospital. It often also includes medical response to disasters, planning for, and provision of medical coverage at mass gatherings, and interfacility transfers of patients. **2.** Pre-hospital health care for patients with real or perceived emergencies from the time point of emergency telephone access until arrival and transfer of care to the hospital. *See also* emergency medical services system; medical control; medical emergency.

emergency medical services

for children An arrangement of personnel, facilities, and equipment for the effective and coordinated delivery of emergency health services to infants and children that is fully integrated within the emergency medical system of which it is a part. *Synonym:* pediatric emer-

gency medical services. *See also* emergency medical services.

emergency medical services, pediatric *See* emergency medical services for children.

emergency medical services protocols *See* EMS protocols.

emergency medical services system (EMSS) A system that provides for the arrangement of personnel, facilities, and equipment for the effective and coordinated delivery in an appropriate geographic area of health care services under emergency conditions (occurring either as a result of the patient's condition or of natural disasters or similar conditions) and which is administered by a public or nonprofit private entity which has the authority and the resources to provide effective administration of the system (Section 1201(1), U.S. Public Health Service Act). The target populations for the EMS system include patients suffering from behavioral emergencies, burns, cardiac emergencies, neonatal emergencies, poisonings, spinal cord injuries, and trauma.

Emergency Medical Services System (EMSS) Act of 1973 A federal law that established funding and systematic requirements for emergency medical services systems including sufficient trained manpower to ensure the availability of care at all times; regional training

programs for all levels of personnel; emergency medical communications systems; specialized facilities; transportation; disaster plans, integration with public safety agencies; regional and interregional mutual assistance pacts; critical care units; patient transfer continuity; consumer participation; consumer education; standard medical records; care accessibility and availability, and ongoing review and evaluation. Federal funding for the EMSS program has been eliminated. The Federal EMS Act defined an EMS system as "a system which provides for the arrangement of personnel, facilities, and equipment for the effective and coordinated delivery in an appropriate geographic area of health care services under emergency conditions (occurring either as a result of the patient's condition or of natural disasters or similar conditions) and which is administered by a public or nonprofit private entity which has the authority and the resources to provide effective administration of the system" (Section 1201(1), U.S. Public Health Service Act). The target populations for the EMS system include patients suffering from behavioral emergencies, burns, cardiac emergencies, neonatal emergencies, poisonings, spinal cord injuries, and trauma.

emergency medical technician (EMT) A member of the emergency medical services team who provides out-of-facility emergency care; includes certification of EMT-Basic, EMT-Intermediate, and EMT-Paramedic progressively advancing levels of care. *See also* certification; firefighter/paramedic.

Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act, Federal
See Federal Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act.

emergency medicine The branch of medicine and medical specialty that deals with the recognition, stabilization, evaluation, treatment, and disposition of an undifferentiated population of patients with acute illness or injury. Emergency care is episodic and handles a full spectrum of physical and behavioral conditions.

emergency mortuary services The category of services provided to facilitate adequate death investigation, identification, and disposition of bodies; removal, temporary storage, and transportation of bodies to temporary morgue facilities; notification of next of kin, and coordination of mortuary services and burial of unclaimed bodies.

emergency, national *See* national emergency.

emergency, national security
See national security emergency.

emergency, obstetric *See* obstetric emergency.

emergency operations center (EOC) The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs are organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services) or by jurisdiction (e.g., federal, state, regional, county, city, tribal), or both.

emergency operations plan (EOP) **1.** The written plan of the state and/or its political subdivisions describing the organizations, mission, and functions of the government and supporting services for responding to and recovering from disasters. It incorporates applicable provisions of the federal and regional response plans. **2.** A document that: describes how people and property will be protected in disaster and disaster threat situations; details who is responsible for carrying out specific actions; identifies the personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available for use in the disaster, and outlines how all actions will be

coordinated. *See also* emergency operations center; full-scale exercise; functional exercise; mission.

emergency patient An outpatient with a potentially disabling or life-threatening condition who receives initial evaluation and medical, dental, or other health-related services in an emergency department or a freestanding emergency center. *See also* patient.

emergency, pediatric *See* pediatric emergency.

emergency physician A physician who specializes in emergency medicine.

emergency plan Official and approved documents that describe principles, policies, concepts of operations, methods, and procedures to be applied in carrying out emergency operations or rendering mutual aid during emergencies.

Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act

The law signed in 1986, also known as SARA Title III, which requires local emergency planning committees (LEPCs) to prepare emergency response plans for facilities that house dangerous quantities of certain hazardous materials. The EPCRA signified the first systematic, top-down effort to collect critical pre-incident information about potentially hazardous sites. Since the passage of the EPCRA, every U.S. state and territory has enacted

similar right-to-know laws or regulations. *See also* federal act.

emergency planning committee, local *See* local emergency planning committee.

emergency powers **1.** Those special powers granted to a government or executive agency to suspend normal legislative procedures and/or judicial remedies; in Western democracies, usually strictly controlled by the legislature and permitted only for a limited period. **2.** The enlarged authority of the President of the United States, deeded either by statute, from the U.S. Constitution, or from the nature of the emergency, to deal with the emergency.

emergency preparedness Measures taken in advance of an emergency to reduce the loss of life and property and to protect a nation's people and institutions from all types of hazards through a comprehensive emergency management program of preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery.

Emergency Preparedness and Response (EP&R) Directorate

A unit of the Department of Homeland Security responsible for natural disaster and terrorist incident readiness, and oversight for the federal government's national response and recovery strategy. Also called the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

FEMA's preparedness effort is based on the idea that the foundation of an effective national emergency response system consists of a comprehensive, risk-based emergency preparedness program for all hazards. FEMA's Preparedness Division develops and delivers emergency management and first-responder training programs; coordinates and develops plans, resources, and national standards for emergency response operations, and develops and coordinates assessments and exercises. The Preparedness Division supports the fire services, emergency management, and the first-responder communities through grants, education, and training, and it and oversees community response plans for chemical and nuclear hazards. FY 2006 budget = \$5.4 billion. *See also* Department of Homeland Security; Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications, National Security *See* National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications.

emergency, presidential declaration of an *See* presidential declaration of an emergency.

emergency prophylaxis A category of prophylaxis given following an incident to help prevent possible transmission of the offend-

ing agent, e.g., vaccines and medications following a bioterror attack with aerosolized and weaponized anthrax bacteria. *See also* prophylaxis.

emergency public information

A category of information disseminated to the public by official sources during an emergency, using broadcast and print media. Information may include: 1. instructions on survival and health preservation actions to take (e.g., what to do, what not to do, evacuation procedures); 2. status information on the disaster situation (e.g., number of deaths, injuries, property damage, etc.), and 3. availability of state and federal assistance.

emergency respirator use situation

A situation that requires the use of respirators due to the unplanned generation of a hazardous atmosphere (often of unknown composition) caused by an accident, mechanical failure, terrorism, or other means, and that requires evacuation of personnel or immediate entry for rescue or corrective action. *See also* respirator.

emergency, respiratory *See* respiratory emergency.

emergency responder A responder who deals with emergencies and other aspects of public safety, e.g., firefighter, paramedic, bomb disposal team.

emergency responder, dental

See dental emergency responder.

Emergency Response Fund, Defense

See Defense Emergency Response Fund.

Emergency Response Plan, Federal Radiological

See Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan.

emergency response provider

Federal, state, local, and tribal government emergency public safety, law enforcement, emergency response, emergency medical (including hospital emergency facilities, and related personnel, agencies, and authorities. *Synonym:* emergency responder.

emergency response team 1.

In the Federal Emergency Management Agency, an interagency team, consisting of the lead representative from each federal department or agency assigned primary responsibility for an emergency response function and key members of the federal coordinating officer's (FCO) staff, formed to assist the FCO in carrying out his or her coordination responsibilities. The FCO can expand the emergency response team to include representatives of other federal departments and agencies as needed. The ERT usually consists of regional-level staff. *See also* disaster field office; federal coordinating officer. **2.** A special-

ized team from a single department, such as fire or police services.

emergency response team, community

See community emergency response team.

emergency response team, radiological

See radiological emergency response team.

Emergency Service, Amateur Radio

See Amateur Radio Emergency Service.

emergency support function (ESF)

A grouping of government and certain private-sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide the support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely to be needed to save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims and communities return to normal, when feasible, following domestic incidents. The ESFs serve as the primary operational-level mechanism to provide assistance to state, local, and tribal governments or to federal departments and agencies conducting missions of primary federal responsibility. *See also* incident annex; mission; National Response Plan; support annex.

emergency support function annex

An element of many emergency plans, including the National Response Plan, which groups emergency capabilities and

resources into functions that are most likely needed during an incident, e.g., transportation, firefighting, mass care. *See also* incident annex; support annex; National Response Plan.

emergency support function mass care (ESF 6) The function dealing with mass care, which includes sheltering and feeding victims of disaster, emergency first aid, family reunification, and the distribution of emergency relief supplies. The American Red Cross is designated by the National Response Plan as the primary agency responsible for ESF mass care. *See also* American Red Cross; mass care; primary agency.

emergency support function health and medical (ESF 8) Led by the U.S. Public Health Service's Office of Emergency Preparedness, ESF 8 serves as the basis for federal response to the health needs of disaster victims.

emergency support team An interagency group operating from the Federal Emergency Management Agency headquarters, which oversees the national-level response support effort in an emergency or disaster. *See also* Federal Emergency Management Agency.

emergent 1. Arising or occurring unexpectedly, as in emergent collective behavior following a large-scale

disruption. **2.** Demanding prompt action, as in an emergent need.

emergent collective behavior Human conduct in which people jointly create new norms, new structures, and a new social order. The collective behavior is extra-institutional, not unrelated to previously established structure and norms but transcending, opposing, or modifying them and in so doing generating new forms.

emergent volunteer *See* unaffiliated volunteer.

emerging infections A collective name for infectious diseases recently identified and taxonomically classified, e.g., Ebola virus disease, hantavirus pulmonary syndrome, and other viral hemorrhagic fevers. Some appear to be "new" diseases of humans, e.g., HIV infection, which probably originated as a human disease in the second half of the twentieth century. Others, such as the viral hemorrhagic fevers, may have existed for many centuries, and have been recognized only recently because ecological or other environmental changes have increased the risk of human infection. *Reemerging infections* are certain "old" diseases, such as tuberculosis and syphilis that have had a resurgence because of changed host-agent-environment conditions. *See also* hantavirus pulmonary syndrome; infection.

emerging infectious disease

New or recurring infectious disease of people, domestic animals, and/or wildlife, including identification, etiology, pathogenesis, zoonotic potential, and ecological impact. *See also* disease.

emerging zoonosis A zoonosis that is newly recognized or newly evolved or that has occurred previously but shows an increase in incidence or expansion in geographical, host, or vector range. For example, when the H5N1 virus jumped from chickens to humans in 1997 in Hong Kong, an emerging zoonosis was born. New zoonoses comprise seventy-five percent of emerging infectious diseases. *See also* zoonosis.

engineering, human factors *See* human factors engineering.

Engineers, U.S. Army Corps of
See U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

empirical Originating in or based upon actual observation or experience verifiable in the literal sense that it can be determined to be truthful and accurate, as opposed to theory, generalities, or intuition.

EMS *See* emergency medical services.

EMS agency, local *See* local EMS agency.

EMS legislation, enabling A law that grants authority to specific entities to undertake activity related to the provision or establishment of

an EMS system. Generally, enabling legislation represents a legislature's delegation of authority to a state agency to regulate some or all aspects of an EMS delivery system. This may include technical support, funding, or regulation.

EMS personnel Paid or volunteer individuals who are qualified, by satisfying formalized existing requirements, to provide some aspect of care or service within the EMS system. *See also* personnel.

EMS protocol Written medical instructions or algorithms authorized by a medical director to for use by personnel in the field without the necessity of online or real-time consultation with the physician or nurse providing medical direction. *See also* authorized; emergency medical services; protocol; standard operating procedure.

EMS system *See* emergency medical services system.

EMS system, regional *See* regional EMS system.

EMT *See* emergency medical technician.

EMT-P *See* emergency medical technician.

encephalitis An inflammatory disease of the membranes surrounding the brain and spinal cord caused by a viral, bacterial, fungal, or parasitic infection, or toxic agent. Symptoms of encephalitis include sudden fever, headache, vomiting,

heightened sensitivity to light, stiff neck and back, confusion and impaired judgment, drowsiness, weak muscles, a clumsy and unsteady gait, and irritability. Encephalitis has gained more attention in recent years because of heightened concern over West Nile and Ebola viruses, both of which can cause encephalitis. *See also* Ebola virus.

encipher To convert plain text into unintelligible form by means of a cipher system. *See also* cipher; decipher.

encode To put into code. *See also* code; decode; encipher.

encrypt To convert plain text into unintelligible forms by means of a cryptosystem, used to scramble communications. The term encrypt covers the meanings of encipher and encode. *See also* communications security; encipher.

endemic The continual, low-level presence of disease in a community. *See also* disease; community.

end state **1.** In military usage, the set of required conditions that defines achievement of a commander's objectives. **2.** In national security, the situation desired by the National Command Authorities following conclusion of military operations and those the military performs in support of other instruments of national power. *See also* National Command Authorities.

enemy **1.** One who feels hatred toward another. **2.** A hostile power or force, such as a nation, or a member or unit of such a force. *See also* adversary; enmity.

energy **1.** Usable heat or power. **2.** A source of usable power, such as petroleum or coal. **3.** Capacity or power for work or vigorous activity.

energy, atomic *See* atomic energy.

Energy, Department of *See* Department of Energy, U.S.

energy, electrical *See* electrical energy.

Energy Policy and Conservation

Act An act that authorizes the Department of Energy to create and maintain a Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and the U.S. President, in an emergency, to order federal buildings to close and/or conserve energy, and to order a draw down of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in emergency circumstances defined in the act. *See also* Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

enforcement The act or process of compelling observance of or obedience to, as in law enforcement.

enforcement agencies, federal law *See* federal law enforcement agencies.

Enforcement Training Center, Federal Law *See* Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

engagement, rules of *See* rules of engagement.

engine crew, fire *See* fire engine crew.

Engineers, U.S. Army Corps of
See U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

engine, fire *See* fire engine.

enhanced radiation weapon *See* neutron bomb.

Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act, 2002
A Homeland Security Public Law 107-173 (cleared by the 107th U.S. Congress on March 12, 2002), which deals with border security.
See also visa.

enmity The state of having an enemy. *See also* enemy.

enriched uranium *See* uranium, highly-enriched.

enrichment, uranium *See* uranium enrichment.

enteric precautions *See* isolation.

enterprise architecture **1.** A blueprint that defines, both in logical terms (including interrelated business processes and business rules, integrated functions, applications, systems, users, work locations, and information needs and flows) and in technical terms (including hardware, software, data, communications, and security), how an organization's information technology systems operate today, how they are to operate in the future, and a road map for the transition. *See also* map. **2.** An umbrella term for the management systems, infor-

mation systems, and computer systems within an organization. *See also* architecture.

entrepreneur, policy *See* policy entrepreneur.

entry, port of *See* port of entry.

environment **1.** Surroundings. **2.** The totality of circumstances surrounding an organism or complex social entity, especially the combination of physical conditions that influence the development and survival of the organism or social entity. **3.** In computer science, the entire set of conditions under which one operates a computer, as it relates to the hardware, operating platform, or operating system. *See also* biological environment; Environmental Protection Agency.

environmental considerations
The spectrum of environmental media, resource, or programs that may impact on, or are affected by, the planning and execution of military operations. Factors may include, but are not limited to, environmental compliance, pollution prevention, conservation, protection of historical and cultural sites, and protection of flora and fauna. *See also* compliance.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) The federal agency that leads the nation's environmental science, research, education, and assessment efforts. The EPA works to develop and enforce regulations

that implement environmental laws enacted by the U.S. Congress. EPA is responsible for researching and setting national standards for a variety of environmental programs, and delegates to states and tribes the responsibility for issuing permits and for monitoring and enforcing compliance. Where national standards are not met, EPA can issue sanctions and take other steps to assist the states and tribes in reaching the desired levels of environmental quality. *See also* air quality; BioWatch; compliance; Clean Air Act.

environmental response team

A team with expertise in biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology, and engineering, established by the Environmental Protection Agency to provide technical advice and assistance to the on-scene commander for both planning and response to discharges and releases of oil and hazardous substances into the environment.

environment, biological *See* biological environment.

environment, information *See* information environment.

environment, fire protection *See* fire protection environment.

environment, maritime *See* maritime environment.

environment, security *See* security environment.

enzootic A disease that is normally present in an animal population at all times, but that occurs in only a small number of animals and in a mildly virulent form. *See also* epizootic; plague.

EOC *See* emergency operations center.

EOP *See* emergency operations plan.

epi curve *See* epidemic curve.

epidemic **1.** The occurrence of more cases of disease that is expected in a given area or among a specific group of people over a particular period of time. The number of cases indicating the presence of an epidemic varies according to the agent, size, and type of population. Surveillance systems serve to identify epidemics early to facilitate deployment of investigative and control measures. **2.** A disease that is only present for a limited time in a human or animal population that is transmittable to humans, and has a very high morbidity rate. *Synonym:* outbreak. *See also* behavioral epidemic; case disease epidemic; outbreak; pandemic; threatened epidemic.

epidemic, behavioral *See* behavioral epidemic.

epidemic, common source *See* common source epidemic.

epidemic curve A histogram in which the number of cases of a disease is plotted by date or time of

onset to visually display quantitative information about an outbreak. The graph provides a visual representation of an outbreak's magnitude and change in magnitude over a specific time period. *Synonym*: epi curve.

epidemic, disease *See* disease epidemic.

Epidemic Intelligence Service (EIS) A training and service program developed in 1951 in the U.S. Public Health Service Communicable Diseases Center (now the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) by Alexander Langmuir (1920–1993) to investigate epidemics with unusual features, e.g., large or life-threatening epidemics, outbreaks of previously unidentified conditions. As of 1999, the program had trained over 2,400 EIS officers. Similar services, modeled on the EIS, have been developed in other countries. *See also* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

epidemic, threatened *See* threatened epidemic.

epidemiological study, analytic *See* analytic epidemiological study.

epidemiologic triad The traditional model of infectious disease causation, consisting of three components: an external agent, a susceptible host, and an environment that brings the host and agent together. In this model, the environment influences the agent, the

host, and the route of transmission of the agent from the source to the host. *Synonym*: epidemiologic triangle.

epidemiologic triangle *See* epidemiologic triad.

epidemiologist An investigator who studies the occurrence of disease or other health-related conditions or events in defined populations. The control of disease in populations is often also considered to be a task for the epidemiologist, especially in speaking of certain specialized fields, such as malaria epidemiology. *See also* clinical epidemiologist; infection control practitioner.

epidemiologist, veterinary *See* veterinary epidemiologist.

epidemiology The study of the distribution and determinants of health-related states or events in specified populations, and the application of this study to control of health problems. "Study" includes surveillance, observation, hypothesis testing, analytic research, and experiments. "Distribution" refers to analysis by time, place, and classes of people affected. Determinants are the physical, biologic, social, cultural, and behavioral factors that influence health. "Health-related states and events" include diseases, causes of death, behaviors such as use of tobacco, reactions to preventive regimens, and provision and

use of health services. “Specified populations” are those with identifiable characteristics and precisely defined numbers. “Application to control” makes explicit the aim of epidemiology—to promote, protect, and restore health. *See also* analytic epidemiological study; analytic epidemiology; applied epidemiology; clinical epidemiology; descriptive epidemiology; disaster epidemiology; seroepidemiology.

epidemiology, analytic *See* analytic epidemiology.

epidemiology, applied *See* applied epidemiology.

epidemiology, clinical *See* clinical epidemiology.

epidemiology, descriptive *See* descriptive epidemiology.

epidemiology, disaster *See* disaster epidemiology.

Epidemiology Program Office (EPO) A program office within the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that works to strengthen the public health system by coordinating public health surveillance, providing support in scientific communications, statistics, and epidemiology, and training in surveillance, epidemiology, and prevention effectiveness. *See also* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; epidemiology.

epizootic A disease that is only present in an animal population for

limited periods, but has a high morbidity rate. *See also* enzootic; plague.

eradication of disease Termination of all transmission of infection by extermination of the infectious agent through surveillance and containment. Eradication (as with smallpox) is based on the joint activities of control and surveillance. Regional eradication has been successful with poliomyelitis and in some countries appears close to succeeding for measles. The term elimination is sometimes used to describe eradication of disease such as measles from a large geographic region or political jurisdiction. In 1992, the World Health Organization defined eradication as “achievement of a status whereby no further cases of a disease occur anywhere, and continued control measures are unnecessary.” *Compare* elimination of disease.

EP&R *See* Emergency Preparedness and Response (EP&R) Directorate.

equipment Things needed for a task, journey, or other purpose. *See also* apparatus.

equipment, communications security *See* communications security equipment.

equipment, personal protective *See* personal protective equipment.

error **1.** A deviation from what is correct, right, or true. **2.** A mistake. *See also* failure mode and effect analysis; latent failure.

- error of commission** An error that occurs as a result of an action taken, e.g., when a vaccine is administered to a person with a compromised immune system.
- error of omission** An error that occurs as a result of an action not taken, e.g., when a weather forecaster omits a warning that should have been given. Errors of omission may or may not lead to adverse outcomes.
- escalation** The act or process of increasing or rising, as in an increase in scope or violence of a conflict, deliberate or unpremeditated. *See also* conflict.
- escape gas mask** A gas mask that consists of a half-mask facepiece or mouthpiece, a canister, and associated connections, and that is designed for use only during escape from hazardous atmospheres. *See also* respirator.
- escape line** A planned route to allow personnel engaged in clandestine activity to depart from a site or area when possibility of compromise or apprehension exists.
- escape-only respirator** A respiratory device that is designed for use only during escape from hazardous atmospheres. *See also* escape gas mask; respirator.
- espionage** **1.** Actions directed toward the acquisition of information through clandestine operations. **2.** The act of obtaining, delivering, transmitting, communicating, or receiving information about the national defense with an intent, or reason to believe, that the information may be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of any foreign nation. *See also* counterespionage; operative.
- espionage, counter-** *See* counterespionage.
- essential facilities** Resources that are necessary for maintaining the health, safety, and overall well-being of the public following a disaster, e.g., hospitals, police and fire department buildings, and utility facilities; may also include buildings that have been designated for use as mass-care facilities, e.g., schools and churches.
- estimate, national intelligence** *See* national intelligence estimate.
- ethnic** Relating to a group of people sharing a common and distinctive racial, national, religious, linguistic, or cultural heritage. *See also* ethnic group.
- ethnic group** A social group that has a common cultural tradition, common history, and common sense of identity and exists as a subgroup in a larger society. The members of an ethnic group differ with regard to certain cultural characteristics from the other members of their society. *Compare* ethnic identity group.

- ethnic identity group** A politically-relevant societal unit based on a shared sense of cultural distinctiveness, which establishes formal organizations devoted to promoting group cohesiveness and addressing group concerns, e.g., Alawis (Syria), Druze (Lebanon). *Compare* ethnic identity group. *See also* Alawis; Druze.
- etiology** The cause of something, as in the etiology of smallpox is the variola virus.
- ethnocentric terrorist group** *See* terrorist group, ethnocentric.
- evacuation** **1.** The clearance of personnel, animals, or materiel from a given locality. *See also* mandatory evacuation; spontaneous evacuation; voluntary evacuation. *Compare* shelter in place. **2.** The controlled process of collecting, classifying, and shipping unserviceable or abandoned materiel, U.S. or foreign, to appropriate reclamation, maintenance, technical intelligence, or disposal facilities. **3.** The ordered or authorized departure of noncombatants from a specific area by Department of State, Department of Defense, or appropriate military commander. **4.** Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.
- evacuation, aeromedical** *See* aeromedical evacuation.
- evacuation, hospital** *See* hospital evacuation.
- evacuation, mandatory** *See* mandatory evacuation.
- evacuation operations, noncombatant** *See* noncombatant evacuation operations.
- evacuation, precautionary** *See* precautionary evacuation.
- evacuation, spontaneous** *See* spontaneous evacuation.
- evacuation, voluntary** *See* voluntary evacuation.
- evacuee** **1.** A person removed or moving from areas threatened or struck by a disaster agent. **2.** In military usage, a civilian removed from a place of residence by military direction for reasons of personal security or the requirements of the military situation. *See also* displaced person; evacuation; noncombatant evacuee; refugee.
- evacuee, noncombatant** *See* noncombatant evacuee.
- evaluation** **1.** Analysis and comparison of actual with planned performance goals and objectives. **2.** The systematic and thoughtful collection of information and decision making. Evaluation consists of having standards or criteria, collecting data or evidence, and making judgments.
- evaluation, mitigation** *See* mitigation evaluation.

Evaluation Program, Homeland Security Exercise and *See* Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program.

event **1.** Something that happens; an occurrence. **2.** A planned, non-emergency activity, such as a mass gathering or a national special security event. *See also* mass gathering; national special security event; special event.

event, national special security *See* national special security event.

event, sentinel *See* sentinel event.

event, special *See* special event.

evidence Something that establishes something else as true, genuine, certain, or valid, as in evidence-based medicine.

evidence-based medicine The consistent use of current best evidence derived from published clinical and epidemiological research in the management of patients, with attention to the balance of risks and benefits of diagnostic tests and alternative treatment regimens, taking account of each patient's unique circumstances, including baseline risk, co-morbid conditions, and personal preferences. *See also* evidence.

examiner, medical *See* medical examiner.

execute **1.** To carry out or perform. **2.** To put to death.

execute order **1.** An order issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs

of Staff, by the authority and at the discretion of the Secretary of Defense, to implement a decision by the U.S. President or Secretary of Defense to initiate military operations. **2.** An order to initiate military operations as directed. *Synonym:* EXORD. *See also* rules for the use of force.

execution **1.** The act or process of carrying out something. **2.** The act or process of putting to death.

executive **1.** A person or group having administrative authority in an organization. **2.** The chief officer of a public or private sector division. **3.** The branch of government charged with putting into effect a country's laws and the administering of its functions.

Executive Order A presidential directive with the force of law, which does not need congressional approval. The Supreme Court has upheld Executive Orders as valid either under the general constitutional grant of executive powers to the U.S. President or if authority for it was expressly granted to the President by the U.S. Congress. Congress can repeal or modify an Executive Order by passing a new law; however, it must be signed by the President or his veto overridden. *See also* directive.

Executive Order 12148 Designated Department of Homeland Security as the primary agency for

coordination of federal disaster relief, emergency assistance, and emergency preparedness. The order also delegated the U.S. President's relief and assistance functions under the Stafford Act to the Secretary of Homeland Security, with the exception of the declaration of a major disaster or emergency. *See also* disaster relief; Executive Order.

Executive Order 12656 Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities, as amended by Executive Order 13286 (2003), to each of the federal agencies for national security emergency preparedness. The amendment designates Department of Homeland Security as the principal agency for coordinating programs and plans among all federal departments and agencies. *See also* Department of Homeland Security.

Executive Order 13231 Established the U.S. President's Critical Infrastructure Protection Board and authorized a protection program to secure information systems for critical infrastructure, including emergency preparedness communications, and the physical assets that support such systems.

Executive Order 13354 Establishes policy to enhance the interchange of terrorism information among agencies and creates the National Counterterrorism Center to serve as the primary federal

organization in the U.S. government for analyzing and integrating all intelligence information posed by the United States pertaining to terrorism and counterterrorism. *See also* National Counterterrorism Center.

Executive Order 13356 Strengthens the Sharing of Terrorism Information to Protect Americans by requiring the Director of Central Intelligence, in consultation with the Attorney General and the other intelligence agency heads, to develop common standards for the sharing of terrorism information by agencies: 1. within the Intelligence Community; 2. within other agencies having counterterrorism functions, and 3. through or in coordination with the Department of Homeland Security, and appropriate state and local authorities. *See also* Intelligence Community.

Executive Order 12382 Provides the U.S. President with technical information and advice on national security telecommunications policy. Up to thirty members from the telecommunications and information technology industries may hold seats on the National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee.

Executive Order 12472 Consolidates several directives covering National Security and Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) telecommu-

nications into a comprehensive document explaining the assignment of responsibilities to federal agencies for coordinating the planning and provision of NSEP telecommunications. The fundamental NSEP objective is to ensure that the federal government has telecommunication services that will function under all conditions, including emergencies.

Executive Order 12742 (National Security Industrial Responsiveness) States that the United States must have the capability to rapidly mobilize its resources in the interest of national security. Therefore, to achieve prompt delivery of articles, products, and materials to meet national security requirements, the government may place orders and require priority performance of these orders. *See also* national security.

Executive Order 12333 (United States Intelligence Activities) Designates the Department of Energy as part of the Intelligence Community. It further defines counterintelligence as information gathered and activities conducted to protect against espionage, sabotage, or assassinations conducted for or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations, or people, or international terrorist activities. This order specifically excludes personnel, physical, document, or communica-

tions security programs from the definition of counterintelligence. *See also* assassination; Department of Energy; Intelligence Community.

Executive Order 12919 (National Defense Industrial Resources Preparedness) Delegates authorities and addresses national defense industrial resource policies and programs under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended by Executive Order 13286.

Executive Order 13295 (2003) (Revised List of Quarantinable Communicable Diseases) Specifies certain communicable disease for regulations providing for the apprehension, detention, or conditional release of individuals to prevent the introduction, transmission, or spread of suspected communicable diseases. *See also* communicable disease; quarantine.

Executive Order 12196 (Occupational Safety and Health Programs for Federal Employees 1980) Sets the Occupational Safety and Health Organization program guidelines for all agencies in the Executive Branch, except military personnel and uniquely military equipment, systems, and operations. *See also* Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

exercise A planned event realistically simulating a disaster, conducted for the purpose of evaluating an organization's or a political

subdivision's coordinated emergency management capabilities, including, but not limited to, testing the emergency operations or emergency management plan. *Synonyms:* drill; disaster drill. *See also* emergency operations plan; full-scale exercise; functional exercise; table-top exercise.

exercise, force-on-force *See* force-on-force exercise.

exercise, full-scale *See* full-scale exercise.

exercise, functional *See* functional exercise.

exercises, national homeland security preparedness-related
See also national homeland security preparedness-related exercises.

expectation 1. Belief about (or mental picture of) the future. 2. Wishing with confidence of fulfillment. *See also* norms; performance standard; poverty of expectations.

expectations, poverty of *See* poverty of expectations.

explosion The sudden violent release of mechanical, chemical, or nuclear energy, usually generating high temperatures and the release of gases, e.g., volcanic explosion, solar flares on the sun, and detonation of nuclear weapons. *See also* detonation; explosive.

explosive A compound or mixture susceptible of a rapid chemical reaction, as gunpowder or nitroglycerine. *See also* barometric bomb;

bomb; chemical reaction; fertilizer truck bomb; improvised explosive device; land mine; Molotov cocktail bomb.

explosive device, improvised
See improvised explosive device.

explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) A military term referring to making explosive devices safe by disarming or detonating them. *Synonym:* bomb disposal. *See also* bomb; bomb squad; ordnance.

exposure 1. Proximity and/or contact with a source of a disease agent in such a manner that effective transmission of the agent or harmful effects of the agent may occur. 2. The amount of a factor to which a group or individual was exposed; sometimes contrasted with dose, the amount that enters or interacts with the organism. 3. Exposures may, of course, be beneficial rather than harmful, e.g., exposure to immunizing agents. 4. The process by which an agent comes into contact with a person or animal in such a way that the person or animal may develop the relevant outcomes, such as disease. 5. The number of people, and the value of structures and activities that will experience hazards and may be adversely impacted by them. *See also* acute exposure; biosafety; chronic exposure; dose; exposure (radiological).

- exposure, acute** *See* acute exposure.
- exposure, chronic** *See* chronic exposure.
- exposure, internal** *See* internal exposure.
- exposure limit** General term defining the regulated level of exposure that should not be exceeded.
- exposure, point of** *See* point of exposure.
- exposure (radiological)** A quantitative measure of the ability of photons to produce ionization in air. The unit is the roentgen (R). For practical purposes, one roentgen is comparable to 1 rad or 1 rem for X-rays and gamma radiation. *See also* exposure rate; gamma radiation; rem; roentgen.
- exposure rate (radiological)** The amount of ionizing radiation to which an individual is exposed or which he or she receives per unit of time. *See also* dose; exposure (radiological); ionizing radiation.
- exposure surveillance** To look for exposure to risk. In a disaster setting, exposure may be based on the physical or environmental properties of the disaster event. Also known as a risk factor variable, predictor variable, independent variable, or putative causal factor. *See also* surveillance.
- exposure, whole body** *See* whole body exposure.
- external contamination** Radioactivity on the skin or personal protective equipment of an individual. *See also* internal contamination; personal protective equipment.
- externalities** Social benefits and costs that are not included in the market price of an economic good. Examples include benefits to others of treating a case of infectious disease, adverse health effects of industrial air pollution not included in the price of the industrial product, and impact on national economy of natural resource depletion not included in calculation of national income.
- extinction** 1. Utter destruction.
2. The act or fact of dying.
- extinction, mass** *See* mass extinction.
- extreme fire behavior** A level of fire behavior characteristics that ordinarily precludes methods of direct control action. One or more of the following is usually involved: high rate of spread, prolific crowning and/or spotting, presence of fire whirl, and strong convection column. Predictability is difficult because such fires often exercise some degree of influence on their environment and behave erratically, sometimes dangerously.

Ff

- facilities, essential** *See* essential facilities.
- facilities, industrial** *See* industrial facilities.
- facility** A building or place that provides a particular service or is used for a particular industry, as in a health care facility.
- facility-based surge capacity** The actions taken at the facility (e.g., hospital, school) level that augment services within the response structure of the facility; may include responses that are external to the actual structure of the facility but are nearby (e.g., medical care provided in tents on the hospitals grounds). These responses are under the control of the facility's incident management systems and primarily depend on the facility's emergency operations plans. *See also* emergency operation plan; facility; surge capacity.
- facility, chemical** *See* chemical facility.
- facility management** A category of management that includes facility selection and acquisition, building services, information systems, communications, safety and health, physical security, and emergency preparedness. *See also* facility; management.
- facility, mass care** *See* mass care facility.
- Facility, National Warning** *See* Cheyenne Mountain.
- facility, private nonprofit** *See* private nonprofit facility.
- facility, public** *See* public facility.
- factor, risk** *See* risk factor.
- factors engineering, human** *See* human factors engineering.
- factors, human** *See* human factors.
- failed state** A dysfunctional state which also has multiple competing political factions in conflict within its borders or has no functioning governance above the local level. This does not imply that a central government facing an insurgency is automatically a failed state. If essential functions of government continue in areas controlled by the central authority, it has not "failed." An example of a failed state is

Somalia. *See also* dysfunctional state.

failure **1.** The condition of not achieving the desired end. **2.** One that fails completely. **3.** A cessation of proper mechanical functions, e.g., electrical failure. *See also* hidden failure in critical infrastructure; high reliability organization.

failure, active *See* active error.

failure in critical infrastructure, hidden *See* hidden failure in critical infrastructure.

failure mode and effect analysis

Error analysis, which may involve retrospective investigations (as in root cause analysis) or prospective attempts to predict "error modes." Different frameworks exist for predicting possible errors. Failure mode and effect analysis (FMEA) combines the probability of failure with the consequences of failure to create a "criticality index," which allows for the prioritization of specific processes as quality improvement targets. For instance, an FMEA analysis of the medication-dispensing process on a general hospital ward might break down all steps from receipt of orders in the central pharmacy to filling automated dispensing machines by pharmacy technicians. Each step in this process would be assigned a probability of failure and an impact score, so that all steps could be ranked according to the product of

these two numbers. Steps ranked at the top (i.e., those with the highest "criticality indices") would be prioritized for error proofing. *See also* error; quality improvement; risk points; root cause analysis.

failure, latent *See* latent failure.

failure mode, effect, and criticality analysis

A systematic way of examining a design prospectively for possible ways in which failure can occur. It assumes that no matter how knowledgeable or careful people are, errors will occur in some situations and may even be likely to occur. *See also* risk points; root cause analysis.

fallout **1.** The precipitation to earth of radioactive particulate matter from atmospheric testing of nuclear devices. **2.** The radioactive particulate matter itself. *See also* nuclear cloud; nuclear fallout.

fallout, nuclear *See* nuclear fallout.

fascism A political philosophy that advocates governance by a dictator, assisted by a hierarchically organized, strongly ideological party, in maintaining a totalitarian and regimented society through violence, intimidation, and the arbitrary use of power. *See also* totalitarianism.

fatal Deadly. *See also* lethal.

fatality **1.** A death resulting from an accident or a disaster. **2.** One

that is killed as a result of such an occurrence.

fatality incident, mass *See* mass fatality incident.

fatality management, mass *See* mass fatality management.

fatality rate The death rate observed in a designated series of people affected by a simultaneous event, e.g., victims of a terrorist attack. *Compare* case fatality rate.

fatwa An Islamic decree issued by a mufti (scholar) or a religious lawyer on a specific issue. A fatwa has no weight unless accepted by the community of scholars; their consensus is recognized as legal opinion to be followed. Islam has no central authority, which means no method exists to determine who can issue a valid fatwa. A fatwa is not binding on all people professing the Muslim faith. The only ones who are obliged to obey any specific fatwa are the mufti who issued it and his followers.

fault **1.** Blame or responsibility for a mistake or an offense. **2.** A character weakness. **3.** A mistake or error. **4.** A fracture in the continuity of a rock formation caused by a shifting or dislodging of the earth's crust.

fault tree analysis A systematic way of prospectively examining a design for possible ways in which failure can occur. The analysis considers the possible direct proximate

causes that could lead to the event and seeks their origins. Once this is accomplished, ways to avoid these origins and causes must be identified. *See also* analysis.

fecal coliform bacteria Common, harmless bacteria that are normally found in human intestines, human waste, and wastewater. Fecal coliform bacteria counts are used as an indicator of presence of pathogenic microbes. *See also* bacterial count.

federal **1.** Belonging to the general government or union of the states. **2.** Founded on or organized under the Constitution of the United States. **3.** Pertaining to the national government of the United States. **4.** Constituting a government in which power is distributed between a central authority (i.e., federal government) and a number of constituent territorial units (e.g., states).

federal act A statute enacted by the U.S. Congress, relating to matters within the authority delegated to federal government by the U.S. Constitution. *See also* act; act of Congress.

federal agency Any executive department, military department, government corporation, government-controlled corporation, or other establishment in the executive branch of government, including the Executive Office of the Pre-

sident or any independent regulatory agency. *See also* agency; federal.

Federal Air Marshal Service A U.S. federal agency founded by the Federal Aviation Administration to combat a rash of hijackings in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Air marshals originally were U.S. Marshals and later were specially-trained FAA personnel. Their mission was to safeguard flights against aircraft hijacking or skyjacking and all other forms of crimes. Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the air marshals were transferred to the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Bureau, Department of Homeland Security. *See also* air marshal; Federal Aviation Administration; mission; sky marshal.

federal assistance Aid to disaster victims or state or local governments by federal agencies under the provisions of the Federal Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 93-288) and other statutory authorities of federal agencies.

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) A federal agency charged with regulating air commerce to foster aviation safety; promoting civil aviation and a national system of airports; achieving efficient use of navigable airspace; developing and operating a common system of air traffic control and air navigation for both civilian and military aircraft, and developing and imple-

menting programs and regulations to control aircraft noise, sonic boom, and other environmental effects of civil aviation. *See also* Federal Air Marshal Service.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) A federal law enforcement agency established in 1908 that is charged with investigating all violations of federal laws with the exception of those which have been assigned by legislative enactment or otherwise to some other federal agency. The FBI's jurisdiction includes espionage, sabotage, and other subversive activities; kidnapping; extortion; bank robbery; interstate transportation of stolen property; civil rights matters; interstate gambling violations; fraud against the government, and assault or killing the U.S. President or a federal officer. Cooperative services of the FBI for other duly authorized law enforcement agencies include fingerprint identification, laboratory services, and police training. By presidential direction, it is the lead law enforcement agency in terrorism incidents. *See also* joint terrorism task force; Intelligence Community; law enforcement agency.

Federal Communications Commission (FCC) The U.S. government agency created by congressional statute and the Communications Act of 1934 and charged with regulating all non-federal

government use of the radio spectrum (including radio and television broadcasting), all interstate communications (wire, satellite, and cable), and international communications that originate or terminate in the United States. The commission is directed, and empowered by congressional statute. *See also* amateur radio; Emergency Alert System; Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service.

federal coordinating officer (FCO) The federal officer who is appointed to manage federal resource support activities related to Stafford Act disasters and emergencies. The FCO is responsible for coordinating the timely delivery of federal disaster assistance resources and programs to affected state or local governments, individual victims, and the private sector. *See also* coordinating; disaster field office; state coordinating officer.

federal courts The courts of the United States (as distinguished from state, county, or city courts) as created either by Article III of the U.S. Constitution or by the U.S. Congress. U.S. Courts of Appeals, U.S. Claims Court, District courts, the Supreme Court, and three-judge courts are federal courts. *See also* appeal; court; federal crimes.

federal crimes Those acts that have been made criminal by federal law, e.g., kidnapping, and are prose-

cuted in federal courts. *See also* federal courts.

federal debt Generally, the amount borrowed by the government from the public or from government accounts. Four ways that federal debt may be categorized for reporting purposes are: 1. gross federal debt; 2. debt held by the public; 3. debt held by government accounts, and 4. debt subject to statutory debt limit. *See also* deficit.

federal emergency communications coordinator That person, assigned by the General Services Administration, who functions as the principal federal manager for emergency telecommunications requirements in major disaster, emergencies, and extraordinary situations, when requested by the federal coordinating officer or the federal resource coordinator. *See also* coordinator; federal coordinating officer.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) The name of an agency within the Emergency Preparedness and Response (EP&R) Directorate, Department of Homeland Security was created in 2003. FEMA traces its beginnings to the Congressional Act of 1803. This act, generally considered the first piece of disaster legislation, provided assistance to a New Hampshire town following an extensive fire. In the following century, more

than 100 pieces of legislation dealing with natural disasters were passed. The 1960s and early 1970s brought several hurricanes and earthquakes requiring major response and recovery operations by the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, part of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. In 1968, the National Flood Insurance Act offered new flood protection to homeowners and, in 1974, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief Act firmly established the process of presidential disaster declarations. When hazards associated with nuclear power plants and the transportation of hazardous substances were added to natural disasters, more than 100 federal agencies were involved, with state and local programs also overlapping. The National Governor's Association asked President Jimmy Carter to centralize federal emergency functions, which he did in the 1979 executive order which merged many separate functions into a new Federal Emergency Management Agency. *See also* Emergency Preparedness and Response (EP&R) Directorate.

Federal Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act (EMTALA) A statute that governs when and how a patient may be refused treatment or trans-

ferred from one hospital to another when that person is in an unstable medical condition.

federal government The system of government administered in a nation formed by the union or confederation of several independent states. *See also* federal.

federal hospital A hospital operated by the federal government, e.g., Veterans Affairs Hospitals. *See also* hospital.

federalism The theory or advocacy of federal political orders, where final authority is divided between subunits and a center. Unlike a unitary state, sovereignty is constitutionally split between at least two territorial levels so that units at each level have final authority and can act independently of the others in some area. Citizens thus have political obligations to two authorities. The allocation of authority between the subunit and center may vary, typically the center has powers regarding defense and foreign policy, but subunits may also have international roles. The subunits may also participate in central decision-making bodies. *See also* government; theocracy.

federal law *See* federal act.

federal law enforcement agencies A category of agencies that include the U.S. Secret Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation,

the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the U.S. Marshal Service, the Naval Criminal Investigative Service, the Coastal Security Service, the Diplomatic Security Service, the United States Postal Inspection Service, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, the U.S. Customs Service, and the National Park Service. *See also* enforcement; joint operations center.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

A subunit of Border and Transportation Security (a unit within the Department of Homeland Security) located in Glynco, GA, Artesia, NM, and Charleston, SC (among others), whose function is to prepare law enforcement professionals to fulfill their responsibilities. Founded in 1970, the FLETC serves as an interagency law enforcement training organization for eighty-one federal agencies (called partner organizations); state, local, and international law enforcement agencies, and the International Law Enforcement Academy in Gaborone, Botswana, Hungary, and Thailand. Export training and technology-based distributed learning are increasingly important methods of training delivery. These methods are used when the programs being taught do not require specialized facilities or when a geographical concentration of person-

nel can be identified. Basic training programs include the Criminal Investigator Training Program for special agents from more than fifty agencies; Mixed Basic Police Training Program for uniformed officers, and Natural Resources Police Training Program for land management agencies. Advanced training programs include Cyber Terrorism Training, such as Internet Forensics and Investigations, Financial Forensics, and International Banking and Money Laundering Training; Critical Infrastructure Protection; Land Transportation Anti-terrorism; Weapons of Mass Destruction; Seaport Security, and Anti-terrorism Intelligence Awareness Training for state and local agencies. *See also* Border and Transportation Security.

federal official, principal *See* principal federal official.

federal official, senior *See* senior federal official.

federal on-scene coordinator

The federal official pre-designated by the Environmental Protection Agency or the U.S. Coast Guard to coordinate responses under subpart D of the National Contingency Plan, or the government official designated to coordinate and direct removal actions under subpart E of the National Contingency Plan. *See also* Environmental Protection Agency; National Contingency Plan;

National Response Plan; U.S. Coast Guard.

Federal Power Act, Department of Energy Organization Act and *See* Department of Energy and Federal Power Act.

Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP) The plan used by federal agencies to respond to a radiological emergency with or without a Robert T. Stafford Act declaration. Without a Stafford Act declaration, federal agencies respond to radiological emergencies using the FRERP, each agency in accordance with existing statutory authorities and funding resources. The lead federal agency has responsibility for coordinating the overall federal response. The Department of Homeland Security is responsible for coordinating non-radiological support using the structure of the National Response Plan. When a major disaster or emergency is declared under the Stafford Act and an associated radiological emergency exists, the functions and responsibilities of the FRERP remain the same. The lead federal agency coordinates the management of the radiological response with the federal coordinating officer. Although the direction of the radiological response remains the same with the lead federal agency, the federal coordinating officer has the overall

responsibility for coordination of federal assistance in support of state and local governments using the National Response Plan. *See also* federal coordinating officer; lead federal agency; National Response Plan.

Federal Register A medium published daily for making available to the public federal agency regulations and other legal documents of the executive branch of the federal government. It includes proposed changes (rules, regulations, and standards) of governmental agencies that carry an invitation for any citizen or group to participate in the consideration of the proposed regulation through submission of written data, views, or arguments, and sometimes by oral presentations. Such regulations and rules as finally approved appear later in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Federal Response Plan The old plan designed to address the consequences of any disaster or emergency situation in which a need for federal assistance under the authorities of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act exists. Since January 2005, the National Response Plan has superseded the Federal Response Plan. *See also* National Response Plan.

federal resource coordinator The federal official appointed to

manage federal resource support activities related to non-Stafford Act incidents. The federal response coordinator is responsible for coordinating support from other federal departments and agencies using interagency agreements and memoranda of understanding. *See also* coordinator; Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

federal service A term applied to National Guard members and units when called to active duty to serve the federal government under the U.S. President as Commander in Chief, under Article I, Section 8 and Article II, Section 2 of the Constitution and the U.S. Code. *See also* commander in chief; National Guard; U.S. Code.

FEMA *See* Federal Emergency Management Agency; Emergency Preparedness and Response (EP&R) Directorate.

fertilizer truck bomb Explosive device composed of a chemical mixture called ammonium nitrate, powerful enough to destroy large buildings; a favorite of terrorists because of the ease of acquiring materials to build the bomb. *See also* bomb.

fever Abnormally high body temperature, as in viral hemorrhagic fever.

fever, viral hemorrhagic *See* viral hemorrhagic fever.

field **1.** In military usage, the scene or an area of military operations or maneuvers or a military area away from headquarters. *See also* field categorization; field hospital. **2.** Somewhere (away from a studio or office or library or laboratory) where practical work is done or data is collected, as in a joint field office. *See also* joint field office.

field categorization (classification) A medical emergency classification procedure for patients that is applicable under conditions encountered at the site of a medical emergency. *See also* field.

field hospital A mobile, self-contained, self-sufficient health care facility capable of rapid deployment and expansion or contraction to meet immediate emergency requirements for a specified period of time. The field hospital may be temporarily dispatched with personnel or donated without personnel. Field hospitals are deployed only: 1. following an appropriate declaration of emergency and a request from the health authorities of the affected region or country; 2. when they are integrated into the local health services system, and 3. when the respective roles and responsibilities for their installation and operational sustainment have been clearly defined. *See also* field; hospital.

field office, disaster *See* disaster field office.

- field office, joint** *See* joint field office.
- field triage** Classification of patients according to medical need at the scene of an injury or onset of an illness. *See also* field; field hospital; triage.
- file, case** *See* case file.
- filter** **1.** A porous material through which a liquid or gas is passed in order to separate the fluid from suspended particulate matter. **2.** A device containing such a substance. *See also* high-efficiency particulate air filter; low-efficiency filter.
- filter, HEPA** *See* high-efficiency particulate air filter.
- filter, high efficiency** *See* high-efficiency particulate air filter.
- filter, low-efficiency** *See* low-efficiency filter.
- financial asset** An asset that derives value because of a contractual claim. Stocks, bonds, bank deposits, and the like are all examples of financial assets. *See also* asset.
- financial markets** A category of markets for the exchange of capital and credit, including the money markets and the capital markets. The September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on New York City severely disrupted U.S. financial markets, resulting in the longest closure of the stock markets since the Great Depression in the 1930s. The attacks revealed that the financial markets' business continuity plans had not been designed to address wide-scale disruptions, defined by federal financial regulators as severe disruption of transportation, telecommunications, power, or other critical infrastructure components across a metropolitan or other geographic area and its adjacent communities that are economically integrated with it or result in a wide-scale evacuation or inaccessibility of the population within normal commuting range of the disruption's origin. *See also* business continuity planning; critical infrastructures; wide-scale disruption.
- financial markets, critical** *See* critical financial markets.
- finding, case-** *See* case-finding.
- fire** A rapid, persistent chemical change that releases heat and light and is accompanied by flame, especially the exothermic oxidation of a combustible substance.
- Fire Administration, U.S.** *See* U.S. Fire Administration.
- fire, back-** *See* backfire.
- fire behavior** The manner in which a fire reacts to the influences of fuel, weather, and topography. *See also* behavior.
- fire behavior, extreme** *See* extreme fire behavior.
- fireboat** A specialized watercraft for fighting shoreline (dock, warehouse) and shipboard fires, which draws its supply of water by pumping directly from the harbor. It can

assist shore-based firefighters when other water is in low supply or is unavailable (e.g., due to earthquake breakage of water mains) as happened in recently in during the 1989 Northern California Loma Prieta earthquake. *See also* fire engine.

fire bomb A bomb designed to start fires or destroy sensitive equipment using materials such as thermite or white phosphorus. During World War II, large shells of the bombs were filled with an initial explosive, which would start off a raging fire. The fire would burn at extreme temperatures that destroyed most buildings, as in the German blitz on London. Fire bombs can create a massive storm of swirling fire. *Synonym:* incendiary bomb. *See also* arson; terrorist incidents.

firebombing A bombing technique involving incendiary bombs to start a massive fire. *See also* arson; fire bomb; terrorist incidents.

Fire Center, National Interagency *See* National Interagency Fire Center.

fire department A public or private organization that provides fire prevention, fire suppression, and associated emergency and non-emergency services to a jurisdiction such as a county, municipality, or organized fire district. Career firefighters include full-time uni-

formed firefighters regardless of assignment (i.e. suppression, administrative, prevention/inspection, etc.). Career firefighters do not include firefighters who work for the state or federal government or in private fire brigades. Volunteer firefighters include any active part-time (call or volunteer) firefighters.

fire engine A mobile piece of fire equipment that carries water, fire hose, and a fire pump. *Synonym:* pumper. *Compare* fire truck.

fire engine crew Firefighters assigned to a fire engine.

firefighter A trained individual who responds to control a wide range and variety of emergency and non-emergency situations where life, property, or the environment are at risk. A firefighter's assignments vary based on geographic, climatic, and demographic conditions or other factors. Firefighters include fully-compensated, partially-compensated, and volunteer personnel. A firefighter's duties may include, but are not limited to: fire suppression (including structural, wildland, transportation, and/or all other types of fires); fire prevention activities (including code enforcement, inspections, public education, and fire investigation); emergency medical services (including basic and advanced life support and ambulance transport services); managed health care services; haz-

ardous materials response and preparedness; technical rescues (such as extrication, swift water, high angle, or confined space); urban search and rescue (involving compromised structural rescues); disaster management and preparedness; community service activities; public safety calls (including animal rescues, lockouts, and standbys); response to civil disturbances and terrorism incidents; non-emergency functions (such as training, pre-planning, housekeeping, maintenance, and physical conditioning), and related emergency and non-emergency service tasks. *See also* public safety officer.

firefighter's standard turnout gear A helmet, coat, gloves, pants, boots, and a self-contained breathing apparatus, which provides the user with respiratory protection in a toxic or oxygen-deficient environment. *See also* apparatus.

firefighter/paramedic A trained individual who participates in firefighting and fire prevention activities and in protecting life and property, and responds to emergency calls to provide immediate paramedical care to critically ill or injured people, followed by their transport to a medical facility. *See also* emergency medical technician.

firefighter protective clothing Personal items of clothing and equipment issued to individual firefighters for protection against heat,

flame, abrasion, puncture, or other traumatic injury during combat operations. Includes, but is not limited to, coats, trousers, boots, gloves, helmets, personal alarm devices, fire shelters, and any other special equipment issued for evaluating exposure, such as dosimeters or communicable disease shields. *See also* firefighter; personal protective equipment.

firefighting The use of strategy, personnel, and apparatus to extinguish, to confine, or to escape from fire. Firefighting strategy involves the following basic procedures: arriving at the scene of the fire as rapidly as possible; assessing the nature of the fire by determining its intensity and extent, the type and abundance of fuel, the danger of entering the fire area, and the most effective techniques for extinguishing the fire; locating and rescuing endangered people; containing the fire by protecting adjacent areas; ventilating the fire area to allow for the escape of heat and toxic gases, and, finally, extinguishing the fire.

firefighting, interior structural *See* interior structural firefighting.

fire management zone A geographic area of a jurisdiction that is classified according to one or more risk categories. The size and classification of a fire analysis zone is usually based upon either a specific area or a building. The risk category

assigned to a specific fire management zone is usually the level of risk for the highest level of risk present in the zone. *Synonym:* fire management area.

fire marshal A public official who is responsible for the prevention and investigation of fires.

fire protection environment The conditions, circumstances, and influences under which a fire protection system must operate. It includes the population, the geographical area, land use, occupancy factors, weather conditions, structural and non-structural physical situations, financial, political, legislative, and regulatory criteria. *See also* fire protection system.

fire protection system The regular interaction of dependent and independent sources of fire protection services, including both public and private organizations, apparatus, equipment, fixed and mobile, facilities, methods, human resources, and policies by the authority having jurisdiction.

fire service accreditation A formal voluntary process by which an authorized body, such as the Commission on Fire Accreditation International, assesses and recognizes a fire service organization as complying with requirements known as standards. *See also* accreditation.

firestorm Violent convection caused by a large, continuous area of

intense fire. Often characterized by destructively violent surface indrafts, near and beyond the perimeter, and sometimes by tornado-like fire whirls.

fire, structure *See* structure fire.

fire suppression The process of controlling and/or extinguishing fires for the purpose of protecting people from injury, death, and/or property loss.

fire truck A fire department vehicle, often operating in a support role to fire engines, which is equipped with a mix of long ladders, hydraulic platforms, additional firefighting equipment, a variety of heavy rescue tools, extrication equipment, and other emergency gear, but no onboard water supply. The best-known fire truck is the hook-and-ladder type. Other types include snorkel (cherry-picker) rigs, floodlight trucks, and other specialized units. A "tiller truck" requires two drivers, as it has separate steering wheels for front and rear wheels. Fire trucks are used for rooftop ventilation (to let hot smoke and gases out so firefighters may enter), and search and rescue. Larger departments may have truck crews of four or five people, while others may cross-staff a fire engine and fire truck, or assign one driver to deliver the truck to the fire scene. A "quint" (quintuple-combination pumper) is a mobile piece of fire

equipment which carries ladders and a long (seventy feet to 100 feet) chassis-mounted aerial ladder, a full complement of ground ladders, and the equipment/water (less than an engine) carried on an engine company. It also carries specialized rescue and salvage equipment. *Compare* fire engine.

fire whirl Spinning vortex column of ascending hot air and gases rising from a fire and carrying aloft smoke, debris, and flame. Fire whirls range in size from less than one foot to more than 500 feet in diameter. Large fire whirls have the intensity of a small tornado.

fire, wildland *See* wildland fire.

first receiver A health-care worker who receives victims of hazardous disasters and sudden environmental catastrophes resulting in mass casualties. *See also* emergency responder; first responder.

first responder Person who, in the early stages of an emergency event, works to protect and preserve life, property, evidence, and the environment. First responders may include personnel from federal, state, local, tribal, and nongovernmental organizations. *Synonym:* emergency responder; responder. *See also* emergency responder; first receiver.

fission Absorption of a neutron into a nucleus, which causes the

splitting of the nucleus into at least two smaller nuclei with an accompanying release of energy. *See also* absorption; fission bomb.

fission bomb A nuclear bomb, which was invented in 1945 and dropped on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It derives its power from nuclear fission, where the heavy nuclei of uranium or plutonium split into lighter neutrons, which, in turn, bombard other nuclei, triggering a chain reaction. *Synonyms:* atom bomb; A-bomb. *Compare* fusion bomb. *See also* chain reaction; nuclear weapon; plutonium; uranium.

fit test, respirator *See* respirator fit test.

Five Pillars of Islam The five most fundamental aspects or beliefs of Islam. For Sunni Muslims, the practices are: the profession of faith in Allah (the declaration that there is none worthy of worship except Allah and that Muhammad is his messenger); establishing the five daily prayers; the paying of alms; fasting from dawn to dusk in the month of Ramadan, the ninth month in the Islamic lunar calendar; and the pilgrimage to Mecca (called Hajj). Shi'a Muslims have five beliefs and ten practices. The beliefs are referred to as the "Roots of Religion" and the practices are referred to as the "Branches of Religion." The Shi'a Roots of

Religion are *Tawheed* (belief in one God), *Adalah* (the justice of God), *Nubuwwah* (Muhammad is the last prophet, and God has appointed prophets and messengers to teach mankind the religion), *Imamah* (Ali is the Vice-regent of Allah), and *Qayamat* (God will raise mankind for judgment). The Shi'a Branches of Religion include: *Salat* (performing the five daily prayers), *Sawn* (fasting during the holy month of Ramadan), *Hajj* (pilgrimage to Mecca), and *Zakat* (paying money to the poor), among others. *See also* Islam; Mecca.

fixed port Water terminals with an improved network of cargo-handling facilities designed for the transfer of ocean-going freight. *See also* port; major port; maritime.

flare-up Any sudden acceleration of fire spread or intensification of a fire. Unlike a blow-up, a flare-up lasts a relatively short time and does not radically change control plans. *See also* blow-up.

Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies A public law that authorizes an emergency fund for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to prepare for emergency response to natural disaster, flood fighting and rescue operations, rehabilitation of flood control and hurricane protection structures, temporary restoration of essential public facilities and services,

advance protective measures, and provision of emergency supplies of water. The Corps receives funding for such activities under this authority from the Energy and Water Development Appropriation. *See also* rehabilitation; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

flow chart A pictorial summary that shows with symbols and words the steps, sequence, and relationship of the various operations involved in the performance of a function or a process. *Synonym:* flow diagram.

flow laminar *See* laminar flow.

fomite An article that conveys infection to others because they have been contaminated by pathogenic organisms. Examples include handkerchief, drinking glass, door handle, clothing, and toys. *See also* contagion; indirect contact; indirect transmission.

food **1.** A raw, cooked, or processed edible substance, ice, beverage, or ingredient used or intended for use or for sale in whole or in part for human consumption, or chewing gum. **2.** Food is defined as "articles used for food or drink for man or other animals, chewing gum, and articles used for components of any such articles," according to the Food and Drug Administration's Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition. Excluded from the definition are: meat products, poultry products, and egg products that are

subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) under the Federal Meat Inspection Act, the Poultry Products Inspection Act, or the Egg Products Inspection Act. *See also* U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

food, adulterated *See* adulterated food.

food and agriculture incident annex The incident annex of an emergency management plan, such as the National Response Plan, which describes incident management activities related to a terrorist attack, major disaster, or other emergency involving the agriculture and food systems. *See also* agriculture; food; incident annex.

Food and Drug Administration, U.S. *See* U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Food and Nutrition Service Disaster Task Force The Food Security Act of 1985 requires the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a Disaster Task Force to assist states in implementing and operating various disaster food programs. The FNS Disaster Task Force coordinates the overall FNS response to disasters and emergencies, and operates under the general direction of the FNS administrator.

food-borne disease outbreak
1. An incident in which: a. two or more people experience a similar ill-

ness after ingestion of a common food; b. Epidemiological analysis implicates the food as the source of the illness. **2.** A single case of illness, such as one person becoming ill from botulism or chemical poisoning. *See also* food; outbreak.

food poisoning An acute illness following ingestion of foods contaminated by bacteria, bacterial toxins, natural poisons, or harmful chemical substances. The symptoms, in varying degree and combination, include abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea, headache, and prostration; more serious cases can result in permanent disability or death. *See also* symptom.

food, potentially hazardous *See* potentially hazardous food.

food supplier regulations Two regulations announced by the Department of Health and Human Services Secretary on October 9, 2003: 1. all food suppliers must register with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and 2. all food shipments entering the United States require prior notice to the FDA. The regulations became effective December 12, 2003. As a result of requiring all domestic and foreign food facilities to register, the FDA has, for the first time, a complete roster of foreign and domestic food facilities, estimated at approximately 420,000. Food suppliers must give prior notice to the FDA

no more than five days before arrival and, as specified by the mode of transportation below, no fewer than two hours before arrival by land by road; four hours before arrival by air or by land by rail, and eight hours before arrival by water. This advance information will allow the FDA, working with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), to more effectively target inspections and ensure the safety of imported foods. The FDA receives about 25,000 notifications about incoming shipments each day. The prior notice must include identification of both the submitter and the transmitter (if different from the submitter). *See also* food; U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

force **1.** In military usage, a unit that is part of some military service, e.g., military force, air force. **2.** One possessing or exercising power or influence or authority, as a force to be reckoned with. **3.** A group of people willing to obey orders, as in armed forces or joint terrorist task force. **4.** An act of aggression, as in use of deadly force.

force, air *See* air force.

force, coalition *See* coalition force.

force, deadly *See* deadly force.

force, decisive *See* decisive force.

force, guerrilla *See* guerrilla force.

force, joint terrorism task *See* joint terrorism task force.

force, national strike *See* national strike force.

force, non-lethal *See* non-lethal force.

force-on-force exercise An exercise conducted regularly by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) at commercial-operating nuclear power plants since 1991 as part of its comprehensive security program. They are not pass/fail inspections; rather they are the primary means to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of plant security programs to prevent radiological sabotage as required by NRC regulations. Force-on-force (FOF) exercises assess a nuclear plant's physical protection to defend against the so-called "design basis threat (DBT)." The DBT characterizes the adversary against which plant owners must design physical protection systems and response strategies. The NRC periodically assesses the adequacy of the DBT and makes revisions as necessary. A full FOF exercise, spanning several days, includes both table-top drills and simulated combat between a mock commando-type adversary force and the nuclear plant security force. These exercises include a wide array of federal, state, and local law enforcement and emergency planning officials in addition to plant operators and NRC personnel. *See also* design basis threat;

exercise; Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

force protection In military usage, actions taken to prevent or mitigate hostile actions against Department of Defense personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. These actions conserve the force's fighting potential so it can be applied at the decisive time and place and incorporate the coordinated and synchronized offensive and defensive measures to enable the effective employment of the joint force while degrading opportunities for the enemy. Force protection does not include actions to defeat the enemy or protect against accidents, weather, or disease. *See also* Department of Defense; force.

force, rules for the use of *See* rules for the use of force.

forces, armed *See* armed forces.

Forces Command, U.S. Joint *See* U.S. Joint Forces Command.

forces group, special *See* special forces group.

force, show of *See* show of force.

Forces of the U.S., Armed *See* Armed Forces of the U.S.

Force, U.S. Air *See* U.S. Air Force.

forcing function An aspect of a design that prevents a target action from being performed or allows its performance only if another specific action is performed first. For example, automobiles are now designed

so that the driver cannot shift into reverse without first putting a foot on the brake pedal. Forcing functions need not involve device design. For instance, one of the first forcing functions identified in health care is the removal of concentrated potassium from general hospital wards. This action is intended to prevent the inadvertent preparation of intravenous solutions with concentrated potassium, an error that has produced small but consistent numbers of deaths for many years.

forces, paramilitary *See* paramilitary forces.

forecast **1.** A prediction, as of coming events or conditions. **2.** A statement of statistical estimate of the occurrence of a future event. *See also* hazard predictability; meteorology; National Weather Service; NOAA Weather Radio All-Hazards Network; warning and forecasting.

forecasting The act or process of estimating or calculating in advance, especially to predict weather conditions by analysis of meteorological data. *See also* National Weather Service; NOAA Weather Radio All-Hazards Network.

forecasting, warning and *See* warning and forecasting.

foreign **1.** Located away from one's native country, e.g., foreign disaster. **2.** Conducted or involved with other nations or governments,

e.g., foreign intelligence. *Antonym*: domestic. *See also* domestic.

foreign disaster An act of nature, such as a flood, drought, fire, hurricane, earthquake, volcanic eruption, or epidemic, or an act of humans, such as a riot, violence, civil strife, explosion, fire, or epidemic, which is sufficiently severe and large to warrant U.S. foreign disaster relief to a country, people, or an international organization. *See also* foreign disaster relief.

foreign disaster relief Humanitarian aid that can be used to alleviate the suffering of foreign disaster victims, including providing transportation, food, clothing, beds and bedding, temporary shelter and housing, medical materiel and personnel, and repairs to essential services. *See also* disaster; disaster relief; foreign disaster.

foreign intelligence Information relating to the capabilities, intentions, or activities of foreign governments or elements thereof, foreign organizations, or foreign people, or international terrorist activities. *See also* counterintelligence; intelligence.

foreign national Any person who is not a U.S. citizen. *Synonym*: alien. *See also* alien.

foreign policy The totality of a state's relations with and policies toward other states. A nation's foreign policy, even though it may be

largely the prerogative of an executive branch, is grounded in its domestic policy. *Compare* domestic policy. *See also* accommodation; appeasement; diplomacy; domestic policy; geopolitics; policy.

foreign service officer An employee of the U.S. Department of State who helps formulate and implement the foreign policy of the United States in her embassies, consulates, and diplomatic missions in Washington DC, and at nearly 265 locations worldwide. Many foreign service officers have liberal arts or business degrees, while some have advanced degrees in specialized areas ranging from law to the social sciences. Each foreign service officer chooses one of five career tracks: management affairs, consular affairs, economic affairs, political affairs, or public diplomacy. Increasingly, issues such as the environment, science, international law enforcement, narcotics trafficking, and trafficking in people have gained priority among American foreign policy objectives. *See also* Department of State; mission.

foreign terrorist organization, designated *See* designated foreign terrorist organization.

Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTO) List A list compiled by the U.S. State Department of non-U.S. organizations that are designated as terrorist by the U.S.

Secretary of State in accordance with section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended. The Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism in the State Department monitors the activities of potential terrorist groups active in the world to identify organizations for the list. Criteria for inclusion in the list include groups that have carried out attacks, engaged in planning for future terrorist attacks, or retain the capability and intent to carry out such acts. The U.S. Congress reviews each group's inclusion and terrorist group names are published in the Federal Register. FTO designations must be renewed after two years if the terrorist organization remains a threat. The legal ramifications of designation as an FTO are: 1. unlawfulness for a person in the United States or subject to its jurisdiction to knowingly provide material support or resources (e.g., cash, financial securities, financial services, lodging, training, expert advice or assistance, safe houses, false documentation, communications equipment, facilities, lethal substances, explosives, transportation, or other physical assets except medicine or religious materials) to a designated FTO. 2. Inadmissibility to and removal of (in certain circumstances) a member of a designated FTO from the United States.

3. Requirement that any U.S. financial institution that becomes aware that it has possession of or control over funds in which a designated FTO or its agent has an interest must retain possession of or control over the funds and report the funds to the U.S. Department of the Treasury. The effects of designating FTOs are: to curb terrorism financing and encouraging other nations to do the same; to stigmatize and isolate designated FTOs; to deter donations and economic transactions with named FTOs; to heighten public awareness and knowledge of FTOs, and to signal to other governments the U.S. concern about designated FTOs. *See also* Department of State; designated foreign terrorist organization; lethal.

forward regions Foreign land areas, sovereign airspace, and sovereign waters outside the U.S. homeland. *See also* Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support.

fraud Deception deliberately practiced in order to secure unfair or unlawful gain, e.g., identity fraud; passport fraud; visa fraud. *See also* breeder document; deception; identity fraud.

fraud, identity *See* identity fraud.

fraud, passport *See* passport fraud.

fraud, visa *See* visa fraud.

freedom **1.** The liberty to do or not do something; for example, to speak or to practice a certain religion. **2.** The condition of not being in the power of others. **3.** The capacity to perform legal acts; for example, to vote or to buy property.

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) establishes a presumption that records in the possession of agencies and departments of the executive branch of the U.S. government are accessible to the people. The FOIA sets standards for determining which records must be disclosed, and which records may be withheld. The FOIA also provides administrative and judicial remedies for those denied access to records. Above all, FOIA requires federal agencies to provide the fullest possible disclosure of information to the public.

freelancing An uncommitted independent responder unit operating independently, or in a group, at the incident scene without notifying incident command and/or without being assigned or delegated a task or function. *See also* self-dispatch.

free trade A theoretical concept that refers to international trade unhampered by government restrictions or tariffs.

frontier The area where two states meet in interests and penetra-

tion, while not necessarily with an agreed territorial limit for their aspirations. *See also* border; boundary; Thalweg principle.

fuel Material such as wood, coal, petroleum, or natural gas, which can be burned or otherwise consumed to produce heat. *See also* backup fuel.

fuel, backup *See* backup fuel.

fuel, nuclear *See* nuclear fuel.

Fuel Use Act, Powerplant and Industrial *See* Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act.

full-scale exercise **1.** An exercise of an emergency operations plan in which prevention and response elements are required to mobilize and deploy to a designated site or locale in response to a simulated attack, generally for an extended period. It involves testing a major portion of operations plans and organizations under field conditions. Actual mobilization and movement of personnel and resources are required to demonstrate coordination and response capability. The full-scale exercise is the largest, costliest, and most complex exercise type, and it may involve participation at the state, local, regional, and federal levels. Although pre-scripted events may be used, the exercise is primarily driven by player actions and decisions. An oral evaluation or critique is conducted at the end of the exercise, and an after-action report is written. **2.** A time-

pressured exercise of a minimum number of functions of an emergency operations plan, involving strategic and tactical decision making, including the direction and control function, activating the emergency operations center and incident command post, and deploying responders, equipment, and resources to the field. *See also* emergency operations center; emergency operations plan; exercise; functional exercise; table-top exercise; TOPOFF 2.

fume hood A device common to chemistry laboratories designed to keep hazardous fumes out of the room air by exhausting them out of the building before anyone can potentially breathe them. Fume hoods are usually about two feet deep and six feet wide, and are generally set back against the walls and extend to the ceiling to conceal their ductwork. A fume hood is not a biosafety cabinet. *Synonym:* chemical fume hood. *Compare* biosafety cabinet.

function (ICS) In the incident command system, one of the five major activities: command, operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration. The term function is also used when describing the activity involved, e.g., the planning function. A sixth function, intelligence, may be established, if required, to meet incident manage-

ment needs. *See also* incident command system.

functional exercise A time-pressured exercise of a minimum number of functions of an emergency operations plan designed to test and evaluate individual capabilities, multiple functions or activities within a function, or interdependent groups of functions. Functional exercises are generally focused on testing the plans, policies, procedures, and staffs of the direction and control nodes of incident command and unified command. Generally, events are projected through an exercise scenario with event updates that drive activity at the management level. The movement of personnel and equipment is simulated. *See also* emergency operations center; emergency operations plan; exercise; full-scale-exercise; table-top exercise.

function, forcing *See* forcing function.

Fund, Immigration Emergency *See* Immigration Emergency Fund.

Furnishing of Health-Care Services to Members of the Armed Forces during a War or National Emergency During and immediately following a period of war, or a period of national emergency declared by the U.S. President or the U.S. Congress that involves the use of the Armed Forces in armed conflict, the Secretary of

Veterans Affairs may furnish hospital care, nursing home care, and medical services to members of the Armed Forces on active duty. The Secretary may give a higher priority to the furnishing of care and services to active-duty Armed Forces than others in medical facilities for the Department with the exception of veterans with service-connected disabilities.

fusion **1.** The process whereby the nuclei combine to form a larger nucleus of two or more atoms, with the release of energy. *See also* fusion bomb. **2.** In intelligence usage, the process of examining all sources of intelligence and information to derive a complete assessment of activity. *See also* fusion center.

fusion bomb The nuclear bomb invented in 1950, which derives its power from nuclear fusion, where light nuclei such as hydrogen and helium combine together into heavier elements, releasing large amounts of energy. *Synonyms:* hydrogen bomb; H-bomb. *Compare* fission bomb. *See also* nuclear weapon; thermonuclear.

fusion center In intelligence usage, a physical location to accomplish fusion. It normally has sufficient automated intelligence data processing capability to assist in the process. *See also* intelligence fusion center.

fusion, intelligence *See* intelligence fusion.

fusion center, intelligence *See* intelligence fusion center.

F visa *See* visa.

Gg

Gamal Abdel Nasser (1918–1970)

President of Egypt and foremost exponent of Arab nationalism in the 1950s and 1960s, he was once close with Sayyid Qutb, theoretician for the Society of Muslim Brothers, but broke with him following an assassination attempt on his life in 1954 by the Brothers. Nasser inclined towards the Soviet Union and, after the United States and Great Britain pulled out of an agreement to help finance the Aswan Dam, he announced the nationalization of the Suez Canal in order to finance construction of the dam. Nasser was a charismatic leader who inspired and cultivated intense pan-Arabism and Nasserist political parties throughout the Middle East, including Syria with which Egypt briefly merged in 1958 to form the United Arab Republic. Throughout his life, Nasser was committed to thwarting Islamist organizations. He died of a heart attack in 1970. *See also* assassination; pan-Arabism; Sayyid Qutb; Society of Muslim Brothers.

gamma radiation Electromagnetic radiation resulting from transitions within the nucleus of an atom. Gamma rays and X-rays differ only in origin. X-rays do not originate in atomic nuclei but are produced in the outer shells of the atom. *Synonym:* gamma rays. *See also* acute radiation syndrome; cobalt; initial radiation; ionizing radiation; nuclear radiation; nuclear reaction.

gamma rays *See* gamma radiation.

garrison **1.** A military post, particularly one permanently established. **2.** The troops stationed at a military post. *See also* “garrison” state.

“garrison” state A society organized primarily for violence as opposed to other purposes, e.g., a military state or a police state. *See also* garrison; state.

gas **1.** Gasoline. *See also* fuel. **2.** The state of matter distinguished from the solid and liquid states by relatively low density and viscosity, relatively great expansion and

contraction with changes in pressure and temperature, the ability to diffuse readily, and the spontaneous tendency to become distributed uniformly throughout any container.

gas mask, escape *See* escape gas mask.

gas, mustard *See* mustard gas.

Gas Policy Act, Natural *See* Natural Gas Policy Act.

gathering, mass *See* mass gathering.

gathering medical care, mass-
See mass-gathering medical care.

gear, firefighter's standard stand-out *See* firefighter's standard turnout gear.

Geiger counter A common type of instrument used to detect and measure gamma-ray exposure rates. *Synonym:* G-M meter. *See also* ion chamber; ionizing radiation; gamma radiation; proportional counter.

general hospital A hospital that provides diagnostic, treatment, and surgical services for patients with a variety of medical conditions. According to the World Health Organization, general hospitals provide medical and nursing care for more than one category of medical discipline (for example, general medicine, specialized medicine, general surgery, specialized surgery, and obstetrics). Excluded are hospitals, usually in rural areas, which

provide a more limited range of care. *See also* hospital.

general war Armed conflict between major powers in which the total resources of the belligerents are employed, and the national survival of a major belligerent is in jeopardy.

generator Fueled engines used to support electrical requirements at facilities of various sizes such as hospitals, housing, plants, and commercial stores. Units are usually mounted on tow-behind or trailer-mobilized equipment. Deployment and set up can be accomplished within hours. *See also* backup generator; fuel.

generator, backup *See* backup generator.

genocide The systematic and planned extermination of an entire national, racial, political, or ethnic group; a coordinated plan of different actions aiming at the destruction of essential foundations of the life of ethnic groups, with the aim of annihilating the groups themselves. The objectives of such a plan are the disintegration of the political and social institutions, culture, language, national feelings, religion, and the economic existence of national groups, and the destruction of the personal security, liberty, health, dignity, and even the lives of the individuals belonging to such groups.

geographic Relating to geography, the science of place, i.e., the study of the surface of the earth, the location and distribution of its physical and cultural features, and the interrelation of these features as they affect humans. *See also* geographic approaches; geographic information system; geopolitics; geospatial.

geographic approaches The land approaches to the continental United States, which are within sovereign territory of Canada and Mexico. These nations, in close cooperation with the United States, contribute to North American security through their law enforcement, defense, and counterterrorism capabilities. The water and airspace geographically contiguous to the United States are critical homeland defense battlespaces. In these approaches, U.S. Northern Command, the North American Aerospace Defense Command, and U.S. Pacific Command, working in concert with other combatant commands, the Intelligence Community, the U.S. Coast Guard, and other domestic and international partners, detect, deter, and, if necessary, defeat threats en route, before they reach the United States. *See also* approach; geographic; North American Aerospace Defense Command; Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support; U.S.

Northern Command; U.S. Pacific Command.

geographic information system (GIS) A computer system for integrating, storing, editing, analyzing, and displaying geographically-referenced information, and thus capable of managing spatial data and associated attributes. *See also* geographic; information system; navigation satellite.

geopolitics The study of the relationship among politics and geography, demography, and economics, especially with respect to the foreign policy of a nation. In the geopolitical school, the geographically-shaped balance of power shapes alliances: dealing with rival neighboring states often involves alliances with their neighbors. *See also* economics; foreign policy; geographic; politics.

geospatial A class of data that has a geographic or spatial nature. *See also* geographic; geospatial information services.

geospatial information services The concept for collection, information extraction, storage, dissemination, and exploitation of geodetic, geomagnetic, imagery (commercial and national source), gravimetric, aeronautical, topographic, hydrographic, littoral, cultural, and toponymic data accurately referenced to a precise location on the earth's surface. These data are used

for military planning, training, and operations including navigation, mission planning, mission rehearsal, modeling, simulation, and precise targeting. Geospatial information provides the basic framework for battle space visualization. It is information produced by multiple sources to common interoperable data standards. It may be presented in the form of printed maps, charts, and publications; in digital simulation and modeling data bases; in photographic form, or in the form of digitized maps and charts or attributed centerline data. Geospatial services include tools that enable users to access and manipulate data, and also includes instruction, training, laboratory support, and guidance for the use of geospatial data. *See also* data; map.

geospatial intelligence The category of intelligence derived from imagery and mapping used to improve dominant battle space awareness, among other functions. *See also* geospatial; geospatial information services; imagery intelligence; map.

Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, National *See* National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

geostationary-earth-orbit (GEO) satellite *See* earth-observation satellite.

germicide A chemical that destroys microorganisms. Germicides

may be used to inactivate microorganisms in or on living tissue (antiseptics) or on environmental surfaces (disinfectants). *See also* antiseptics.

germ warfare *See* biological warfare.

Gilmore Commission A RAND panel officially titled the “Advisory Panel to Assess Domestic Response Capabilities for Terrorism Involving Weapons of Mass Destruction” that assessed the capabilities for responding to terrorist incidents in the U.S. homeland involving weapons of mass destruction. The commission examined response capabilities at the federal, state, and local levels, with a particular emphasis on the latter two. The commission produced five annual reports and a final report in December 2003. *See also* weapons of mass destruction.

global Relating to the entire earth; worldwide, as in global commons.

global commons International waters and airspace, space, and cyberspace. *See also* forward regions; military mission; Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support.

global information infrastructure The worldwide interconnection of communications networks, computers, databases, and consumer electronics that make vast

amounts of information available to users. The global information infrastructure encompasses a wide range of equipment, including cameras, scanners, keyboards, facsimile machines, computers, switches, compact disks, video and audio tape, cable, wire, satellites, fiber-optic transmission lines, networks of all types, televisions, monitors, printers, and more. The friendly and adversary personnel who make decisions and handle the transmitted information constitute a critical component of the global information infrastructure. *See also* information.

Global Patient Movement Requirements Center In the military, a joint activity reporting directly to the commander in chief, U.S. Transportation Command, and the Department of Defense manager for the regulation of movement of uniformed services patients. The Global Patient Movement Requirements Center authorizes transfers to medical treatment facilities of the military departments or the Department of Veterans Affairs and coordinates intertheater and intra-continental U.S. patient movement requirements with the appropriate transportation component commands of U.S. Transportation Command. *See also* U.S. Transportation Command.

Global Positioning System (GPS)

A satellite navigation system used for determining one's precise location and providing a highly accurate time reference almost anywhere on earth or in earth orbit. It uses a constellation of at least twenty-four satellites. The GPS system was designed by and is controlled by the U.S. Department of Defense and can be used by anyone, free of charge. The GPS system is divided into three segments: space, control, and user. The space segment comprises the GPS satellite constellation. The control segment comprises ground stations around the world that are responsible for monitoring the flight paths of the GPS satellites, synchronizing the satellites' onboard atomic clocks, and uploading data for transmission by the satellites. The user segment consists of GPS receivers used for both military and civilian applications. The cost of maintaining the system is approximately \$400 million per year, including the replacement of aging satellites. The first of twenty-four satellites that form the current GPS constellation was placed into orbit on February 14, 1989. The fifty-second GPS satellite since its beginning in 1978 was launched November 6, 2004. *See also* navigation satellite.

global transportation management In the military, the integrated

process of satisfying transportation requirements using the Defense Transportation System to meet national security objectives. The process begins with planning, programming and budgeting for transportation assets, services, and associated systems and continues through delivery of the users' transportation movement requirements.

goal The general end towards which an effort is directed.

Goal, National Preparedness
See National Preparedness Goal.

goals, terrorist *See* terrorist goals.

glocality A concept suggesting that new risks are both global and local and know no boundaries. System boundaries no longer function properly. New risks do not fit into national politics, as currently known and understood. Terrorists can import terror into local communities without touching national security boundaries. Glocality has enormous implications for local crisis planning. *See also* boundary; system; world risk society.

G-M meter *See* Geiger counter.

goggles A pair of tight-fitting eyeglasses, often tinted or having side shields, worn to protect the eyes from hazards such as wind, glare, water, or flying debris. *See also* personal protective equipment.

Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-433)

An act that reorganized the U.S. military command structure to resolve inter-service rivalries, profit from economies of scale, and develop modern warfare doctrine. Under the provisions of the Goldwater-Nichols Act, operational authority was centralized through the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as opposed to the service chiefs. The chairman was designated as the principal military advisor to the President, National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense. The services, rather than reporting to a service chief, reported to one of nine commanders responsible for one of nine unified combatant commands representing either a specific function, such as transportation, or geographic regions of the globe. For example, U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM), headquartered at MacDill Air Force Base in Tampa, Florida, is assigned operational control of U.S. combat forces from the Horn of Africa to Central Asia. Its commander is General John Abizaid who reports directly to the Secretary of Defense, who in turn, reports to the President of the United States. Organized as a headquarters element, USCENTCOM has no war fighting units permanently assigned to it. Instead, all four armed services provide USCENTCOM with component commands, which make up

USCENTCOM's primary war fighting and engagement organizations. *See also* Joint Chiefs of Staff; unified combatant command.

good, public *See* public good.

goods, unsolicited *See* unsolicited goods.

govern **1.** To exercise political authority. **2.** To have or exercise a determining influence.

government **1.** The formal institutions and processes through which binding decisions are made for a society. *See also* society. **2.** The exercise of authority in the administration of the affairs of a state, community, or society. In the United States, the federal and state governments operate under a written constitution from which their sovereignty and authority emanate. *See also* federalism.

governmental apathy Indifference to prompts to action towards disaster preparedness among local, state, and federal governmental bodies, caused by opposing special interest groups (e.g., building structures on a flood plain), lack of an organized constituency advocating disaster preparedness, defeatism, priorities competing with "low probability" events, difficulty substantiating the benefits of preparedness, overestimation of capability, the "intergovernmental paradox," and ambiguity of responsibility. *See*

also apathy; intergovernmental paradox; public apathy.

government, city council-manager *See* city council-manager government.

government, city mayor-council *See* city mayor-council government.

government, city (municipal) *See* city (municipal) government.

government, continuity of *See* continuity of government.

Government Coordination and Preparedness, Office of State and Local *See* Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness.

government, federal *See* federal government.

government, local *See* local government.

governments, council of *See* council of governments.

government service, citizen coproduction of a *See* citizen coproduction of a government service.

graceful degradation *See* degradation.

grant **1.** A form of gift that entails certain obligations on the part of the grantee and expectations on the part of the grantor. **2.** An intergovernmental transfer of funds or other assets, usually from the federal to state and local governments. *See also* block grant; categorical grant; expectation.

grant, block *See* block grant.

- grant, categorical** *See* categorical grant.
- gravity bomb** An aircraft-delivered bomb that does not contain a guidance system. *Synonym:* dumb bomb. *Antonyms:* precision-guided munitions; smart bomb. *Compare* smart bomb. *See also* bomb.
- green card** A resident alien registration card (BCIS Form I-551) carried by lawful permanent resident aliens, who retain their foreign nationality and are considered foreign nationals. *See also* alien; foreign national; immigrant alien; resident alien.
- grenade** Hand-held bomb designed to be thrown by soldiers but used by also used by terrorists, such as during the Hezbollah hijacking of Trans World Airlines flight 847 in 1985. A hand grenade can contain a chemical agent like tear gas and can also be fired from a launcher. *See also* ammunition.
- grid** In electricity, an interconnected system for the distribution of electricity or electromagnetic signals over a wide area, especially a network of high-tension cables and power stations. *See also* electric power transmission grid.
- grid, electric transmission power** *See* electric power transmission grid.
- groundwater** Water beneath the earth's surface in the spaces between soil particles and between rock surfaces. *Compare* surface water. *See also* plume; water table.
- ground ambulance** A ground transport vehicle configured, equipped, and staffed to respond to, care for, and transport patients. *See also* ambulance; transport.
- ground zero** The point on the surface of the earth at, or vertically below or above, the center of a planned or actual nuclear detonation. *See also* detonation; nuclear detonation.
- group** An assemblage of people or objects gathered or located together. *See also* group dynamics; group polarization.
- group, biohazard risk** *See* biohazard risk group.
- group, district response** *See* district response group.
- group dynamics** The study of how group processes change individual functioning. *See also* dynamics; group.
- group, ethnic** *See* ethnic group.
- group, ethnic identity** *See* ethnic identity group.
- group polarization** The tendency for groups to make decisions that are more extreme than the decisions that would be made by the members acting alone. *See also* group; polarization.
- groups, public interest** *See* public interest groups.
- group, terrorism early warning** *See* terrorism early warning group.

- groupthink** **1.** The tendency of a decision-making group to filter out undesirable input so that a consensus may be reached, especially if it is in line with the leader's viewpoint. **2.** The act or practice of reasoning or decision-making by a group, especially when characterized by uncritical acceptance or conformity to prevailing points of view. *See also* group.
- guard** **1.** To keep safe from danger, attack, or harm. **2.** A person or special body of people assigned to provide protection or keep watch over, as in security guard or U.S. Coast Guard. *See also* security guard.
- Guard and Reserve, Active** *See* Active Guard and Reserve.
- Guard, U.S. Air National** *See* U.S. Air National Guard.
- Guard, U.S. Army National** *See* U.S. Army National Guard.
- guard, body-** *See* security guard.
- Guard Bureau, National** *See* National Guard Bureau.
- Guard, Coast** *See* U.S. Coast Guard.
- Guard, National** *See* National Guard.
- guard, safe-** *See* safeguard.
- guard, security** *See* security guard.
- Guard, U.S. Coast** *See* U.S. Coast Guard.
- guerrilla** A member of an irregular armed force that fights a stronger force by sabotage and harassment. *See also* guerrilla force; guerrilla warfare.
- guerrilla force** A group of irregular, predominantly indigenous personnel organized along military lines to conduct military and paramilitary operations in enemy-held, hostile, or denied territory. *See also* guerrilla.
- guerrilla warfare** Military and paramilitary operations conducted in enemy-held or hostile territory by irregular, predominantly indigenous forces. *See also* conventional warfare; guerrilla; unconventional warfare.
- Gulf, Persian** *See* Persian Gulf.

Hh

Hafiz al-Asad (1930–2000) President of Syria (1971–2000), he was an Alawi from Latakia, Syria; a member of the secular Ba’athist Party his entire life; a pan-Arabist and anti-Islamist; a younger peer of Gamal Nasser in Egypt, and an profound irredentist. His major roles were navigating Syria through thirty years of attempts by Arab and non-Arab countries to marginalize it; the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, and deployment of Syrian troops as a peace-keeping force to Lebanon in 1976. He also is known for eliminating the revolutionary Islamist Muslim Brothers in Syria in the famous 1982 Hama massacre to counter their attempts to kill him and overthrow his government. His ophthalmologist son, Bashir, succeeded him. *See also* Ba’ath Party; Gamal Nasser; irredentism; Islamism; pan-Arabism; Society of Muslim Brothers.

half-life The time in which the concentration of a substance (especially if radioactive) is reduced by

fifty percent. *Synonym:* biological half-life.

half-life, radioactive *See* radioactive half-life.

Hama riots and massacre A bloody final clash in 1982 between the Syrian pan-Arabist Ba’athist state, led by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, and Islamist guerrillas, led by terrorist Abu Bakr of the Islamist Society of Muslim Brothers, in the traditional city of Hama, Syria. The Islamists lost. *See also* Ba’ath Party; Hafiz al-Asad; Islamism.

Hamas Arabic acronym for “Islamic Resistance Movement,” which is the most well-known Palestinian Islamist fundamentalist organization established in 1987 as an offshoot of the Society of Muslim Brothers. Hamas operates mosques, schools, clinics, and social programs but is best known in the West for its military wing, which has carried out numerous terrorist attacks on Israelis. *See also* al-Qaeda; Hezbollah; Islamism; Taliban.

ham radio *See* amateur radio.

handbook A document prepared specifically to provide guidance information. Handbooks are used for the presentation of general information, procedural and technical use data, or design information related to commodities, processes, practices, and services.

Hanford nuclear site A nuclear site established in south-central Washington in 1943 as part of the Manhattan project to manufacture plutonium to build the first nuclear bomb (exploded at Trinity site, New Mexico), "Fat Man" (the bomb dropped on Nagasaki), and to the rest of the U.S. nuclear weapons arsenal until its nuclear reactors were shut down in the 1960s. It is currently undergoing the world's largest environmental cleanup on the continent, scheduled to be completed in 2035. It continues as a nuclear waste site. *See also* arsenal.

Hanna al Banna (1906–1949) The anti-British Egyptian Arabic-language schoolteacher founder of the Society of Muslim Brothers in Egypt in 1928. He proposed a non-violent approach to bettering the lot of Muslims but, after years of charitable work in education and health care, accepted the creation of a military wing, the notorious "secret apparatus," which subsequently adopted a violent approach against his orders. By the end of the 1940s, the Brothers had over a million

members. After World War II, the Brothers played a leading role in the nationalist movement. The political police assassinated al-Banna in February 1949 in retaliation for violence perpetrated by the Brothers' secret apparatus. His assassination had a profound effect on Islamist theoretician Sayyid Qutb who was studying in the United States at the time. The Brothers supported the military coup that overthrew the monarchy in 1952, but the organization's agenda for a return to traditional Islamic values conflicted with Gamal Abdal Nasser's vision of pan-Arabism. In 1954, members of the Brothers' secret apparatus unsuccessfully attempted to assassinate Nasser, who responded by abolishing the Brothers and imprisoning thousands of their members, including Qutb. *See also* Gamal Abdal Nasser; Islamism; Sayyid Qutb; Society of Muslim Brothers.

hantavirus disease *See* hantavirus pulmonary syndrome.

hantavirus pulmonary syndrome A deadly disease first recognized in 1993 and now reported throughout the United States, which is transmitted to humans through inhaling aerosolized virus from the urine, droppings, or saliva of infected rodents. Control in and around the home remains the primary strategy for preventing hantavirus infection. The Centers for

Disease Control and Prevention's case definition for hantavirus pulmonary syndrome is "a febrile illness characterized by bilateral interstitial pulmonary infiltrates and respiratory compromise usually requiring supplemental oxygen and clinically resembling acute respiratory disease syndrome (ARDS). The typical prodromes consist of fever, chills, myalgia, headache, and gastrointestinal symptoms. Typical clinical laboratory findings include hemoconcentration, a left shift in the white blood cell count, neutrophilic leukocytosis, thrombocytopenia, and circulating immunoblasts." *Synonym:* hantavirus disease. *See also* aerosolization; symptom.

hard copy Information printed on paper.

hard disk A computer memory storage device using a magnetically coated, rigid disk. An inflexible magnetic disk with greater storage capacity than a floppy disk, used as a mass storage medium.

harden **1.** To make physically hard, as in hardened target. **2.** To make resistant to hardship, especially through continued exposure.

hardness, nuclear, biological, and chemical *See* nuclear, biological, and chemical hardness.

harm **1.** Physical or psychological injury. **2.** Wrong; evil. *See also* danger.

Hart-Rudman Commission The bipartisan commission, also known as the U.S. Commission on National Security/21st Century, which evaluated the current national security climate and proposed changes needed to meet new threats. The fourteen-member commission, headed by former Senators Gary Hart (D-Colorado) and Warren Rudman (R-N.H.), included other former legislators, executive branch officials, military leaders, and representatives from business, academia, and the news media. In February 2001, the commission released its final report, "Road Map for National Security Imperative for Change." The commission's work received greater attention after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. *See also* map; national security.

hate crime Violence or threats against people solely because of such things as their race, religion, ethnicity, or sexual preference. *See also* crime.

haven, safe *See* safe haven.

hawk Inclined toward military action. *Antonym:* dove.

hazard **1.** Something that has the potential to injure or harm. **2.** A possible source of danger, as in fire hazard. *See also* danger; disaster; harm; hazard analysis.

hazard agent, bio *See* biohazard.

- hazard, airport** *See* airport hazard.
- hazard analysis** The process of quantifying the probability that something will injure or harm something in a given geographic area during a specified time interval. Hazard analysis is comprised of three sequential components: hazard identification, vulnerability assessment, and risk analysis. *See also* hazard identification; vulnerability assessment; risk analysis.
- hazard area** A geographically identifiable area in which a specific hazard presents a potential threat to life and property.
- hazard area, airport** *See* airport hazard area.
- hazard areas, high-** *See* high-hazard areas.
- hazard bag, bio-** *See* biohazard bag.
- hazard, bio-** *See* biohazard.
- hazard certainty** The level of confidence that predictions and detections will be accurate and will not result in false alarms. *See also* certainty; hazard.
- hazard communication (HAZ-COM)** The requirement in the civilian and military sectors to inform personnel occupationally exposed to hazardous materials of the potential hazards and their training to prevent chemical-related occupational illnesses and injuries. *See also* Occupational Health and Safety Administration.
- hazard, complex** *See* complex hazard.
- hazard detectability** The degree to which hazard predictions correlate well with the impacts that actually occur. *See also* detection; hazard.
- hazard duration of impact** The time between the beginning and ending of hazard impacts in which warning information can be disseminated. *See also* hazard.
- hazard, health** *See* health hazard.
- hazard identification** The process of identifying what hazards have threatened a community, how often specified hazards have occurred in the past, and with what intensity (i.e., damage-generating attributes measured by various scales) they have struck; the first level of hazard analysis sophistication. *See also* hazard analysis.
- hazard, imminent health** *See* imminent health hazard.
- hazard lead time** The amount of time between prediction or detection and the impact of the hazard. *See also* hazard; lead time.
- hazard mitigation** Sustained actions taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards and their effects. The term is sometimes used in a stricter sense to mean cost-effective measures to reduce the

potential for damage to a facility or facilities from a disaster event. *See also* hazard; mitigation; property.

hazard, natural *See* natural hazard.

hazardous Involving risk or danger.

hazardous materials **1.** Any material that is dangerous to life, health, or property due to its chemical nature or properties. This group of chemicals is used in industry, agriculture, medicine, research, and consumer goods. Hazardous materials come in the form of explosives, flammable and combustible substances, poisons, and radioactive materials. These substances are most often released as a result of transportation accidents or because of accidents in chemical plants. **2.** Any material that is explosive, flammable, poisonous, corrosive, reactive, or radioactive (or any combination) and requires special care in handling because of the hazards posed to public health, safety, and the environment. *See also* hazardous; hazardous materials warning placards; material; material safety data sheet.

hazardous materials warning placards A labeling system used by the U.S. Department of Transportation for identifying the types of hazardous materials that are transported along the nation's highways, railways, and waterways.

This system enables local emergency officials to identify the nature and potential health threat of chemicals being transported into a community. Were a chemical accident to occur in a community, local emergency officials and the fire department would be able to determine the proper emergency response procedures for the situation by the type of placard or warning label. *See also* Department of Transportation; hazardous materials.

hazardous substance Any biological agent and other disease-causing agent which after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any person will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions, or physiological deformations in such people or their offspring. *See also* hazardous materials.

hazardous waste A solid waste, or combination of solid wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may: 1. cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible serious illness, or 2. pose a substantial presence or potential hazard to human

- health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed. *See also* high-level waste.
- hazardous waste, bio-** *See* bio-hazardous waste.
- hazard predictability** The degree to which a hazard can be forecasted well with respect to magnitude, location, and timing. *See also* forecast.
- hazard risk** The probability that a hazard event will occur within a specified time interval; the third and highest level of hazard analysis sophistication. *See also* hazard analysis.
- hazard risk group, bio-** *See* biohazard risk group.
- hazard risk group 1, bio-** *See* biohazard risk group 1.
- hazard risk group 2, bio-** *See* biohazard risk group 2.
- hazard risk group 3, bio-** *See* biohazard risk group 3.
- hazard risk group 4, bio-** *See* biohazard risk group 4.
- hazards approach, all-** *See* all-hazards approach.
- hazard, secondary** *See* secondary hazard.
- Hazards Network, NOAA Weather Radio, All-** *See* NOAA Weather Radio All-Hazards Network.
- hazard spill clean-up kit, bio-** *See* biohazard spill clean-up kit.
- hazards preparedness, all-** *See* all-hazards preparedness.
- hazard suit, bio-** *See* biohazard suit.
- hazard surveillance** An assessment of the occurrence, distribution, and secular trends relating to different levels of hazards (e.g., toxic chemical agents, physical agents, biomechanical stressors, and biologic agents) that are responsible for disease and injury. *See also* surveillance.
- hazards warning, all-** *See* all-hazards warning.
- hazard visibility** The degree to which the hazard physically manifests itself so that it can be seen or otherwise sensed.
- hazard vulnerability analysis** An analysis that estimates the potential impact of the hazards on an area. The goal of the analysis is to prioritize potential disasters that could affect an area based on likelihood of occurrence and impact. The analysis can then be used as a starting point for emergency plans, enabling communities to use their resources most effectively. *See also* hazard; vulnerability analysis.
- HAZCOM** *See* hazard communication.
- hazmat** *See* hazardous materials.
- hazmat suit** An overall garment worn to protect people from hazardous materials or substances, including chemicals, biological

agents, or radioactive materials. *See also* biohazard suit; chemical protective clothing; personal protective equipment.

hazmat team An organized hazardous materials response team that is expected to handle and control actual or potential leaks or spills of hazardous substances requiring possible close approach to the substance. The team members perform responses to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances for the purpose of control or stabilization of the incident. A hazmat team is not a fire brigade nor is a typical fire brigade a hazmat team. A hazmat team, however, may be a separate component of a fire brigade or fire department. *See also* hazardous materials.

HAZWOPER Acronym for the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response standard.

H-bomb *See* fusion bomb.

headquarters **1.** A center of operations or administration. **2.** The offices of a commander, as of a military unit, from which orders are issued. *See also* command center.

health A state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, according to the World Health Organization, whose definition has not been amended since 1948.

health activities, public *See* public health activities.

health, agency accreditation, public *See* public health agency accreditation.

health agency, public *See* public health agency.

health agency, state *See* state health agency.

Health and Human Services, Department of *See* Department of Health and Human Services.

health behavior The combination of knowledge, practices, and attitudes that together contribute to motivating the actions people take regarding their health. *See also* behavior; health.

health care Services provided to individuals or communities by health care providers to promote, maintain, monitor, or restore health. Health care includes medical care, which implies therapeutic action by or under the supervision of a physician, and self-care, which is also called personal health care.

health care delivery system A specific arrangement for providing preventive, remedial, and therapeutic services; may be local, regional, or national. *See also* delivery system.

health care facility A site at which dedicated space is available for the delivery of health care. This may include physicians' offices and urgent care centers, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities.

health care, home *See* home health care.

health care organization A generic term used to describe many types of organizations that provide health care services, e.g., hospital, long-term care facility. *See also* mental health organization.

health care organization accreditation A formal voluntary process by which an authorized body assesses and recognizes a health care organization, such as a hospital, as complying with requirements, such as standards or criteria, e.g., accreditation by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations is a determination that an eligible health care organization complies with applicable requirements. *See also* accreditation.

health care professional Any person who has completed a course of study and is skilled in a field of health, such as a physician, nurse, occupational therapist, or respiratory therapist. Health professionals are usually licensed by a government agency and certified by a professional organization. *Synonym:* health professional. *See also* certification; licensure.

health care provider Any entity that furnishes health care items or services, and includes a hospital or other provider of services, a physician or other health care practi-

tioner or professional, a health care facility, or a supplier of health care items or services. *Synonyms:* health provider; health services provider; provider.

health effect A change in the structure or function of a biological organ system caused by an agent or substance, e.g., the health effect of radiation on humans following a certain exposure. *See also* acute health effect; additive effect; adverse health effect; antagonistic effect; chronic health effect.

health hazard In the military, an existing or likely condition, inherent to the operation or use of materiel, that can cause death, injury, acute or chronic illness, disability, and/or reduced job performance of personnel by exposure to: shock/recoil; vibration; noise (including steady state, impulse, and blast overpressure); humidity; toxic gasses; toxic chemicals; ionizing or non-ionizing radiation (including X-rays, gamma rays, magnetic fields, microwaves, radio waves, and high intensity light); lasers; heat and cold; oxygen deficiency; blunt/sharp trauma, and pathogenic microorganisms.

health hazard, imminent *See* imminent health hazard.

Health, Immediately Dangerous to Life or *See* Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health.

- health literacy** The degree to which an individual has the ability to find, process, and comprehend the basic health information necessary to act on medical instructions and make decisions about his or her health.
- health, mental** *See* mental health.
- health nurse, public** *See* public health nurse.
- health organization, mental** *See* mental health organization.
- health physician, public** *See* public health physician.
- health physicist** A physicist who directs research, training, and monitoring programs to protect patients and laboratory personnel from radiation hazards and who sometimes computes the dosage and treatment plan for radiation therapy.
- health physics** The scientific field that focuses on protection of humans and the environment from radiation. Health physics uses physics, biology, chemistry, statistics, and electronic instrumentation to help protect individuals from any damaging effects of radiation.
- health physics technician** A technician skilled in monitoring radiation levels, giving instruction in radiation safety, labeling radioactive materials, and assisting a health physicist.
- health policy** **1.** A statement of a decision regarding a goal in health care and a plan for achieving that goal. *See also* policy. **2.** A field of study and practice in which the priorities and values underlying health resource allocation are determined.
- Health Practice Program Office, Public** *See* Public Health Practice Program Office.
- health professional** *See* health care professional.
- health, public** *See* public health.
- Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)** A division of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, responsible for improving public health and health care systems, among other goals. Since the September 11, 2001, attacks on the United States, HRSA has been responsible for improving the preparedness of the nation's hospitals and other entities to bioterror attacks. *See also* Department of Health and Human Services; division.
- Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act, Public** *See* Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act.
- Health Service Act, Public** *See* Public Health Service Act.
- Health Service Commissioned Corps, Public** *See* Public Health Service Commissioned Corps.
- Health Service, Public** *See* Public Health Service.

- health services** A category of services performed by health care professionals for the purpose of promoting, maintaining, or restoring health. In addition to personal health care, health services include measures for health protection, health promotion, and disease prevention. *See also* emergency health services; public health services.
- health services, public** *See* public health services.
- health surge capacity, public** *See* public health surge capacity.
- health surveillance, public** *See* public health surveillance.
- hearing, public** *See* public hearing.
- heavy industry** An area of economic production focused on manufacturing that requires large amounts of capital investment to realize profit. *See also* industry.
- heavy rail system** A subway system such as New York City's transit system and Washington DC's Metro, which typically operates on fixed rail lines within a metropolitan area and has the capacity for a heavy volume of traffic. *See also* commuter rail system; light rail system.
- hegemony** Effective political control, whether formal or informal, by one over others. *See also* irredentism.
- HEICS** *See* hospital emergency incident command system.
- helibase** The location within an incident for parking, fueling, maintenance, and loading of helicopters. *See also* fuel; helicopter.
- helicopter** An aircraft that derives its lift from blades that rotate about an approximately vertical central axis. *See also* aircraft.
- helispot** A location where helicopters can take off and land. Some helispots are used for retardant/water resupply. *See also* helicopter.
- helitender and helicopter support** A specialized support unit dispatched to a helicopter assigned to an incident for long periods of time. This unit is comprised of a fuel tender and a support crew. They complete the necessary work to establish a helibase for the operation.
- hemorrhagic fever, viral** *See* viral hemorrhagic fever.
- Hendra virus** A member of the family Paramyxoviridae, which was first isolated in 1994 from specimens obtained during an outbreak of respiratory and neurologic disease in horses and humans in Hendra, a suburb of Brisbane, Australia. The natural reservoir for Hendra virus is thought to be flying foxes (bats of the genus *Pteropus*) found in Australia. The natural reservoir for Nipah virus is still under investigation, but preliminary data suggest that bats of the genus *Pteropus* are also the reservoirs for

Nipah virus in Malaysia. Hendra virus was formerly called equine morbillivirus. *See also* Nipah virus.

HEPA filter *See* high-efficiency particulate air filter.

HEPA recirculation units, portable room-air *See* portable room-air HEPA recirculation units.

herd immunity The resistance (immunity) of a group to invasion and spread of an infectious agent, which is based on the resistance to infection of a high proportion of individual members of the group. The resistance is a product of the number susceptible and the probability that those who are susceptible will come into contact with an infected person. *Synonym:* community immunity. *See also* community immunity.

Hezbollah An Islamist Shi'a Lebanese political and military party founded in 1982 and funded by Iran to fight Israel in southern Lebanon. Most Western governments characterize it as a terrorist organization. Its current leader is Hassan Nasrallah. *See also* al-Qaeda; Hamas; Islamism; Taliban.

hidden failure in critical infrastructure Hardware or software failures that are only exposed when a system or a portion of a system is highly stressed due to congestion or fault. Hidden failures cannot be revealed before the system is perturbed. In particular, rou-

tine maintenance testing may not detect them or even worse, may induce them. This was precisely the case in the 1977 New York blackout where a protection relay was damaged during a testing procedure a few weeks before the power system failure. Another cause of hidden relay failures is the present practice in electric power systems to favor dependability over security in relay settings to ensure the isolation of a fault with high probability while allowing the tripping of non-faulty devices from time to time. *See also* critical infrastructures.

hierarchy A principle of administrative organization in which each office and officeholder possess authority over those directly below them, and so on down to the lowest echelons of the structure. Hierarchies derived from the inability of administrators to supervise effectively the large number of subordinates for whom they are personally responsible. Hierarchy is a characteristic of bureaucratic organizations. *See also* bureaucracy; hierarchical; incident command system.

hierarchical Arranged in the standard military organization of units; characterized by a vertical hierarchy of information flow and decision making. Compare: non-hierarchical. *See also* hierarchy.

hierarchical, non- *See* nonhierarchical.

high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter

A type of air filter capable of removing 99.97 percent of particles 0.3 micrometers in diameter and which may assist in controlling the transmission of airborne disease agents. These filters may be used in ventilation systems to remove particles from the air or in personal respirators to filter air before it is inhaled by the person wearing the respirator. The use of HEPA filters in ventilation systems requires expertise in installation and maintenance. *See also* biosafety cabinet; high-efficiency particulate air filter; laminar flow; low-efficiency filter.

historic areas Geographic locations that for planning purposes have been determined through historical experience and vulnerability analysis to be likely to experience the effects of a specific hazard (e.g., hurricane, earthquake, or hazardous materials accident) resulting in vast property damage and loss of life.

high-level disinfection *See* disinfection.

high-level radioactive waste

Highly-radioactive material resulting from the reprocessing of used nuclear fuel, or other highly radioactive material that is determined to require permanent isolation for disposal usually due to long half-life isotopes such as uranium and plutonium. *Compare* low-level

waste. *See also* nuclear fuel; plutonium; uranium.

highly-enriched uranium *See* uranium, highly enriched.

high reliability organization An organization or system that operates in hazardous conditions but has fewer than its fair share of adverse events, e.g., air traffic control systems, nuclear power plants, and naval aircraft carriers. These organizations achieve consistently safe and effective performance records despite unpredictable operating environments or intrinsically hazardous endeavors. Common features of these organizations, which have been offered as models for other organizations to achieve substantial improvements in their safety records, are: 1. Preoccupation with failure—the acknowledgment of the high-risk, error-prone nature of an organization's activities and the determination to achieve consistently safe operations; 2. Commitment to resilience—the development of capacities to detect unexpected threats and contain them before they cause harm, or bounce back when they do; 3. Sensitivity to operations—an attentiveness to the issues facing workers at the frontline. This feature comes into play when conducting analyses of specific events (e.g., frontline workers play a crucial role in root cause analyses by bringing up unrecognized latent threats in current

operating procedures), but also in connection with organizational decision making, which is somewhat decentralized. Management units at the frontline are given some autonomy in identifying and responding to threats, rather than adopting a rigid top-down approach, and 4. A culture of safety in which individuals feel comfortable drawing attention to potential hazards or actual failures without fear of censure from management. *See also* failure; operations; resilience; root cause analysis.

high-rise building Any structure over fifty-five feet in height from the lowest point of fire department access. These structures require additional built-in fire protection such as special controls for the elevators, air conditioning, intercom systems, and stairwell control. A fire in one of these structures requires additional personnel. *See also* building.

high-risk personnel In military usage, personnel who, by their grade, assignment, symbolic value, or relative isolation, are likely to be attractive or accessible terrorist targets. *See also* personnel.

high-risk-of-capture personnel U.S. personnel whose position or assignment makes them particularly vulnerable to capture by hostile forces in combat, by terrorists, or by unfriendly governments. *See also* high-risk personnel.

highway A main public road, especially one connecting towns and cities.

highway patrol A state law enforcement organization, e.g., California Highway Patrol, whose police officers patrol the public highways to enforce laws and regulations intended to improve traffic safety (e.g., speed limits); provide emergency response by securing the scene of a traffic accident by using cones and flares and providing first aid to the injured; perform accident investigations; enforce highway laws related to commercial transport, including weight limits and hazardous materials rules; assist local police, especially in rural areas; observe and report damage to the roadways, and educate the public to encourage safe driving and usage of the roads. *See also* highway; patrol; state police.

hijacking The seizure by force of a vehicle, its passengers, and/or its cargo, as by terrorists. Hijacking (skyjacking) of an aircraft creates a mobile, hostage barricade situation and provides terrorists with hostages from many nations, drawing heavy media attention. Skyjacking also provides mobility for the terrorists to relocate the aircraft to a country that supports their cause and provides them with a human shield, making retaliation difficult. *See also* aircraft hijacking.

hijacking, aircraft *See* aircraft hijacking.

historic property Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, including artifacts, records, and remains that are related to such district, site, building, structure, or object. *See also* property.

Hizbullah *See* Hezbollah.

hoax Conduct with intent to convey false or misleading information under circumstances where such information may reasonably be believed and where such information indicates that an activity has taken, is taking, or will take place.

home A place where one lives.

home health care A category of care provided to individuals and families in their place of residence for promoting, maintaining, or restoring health, or for minimizing the effects of disability and illness including terminal illness.

homeland One's native land; where one was born. *Synonyms*: fatherland; motherland; mother country; country of origin; native land. *See also* American homeland; homeland defense; homeland security.

homeland, American *See* American homeland.

homeland defense The protection of U.S. sovereignty, territory,

domestic population, and critical defense infrastructure against external threats and aggression, or other threats as directed by the President. The Department of Defense is responsible for homeland defense, which includes missions such as domestic air defense. The Department recognizes that threats planned or inspired by "external" actors may materialize internally. The reference to "external threats" does not limit where or how attacks could be planned and executed. The Department is prepared to conduct homeland defense missions whenever the President, exercising his constitutional authority as Commander in Chief, authorizes military actions. *See also* aggression; civil support; Department of Defense; homeland; homeland security; U.S. Northern Command.

Homeland Defense and Civil Support, Strategy for *See* Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support.

homeland security The concerted national effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, and minimize the damage and recovery time from attacks that do occur. The Department of Homeland Security is the lead federal agency for homeland security. In addition, its responsibilities extend beyond terrorism to preventing,

preparing for, responding to, and recovering from a wider range of major domestic disasters and other emergencies. *See also* Department of Homeland Security; homeland defense; civil support.

Homeland Security Act of 2002

(Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135) (codified predominantly at 6 USC. 101-157 and in other scattered section of the USC.) A public law that established the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in 2002 with the mandate and legal authority to protect the American people from the continuing threat of terrorism. In the act, the U.S. Congress assigned DHS the primary missions to: prevent terrorist attacks within the United States; reduce the vulnerability of the United States to terrorism at home; minimize the damage and assist in the recovery from terrorist attacks that occur, and act as the focal point regarding natural and man-made crises and emergency planning.

Homeland Security Advisory Council

An entity comprised of leaders from state and local government, first-responder communities, the private sector, and academia that provides advice and recommendations to the Secretary of Homeland Security on matters related to homeland security.

Homeland Security Advisory System

A federal system desig-

ned to set in motion certain protective measures when specific threat information to a specific sector or geographic region is received. It combines threat information with vulnerability assessments and provides communications to public safety officials and the public. *Homeland Security Threat Advisories* contain actionable information about an incident involving, or a threat targeting, critical national networks, infrastructures, or key assets. They could, for example, relay newly-developed procedures that, when implemented, would significantly improve security or protection. They could also suggest a change in readiness posture, protective actions, or response. This category includes products formerly named alerts, advisories, and sector notifications. Advisories are targeted to federal, state, and local governments, private sector organizations, and international partners. *Homeland Security Information Bulletins* communicate information of interest to the nation's critical infrastructures that do not meet the timeliness, specificity, or significance thresholds of warning messages. Such information may include statistical reports, periodic summaries, incident response or reporting guidelines, common vulnerabilities and patches, and configuration standards or tools. It also

may include preliminary requests for information. Bulletins are targeted to federal, state, and local governments, private sector organizations, and international partners. The *Color-coded Threat Level System* is used to communicate with public safety officials and the public at large through a threat-based, color-coded system so that protective measures can be implemented to reduce the likelihood or impact of an attack. Raising the threat condition has economic, physical, and psychological effects on the nation, so the Homeland Security Advisory System can place specific geographic regions or industry sectors on a higher alert status than other regions or industries, based on specific threat information. *See also* Homeland Security Presidential Directive 3.

Homeland Security, Department of *See* Department of Homeland Security.

Homeland Security (Department of), Border and Transportation Security *See* Border and Transportation Security (BTS).

Homeland Security (Department of), Citizen and Immigration Services *See* Citizen and Immigration Services.

Homeland Security (Department of), Coast Guard *See* U.S. Coast Guard.

Homeland Security (Department of), Emergency Preparedness and Response *See* Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate.

Homeland Security (Department of), Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection (IAIP) Directorate *See* Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection (IAIP) Directorate.

Homeland Security (Department of), Office of Management *See* Office of Management, Department of Homeland Security.

Homeland Security (Department of), Office of the Secretary
The center in which staff in multiple offices oversee activities with other federal, state, local, and private entities as part of a collaborative effort to strengthen borders, provide for intelligence analysis and infrastructure protection, improve the use of science and technology to counter weapons of mass destruction, and create a comprehensive response and recovery division. *See also* Department of Homeland Security.

Homeland Security (Department of), Science and Technology Directorate *See* Science and Technology Directorate.

Homeland Security (Department of), Screening Coordination and Operations Office (SCO)

See Screening Coordination and Operations Office.

Homeland Security (Department of), U.S. Secret Service

See U.S. Secret Service.

Homeland Security (Department of), US-VISIT

See US-VISIT.

Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program

A program designed to provide financial and direct support to assist state and local governments with the development and implementation of a state exercise and evaluation programs to assess and enhance domestic preparedness. *See also* domestic preparedness.

Homeland Security Information Bulletins

See Homeland Security Advisory System.

Homeland Security, National Strategy for

See National Strategy for Homeland Security.

Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC)

The nation's nerve center for information sharing and domestic incident management designed to increase the vertical coordination between federal, state, territorial, tribal, local, and private sector partners. The HSOC collects and fuses information from a variety of sources daily to help deter, detect, and prevent terrorist acts. Operating twenty-

four hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year, the HSOC provides real-time situational awareness and monitoring of the homeland, coordinates incidents and response activities, and, in conjunction with the DHS Office of Information Analysis, issues advisories and bulletins concerning threats to homeland security, as well as specific protective measures. Information on domestic incident management is shared with emergency operations centers at all levels through the *Homeland Security Information Network*. *See also* situational awareness.

Homeland Security Preparedness

A comprehensive national program encompassing all homeland security systems involved in the planning of organizational, operational, and technical measures designed to achieve full and sustainable performance to prevent, disrupt, or deter threats or acts of terrorism; reduce vulnerabilities; mitigate the effects of acts of terrorism; respond to threats and acts of terrorism, and perform effective remediation and recovery efforts from terrorist attacks throughout the entire threat spectrum, including terrorist use of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive weapons of mass destruction.

Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPDs) Directives issued by the President, with the advice and consent of the Homeland Security Council, following the attacks of September 11, 2001. *See also* individual National Security Presidential Directives, e.g., Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-1.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-1 "Organization and Operation of the Homeland Security Council" (October 29, 2001). This directive established the Homeland Security Council to ensure coordination of all homeland security-related activities among the executive departments and agencies and promote the effective development and implementation of all homeland-security policies.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-2 "Combating Terrorism Through Immigration Policies" (October 29, 2001). HSPD-2 established policies and procedures to prevent aliens who engage in or support terrorist activity from entering the United States and to detain, prosecute, or deport any such aliens who are within the United States.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-3 "Homeland Security Advisory System" (March 11, 2002). HSPD-3 provides the guidelines for a comprehensive and

effective means to disseminate information regarding the risk of terrorist acts to federal, state, and local authorities and the American people. This document establishes the five threat conditions and their respective protective measures. *See also* Homeland Security Advisory System.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-4 "National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction" (December 2002). HSPD-4 describes three pillars for U.S. national strategy to combat weapons of mass destruction: 1. counterproliferation to combat weapons of mass destruction use; 2. strengthening nonproliferation to combat weapons of mass destruction proliferation, and 3. consequence management to respond to weapons of mass destruction use. Each pillar iterates specific actions to be pursued within the pillar.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-5 "Management of Domestic Incidents" (February 28, 2003). HSPD-5 assigns the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security as the principal federal official for domestic incident management to coordinate the federal government's resources utilized in response to, or recovery from terrorist attacks, major disasters, or other emergencies. The

federal government assists state and local authorities when their resources are overwhelmed, or when federal interests are involved. Nothing in the directive impairs or otherwise affects the authority of the Secretary of Defense over the Department of Defense, including the chain of command for military forces. The Secretary of Defense provides military support to civil authorities for domestic incidents as directed by the President. The Secretary of Defense retains command of military forces providing civil support. Additionally, HSPD-5 established the National Incident Management System to provide a consistent nationwide approach for federal, state, and local governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. It directs the development of the National Response Plan and includes classified annexes if required. The National Response Plan, using the National Incident Management System, with regard to response to domestic incidents, provides the structure and mechanisms for national level policy and operational direction for federal support to state and local incident managers. *See also* civil authorities; National Incident Management System; National Response Plan; principal federal official.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-6 “Integration and Use of Screening Information” (September 16, 2003). HSPD-6 provides for the development and maintenance of accurate and current information about individuals known or appropriately suspected to be or have been engaged in conduct related to terrorism, and that information, as appropriate and permitted by law, can be used to support screening and protective processes via the Terrorist Screening Center. *See also* Terrorist Screening Center.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-7 “Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection” (December 17, 2003). HSPD-7 established a national policy for federal departments and agencies to identify and prioritize U.S. critical infrastructure and key resources and to protect them from terrorist attacks. This directive identifies roles and responsibilities of the Secretary of Homeland Security, and other departments and recognizes the Department of Defense as the sector-specific agency for the defense industrial base. *See also* critical infrastructures; defense industrial base; National Infrastructure Protection Plan.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-8

“National Preparedness” (December 17, 2003). HSPD-8 established policies to strengthen the preparedness of the United States to prevent and respond to threats and actual domestic terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies by requiring a national domestic all-hazards preparedness goal, establishing mechanisms for improved delivery of federal preparedness assistance to state and local governments, and outlining actions to strengthen preparedness capabilities of federal, state, and local entities. *See also* National Preparedness Goal.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-9

“Defense of United States Agriculture and Food” (January 30, 2003). HSPD-9 established a national policy to defend the agriculture and food system against terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. *See also* national policy.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-10

“Biodefense for the 21st Century” (April 28, 2004). HSPD-10 provides a comprehensive framework for the biodefense of the United States and, among other things, delineates the roles and responsibilities of federal agencies and departments in continuing their work in this area.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-11

“Comprehensive Terrorist-Related Screening Procedures” (August 27, 2004). HSPD-11 establishes procedures to enhance terrorist-related screening through comprehensive, coordinated procedures that detect, identify, track, and interdict people, cargo, conveyances, and other entities and objects that pose a threat to homeland security.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-12

“Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors” (August 27, 2004). HSPD-12 establishes a policy of the United States to enhance security, increase government efficiency, reduce identity fraud, and protect personal privacy by establishing a mandatory, government-wide standard for secure and reliable forms of identification issued by the federal government to its employees and contractors (including contractor employees). *See also* identity fraud.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-13

“Maritime Security Policy” (December 21, 2004). HSPD-13 establishes U.S. policy, guidelines, and implementation actions to enhance U.S. national security and homeland security by protecting U.S. maritime interests.

homeland security professional

Individuals at the local, state, and federal levels engaged in the prevention of and/or response to terrorist attacks. They include people from the following disciplines elected office, fire and rescue, emergency medical services, emergency management, law enforcement, hazmat, public health, public works, health and hospitals, and emergency communication.

Homeland Security Public Laws

Aviation and Transportation Security Act; Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act; Homeland Security Act of 2002; Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004; Maritime Transportation Antiterrorism Act; Public Health Security and Bio-terrorism Preparedness and Response Act; Homeland Security Terrorism Risk Insurance Act; Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act (USA PATRIOT Act).

Homeland Security, Secretary of *See* Secretary of Homeland Security.

Homeland Security Threat Advisories *See* Homeland Security Advisory System.

homeland, U.S. *See* U.S. homeland.

home, nursing *See* nursing home.

homicide bomber *See* suicide bomber.

honorary consul *See* consular officer.

hood A respiratory inlet covering that completely covers the head and neck and may also cover portions of the shoulders and torso. *See also* respiratory.

hood, fume *See* fume hood.

hospice care A program of palliative and supportive care services providing physical, psychological, social, and spiritual care for dying people, their families, and other loved ones. Hospice services are available in home and inpatient settings.

hospital A health care organization that has a governing body, an organized medical staff and professional staff, and inpatient facilities and provides medical, nursing, and related services for ill and injured patients twenty-four hours per day, seven days per week. For hospital licensing purposes, each state has its own definition of a hospital. *See also* community hospital; general hospital; federal hospital; specialty hospital.

hospital accreditation *See* health care organization.

hospital bed **1.** A bed, crib, or pediatric bassinet that is set up and staffed for use by inpatients. **2.** The World Health Organization defines a hospital bed as one regularly

maintained and staffed for the accommodation and full-time care of a succession of inpatients and situated in a part of the hospital where continuous medical care for inpatients is provided.

hospital, community *See* community hospital.

hospital coordination center, regional *See* regional hospital coordinating center.

hospital emergency incident command system (HEICS) An application of the incident command system to the hospital setting. *See also* incident command system.

hospital evacuation The clearance of patients, staff, and visitors from a hospital caused by unusual or emergency circumstances such as an earthquake or flood, which make the facility unsafe for patient care. *See also* evacuation.

hospital, federal *See* federal hospital.

hospital, field *See* field hospital.

hospital, general *See* general hospital.

hospital performance standards, surge capacity *See* surge capacity hospital performance standards.

hospital, specialty *See* specialty hospital.

hospital surge capacity The accommodation by hospitals to a transient sudden rise in demand for health care following an incident with real or perceived adverse

health effects. *See also* surge capacity.

host **1.** A person or animal that affords subsistence or lodgment to an infectious agent under natural conditions. In an epidemiological context, the host may be a population or group. *See also* direct contact.

2. In medicine, the recipient of a transplanted tissue or organ. **3.** One who receives or entertains guests in a social or official capacity. **4.** A person who manages an inn or hotel. **5.** One that furnishes facilities and resources for a function or event as in host for the Olympic Games. **6.** In computer science, a computer containing data or programs that another computer can access by means of a network or modem.

hostage **1.** A person held as a pledge that certain terms or agreements will be kept. **2.** The kidnapping victims of terrorist groups that hope to use innocent individuals as bargaining chips in Middle East affairs. *See also* Iranian hostage crisis.

hostage crisis, Iranian *See* Iranian hostage crisis.

hostile acts In military usage, basic rules established by higher authority for defining and recognizing hostile acts by aircraft, submarines, surface units, and ground forces, promulgated by the commanders of unified or specified

commands, and by other appropriate commanders when so authorized. *See also* authorized.

hostile casualty In military usage, a person who is the victim of a terrorist activity or who becomes a casualty *in action*. *In action* characterizes the casualty as having been the direct result of hostile action, sustained in combat or relating thereto, or sustained going to or returning from a combat mission provided that the occurrence was directly related to hostile action. Included are people killed or wounded mistakenly or accidentally by friendly fire directed at a hostile force or what is thought to be a hostile force. However, not to be considered as sustained in action and not to be interpreted as hostile casualties are injuries or death due to the elements, self-inflicted wounds, combat fatigue, and, except in unusual cases, wounds or death inflicted by a friendly force while the individual is in an absent-without-leave, deserter, or dropped-from-rolls status or is voluntarily absent from a place of duty. *See also* casualty.

hotspot **1.** A particularly active part of a fire. **2.** Any place where the level of radioactive contamination is considerably greater than the area around it.

hot wash An after-action review in an immediate debriefing session

between players and members of the control team to discuss preliminary observations on exercise performance. The hot wash is used to compile the initial player and controller impressions and observations of the exercise, and provide the key issues and findings used to begin the data analysis required to prepare the after action report. It should be conducted in a short period of time in a facilitated discussion format. Only constructive comments should be made in order to identify things that went well and areas that need improvement. *See also* debriefing.

hot zone The area immediately around the incident site. All personnel in the hot zone must wear appropriate protective clothing and equipment. Awareness level and operational level-trained personnel are not permitted in the hot zone.

household One or more people who occupy a dwelling, i.e., a place that provides shelter, cooking, washing, and sleeping facilities; may or may not be a family. The term is also used to describe the dwelling unit in which the person or people live.

house, safe *See* safe house.

HSPD *See* Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPDs).

human bomber *See* suicide bomber.

human capital The education, training, work experience, and other attributes that enhance the ability of the labor force to produce goods and services. *See also* capital.

human factors The study of the interrelationships between humans, the tools they use, and the environment in which they live and work. The term covers all biomedical and psychosocial considerations; it includes, but is not limited to, principles and applications in the areas of human engineering, anthropometrics, personnel selection, training, life support, job performance aids, and human performance evaluation.

human factors engineering. The comprehensive integration of human characteristics (including limitations or constraints) into system definition, design, development, and evaluation to optimize total system performance (the human-machine system).

human intelligence A category of intelligence derived from information collected and provided by human sources. *Synonym:* human resources intelligence. *See also* all-source intelligence; intelligence.

humanitarian Relating to human welfare and social reform.

humanitarian and civic assistance In military usage, assistance to the local populace provided by predominantly U.S. forces in

conjunction with military operations and exercises. This assistance is specifically authorized by Title 10, United States Code, Section 401, and funded under separate authorities. Assistance provided under these provisions is limited to: medical, dental, and veterinary care provided in rural areas of a country; construction of rudimentary surface transportation systems; well drilling and construction of basic sanitation facilities, and rudimentary construction and repair of public facilities. Assistance must fulfill unit training requirements that incidentally create humanitarian benefit to the local populace.

humanitarian assistance Programs conducted to relieve or reduce the results of natural or man-made disasters or other endemic conditions such as human pain, disease, hunger, or privation that might present a serious threat to life or that can result in great damage to or loss of property. Humanitarian assistance provided by U.S. forces is limited in scope and duration. The assistance provided is designed to supplement or complement the efforts of the host nation civil authorities or agencies that may have the primary responsibility for providing humanitarian assistance. *See also* civil authorities.

humanitarian logistics The processes and systems involved in

mobilizing people, resources, skills, and knowledge to help vulnerable people affected by disasters. *See also* logistics.

human-made disaster A disaster or emergency situation in which the major direct cause or causes are intentional or unintentional human actions that result in civilian populations suffering casualties, loss of property, basic services, and means of livelihood as a result of war or civil strife. Human-made disasters or emergencies can be rapid or of slow onset and, in the case of internal conflict, lead to complex disasters. Human-made disaster acknowledges that all disasters are caused by humans because they have chosen, for whatever reason, to be where natural phenomena occurs that result in adverse impacts of people. *See also* disaster.

human performance. The ability of actual users and maintainers to meet a system's performance standards, including reliability and maintainability, under the conditions in which the system will be employed. *See also* system.

Human Services, Department of Health and *See* Department of Health and Human Services.

human systems integration A disciplined, unified, and interactive approach to integrate human considerations into system design to improve total system performance

and reduce costs of ownership. The major categories of human considerations are manpower, personnel, training, human factors engineering, safety, and health.

HVAC Short for Heating, Ventilation, and Air conditioning. *See also* air conditioning/heating.

hydrogen bomb *See* fusion bomb.

Ii

IAIP *See* Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection (IAIP).

ICE *See* Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

ICS *See* incident command system.

identification card, consular *See* consular identification card.

identification, hazard *See* hazard identification.

identification, positive *See* positive identification.

identifier Lexical tokens that name entities. Identifiers are used extensively in virtually all information processing systems. Naming entities makes it possible to refer to them, which is essential for any kind of processing. *See also* case identifier.

identifier, case *See* case identifier.

identity document A piece of documentation designed to provide evidence of the identity of the person carrying it, e.g., a passport. An identity document issued by the state asserts a unique single civil identity for a person, thus defining that person's identity in relation to

the state. New technologies allow identity cards to contain biometric information, such as fingerprints, photographs, and face, hand, or iris measurements. Additional information that may be present on an identity document includes full name, parents' names, address, profession, nationality in multinational states, blood type, and Rhesus factor. *See also* biometrics; breeder document; identity fraud; passport.

identity fraud Deception deliberately practiced in order to secure unfair or unlawful identity. *See also* identity document; passport fraud.

ideologue A person who believes intensely in a certain system of beliefs, and who puts faith in abstract principles without regard to the realities of a situation. Such a true believer tends to interpret all acts from the perspective of his or her ideology. *See also* creed; ideology.

ideology A formal, coherent system of belief that usually emerges in periods of crisis, influences the way people make sense of the

world, and enables them to act politically. *See also* creed; ideologue; political culture.

IED *See* improvised explosive device.

ignorance The condition of being uneducated, unaware, or uninformed. *Compare* knowledge.

illness, influenza-like *See* influenza-like illness.

illness, severe influenza-like *See* severe influenza-like illness.

illusion A belief motivated by wish-fulfillment. *See also* magical thinking; paper plan syndrome; psychology.

imagery A set of mental pictures or images. *See also* imagery intelligence.

imagery intelligence A category of intelligence derived from the exploitation of collection by visual photography, infrared sensors, lasers, electro-optics, and radar sensors such as synthetic aperture radar wherein images of objects are reproduced optically or electronically on film, electronic display devices, or other media. *See also* all-source intelligence; imagery; intelligence.

imagination **1.** The formation of a mental image of something that is neither perceived as real nor present to the senses. **2.** The ability to confront and deal with reality by using the creative power of the mind.

immediate cause *See* proximate cause.

Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health

Any atmospheric condition that poses an immediate or delayed threat to life, would cause irreversible adverse health effects, or would impair the ability of a person to escape an area. Some materials, e.g., hydrogen fluoride gas and cadmium vapor, may produce immediate transient effects that, even if severe, may pass without medical attention, but are followed by sudden, possibly fatal collapse twelve to seventy-two hours after exposure. The victim recovers from transient effects, “feels normal,” and then collapses. Such materials in hazardous quantities are considered to be “immediately” dangerous to life or health. *See also* atmosphere; confined space; respirator.

immediate response Any form of immediate action taken to assist civil authorities or the public to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage under imminently serious conditions when time does not permit approval from a higher authority. *See also* civil authorities.

immigrant alien A person lawfully admitted into the United States under an immigration visa for permanent residence. *See also* alien; green card.

immigrant visa *See* visa (U.S.).

immigration **1.** Coming to a new country with the intention of

permanently remaining. **2.** A government's policies that regulate the circumstances under which aliens may enter and remain.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement Bureau, U.S. (ICE) A subunit of Border and Transportation Security (a unit within the Department of Homeland Security), whose function is to secure U.S. air, land, and sea borders to prevent acts of terrorism by targeting the people, money, and materials that support terrorist and criminal activities. Immigration and Customs Enforcement is the largest investigative arm of the Department of Homeland Security and is responsible for identifying and shutting down vulnerabilities in U.S. border, economic, transportation, and infrastructure security. The ICE organization is comprised of the Office of Detention and Removal, Office of Federal Air Marshal Service, Office of Federal Protective Service, Office of Intelligence, and Office of Investigations. *See also* Border and Transportation Security; customs; deportation.

Immigration Emergency Fund Created by the Immigration and National Act, this act can be drawn upon to increase immigration enforcement activities, and to reimburse states and localities in providing assistance as requested by the Secretary of Homeland Security in

meeting an immigration emergency declared by the U.S. President.

imminent health hazard A significant threat or danger to health considered to exist when there is evidence sufficient to show that a product, practice, circumstance, or event creates a situation that requires immediate correction or cessation of operation to prevent injury based on: 1. The number of potential injuries, and 2. The nature, severity, and duration of the anticipated injury.

immune **1.** Protected from, or not susceptible, to a disease, especially infectious disease. **2.** A computer system protected against hacking or against destructive software devices, such as viruses and worms. **3.** Not subject to laws and penalties due to foreign diplomatic status.

immune response A defense reaction of the body whereby an invading substance or antigen, such as bacteria, is recognized as foreign by the body. The body then produces antibodies specific against the antigen to destroy or neutralize it. The two basic kinds of immune response are cell-mediated and humoral. Humoral pertains to producing antibodies. *See also* antibodies; attenuated vaccine.

immune system The integrated body system of organs, tissues, cells, and cell products such as antibodies

that differentiates self from non-self and neutralizes potentially pathogenic organisms or substances. *See also* antibodies.

immunity **1.** In medicine, the condition of being protected against infectious disease conferred either by the immune response generated by immunization (as with a vaccine), by previous infection, or by other nonimmunologic factors. **2.** In law, exemption from normal legal duties, penalties, or liabilities, granted to a special group of people. **3.** In law, exemption from legal prosecution, often granted a witness in exchange for self-incriminating testimony.

immunity, active *See* active immunity.

immunity, community *See* community immunity.

immunity, herd *See* herd immunity.

immunity, natural *See* natural immunity.

immunity, passive *See* passive immunity.

immunity, specific *See* specific immunity.

immunity, waning *See* waning immunity.

immunization Protection of susceptible individuals from communicable disease by administration of a living modified agent (as in yellow fever), a suspension of killed organism (as in whooping cough), or an

inactivated toxin (as in tetanus). Temporary passive immunization can be produced by administration of antibody in the form of immunoglobulin in some conditions. *See also* active immunization; antibodies; passive immunization.

immunization, active *See* active immunization.

immunization, passive *See* passive immunization.

Immunization Practices, Advisory Committee on *See* Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices.

Immunization Program, National *See* National Immunization Program.

immunization program, swine flu *See* swine flu immunization program.

immunocompromised Unable to develop a normal immune response.

immunoglobulin Any of a group of large glycoproteins that are secreted by plasma cells and that function as antibodies in the immune response by binding with specific antigens. There are five classes of immunoglobulins: IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG, and IgM. *See also* antibodies.

immunosuppression A lowering by various agents (e.g., drugs, radiation, viruses) of the body's normal immune response to the invasion of foreign substances. Individuals whose immune systems are com-

promised should not receive live, attenuated vaccines.

impact, hazard duration of *See* hazard duration of impact.

importation The act of bringing something in from the outside, as in importation of a communicable disease from a nearby endemic area. *See also* containment; deportation.

improvement, continuous quality *See* continuous quality improvement.

improvement, performance *See* performance improvement.

improvement project, quality *See* quality improvement project.

improvement, quality *See* quality improvement.

improvised Done or made with whatever is readily available, as in an improvised mine.

improvised explosive device (IED) An explosive device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals and designed to destroy, incapacitate, harass, or distract. It may incorporate military stores, but is normally devised from nonmilitary components; favored by terrorists because they are easy to make and to hide inside clothing and automobiles. *Synonym:* explosive device. *See also* bomb; improvised.

improvised mine A mine fabricated from available materials at or

near its point of use. *See also* improvised; mine.

improvised nuclear device (IND)

A device incorporating radioactive materials designed to result in the dispersal of radioactive material or in the formation of nuclear-yield reaction. Such devices may be fabricated in a completely improvised manner or may be an improvised modification to a U.S. or foreign nuclear weapon. *See also* improvised.

inactive vaccine A vaccine made from viruses and bacteria that have been killed through physical or chemical processes, and therefore cannot cause disease. *See also* vaccine.

inapparent infection *See* asymptomatic infection.

incapacitant A type of chemical agent that temporarily disables the victim but ordinarily does not cause serious harm, e.g., tearing agents (also called irritants), riot control agents, and tear gases (which irritate the eyes and breathing passages and induce copious production of tears, along with runny nose and coughing). These agents are usually not actual gases. They are typically solids or liquids close to their freezing points, dispersed as aerosols. Common tearing agents include tear gas, Mace[®], and pepper spray. *See also* non-lethal force; riot control agent.

incendiary Referring to a fire that has been deliberately set; most often used to refer to crimes of arson.

incendiary bomb *See* fire bomb.

incendiary device A device or weapon designed to create a fire.

incidence The number of instances of illness commencing, or of people falling ill, during a given period in a specified population. *Compare* prevalence. *See also* incidence rate.

incidence rate The rate at which new events occur in a population. *See also* incidence.

incident **1.** An occurrence or event, natural or human-caused, which requires an emergency response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response. **2.** In information operations, an assessed event of attempted entry, unauthorized entry, or an information attack on an automated information system. It includes unauthorized probing and browsing; disruption or denial of service; altered or

destroyed input, processing, storage, or output of information, or changes to information system hardware, firmware, or software characteristics with or without the users' knowledge, instruction, or intent. *See also* unauthorized.

incident action plan **1.** An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods. **2.** In the National Incident Management System, acoherent means to communicate the overall incident objectives in the context of both operational and support activities. Incident action plans (IAPs) are developed for operational periods that are usually twelve hours long. IAPs depend on management by objectives to accomplish response tactics. These objectives are communicated throughout the organization and are used to: develop and issue assignments, plans, procedures, and protocols, and directly support defined strategic objectives. Results are documented and fed back into planning for the next operational period.

- incident annex** An element of many emergency plans, including the National Response Plan, which addresses contingency or hazard situations requiring specialized application of the plan, e.g., biological incident annex, catastrophic incident annex, and cyber incident annex. Each incident annex describes the missions, policies, responsibilities, and coordination processes that govern the interaction of public and private entities engaged in incident management and emergency response operations across a spectrum of hazards. These annexes are typically augmented by a variety of supporting plans and operational supplements. *See also* emergency support function annex; support annex; National Response Plan.
- incident annex, biological** *See* biological incident annex.
- incident annex, catastrophic** *See* catastrophic incident annex.
- incident annex, cyber** *See* cyber incident accident.
- incident annex, food and agriculture** *See* food and agriculture incident annex.
- incident annex, nuclear/radiological** *See* nuclear/radiological annex.
- incident annex, oil and hazardous materials** *See* oil and hazardous materials incident annex.
- incident, catastrophic** *See* catastrophic incident.
- incident, chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-yield explosives** *See* chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-yield explosives incident.
- incident command** The people and procedures involved in the command, control, and coordination of a response effort. These people and procedures provide a means to coordinate the efforts of individual agencies as they work toward the common goal of stabilizing an incident and protecting life, property, and the environment.
- incident commander** The individual responsible for the management of all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.
- incident command post** The field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed. The post may be collocated with the incident base or other incident facilities and is normally identified by a green rotating or flashing light.
- incident command, single** *See* single incident command.

incident command system (ICS)

1. A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating with a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, or organized field-level incident management operations. **2.** An organizational structure used to command, control, and coordinate the use of resources and personnel that have responded to the scene of an emergency. The concepts and principles for ICS include common terminology, modular organization, integrated communication, unified command structure, consolidated action plan, manageable span of control, designated incident facilities, and comprehensive resource management. **3.** A temporary enabling bureaucracy for managing emergencies or disasters to prevent the occurrence of additional threats to the community and to responders. *Synonym:* incident management system. *See also* hierarchy; integrated

communications; National Incident Management System; span of control; staging area; strike team; top-down; unity of command.

incident law enforcement and investigation annex, terrorism

See also terrorism incident law enforcement and investigation annex.

incident management A national comprehensive approach to preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from terrorist attack, major disasters, and other emergencies. Incident management includes measures and activities performed at the local, state, and national levels and includes both crisis and consequence management activities. *See also* crisis management; consequence management.

Incident Management Group, Interagency *See* Interagency Incident Management Group.

incident management system *See* incident command system.

incident management system, medical and health *See* medical and health incident management system.

Incident Management System, National *See* National Incident Management System.

incident management team The incident commander and appropriate command and general staff personnel assigned to an incident.

incident, mass casualty *See* mass casualty incident.

- incident, mass fatality** *See* mass fatality incident.
- incident mitigation** Actions taken during an incident designed to minimize impacts or contain the damages to property or the environment.
- incident of national significance** Based on criteria established in Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5, an actual or potential incident of such severity, magnitude, and/or complexity that it requires a coordinated and effective response by an appropriate combination of federal, state, local, tribal, nongovernmental, and/or private-sector entities in order to save lives, minimize damage, and provide the basis for long-term community recovery and mitigation activities. The Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security has the authority to declare an incident of national significance. All Presidentially-declared emergencies, major disasters, and catastrophes are incidents of national significance. *See also* declaration of an incident of national significance; presidential declaration of an emergency; presidential declaration of a major disaster.
- incident of national significance, declaration of an** *See* declaration of an incident of national significance.
- incident planning, pre-** *See* pre-incident planning.
- incident report** The documentation for any unusual problem, incident, or other situation that is likely to lead to undesirable effects or that varies from established policies and procedures or practices. *Synonym:* occurrence report.
- Incident Response Team, Nuclear** *See* Nuclear Incident Response Team.
- incident stress** The strain arising from the experience of an incident. *See also* stress.
- incident stress, critical** *See* critical incident stress.
- incident stress debriefing, critical** *See* critical incident stress debriefing.
- incident stress management, critical** *See* critical incident stress management.
- incident, transportation** *See* transportation incident.
- incident, transportation, serious** *See* transportation incident, serious.
- inclusive trauma care system** A trauma care system that incorporates every health care facility in a community in a system in order to provide a continuum of services for all injured people who require care in an acute care facility; in such a system, the injured patient's needs are matched to the appropriate hospital resources.
- incubation period** The time interval between invasion by an

infectious agent and appearance of the first sign or symptom of the disease in question. *See also* bioterrorism; carrier; latent period; symptom.

index case The first case in a family or other defined group to come to the attention of the investigator, as in the index case of monkey pox. *See also* case.

indicator **1.** A measure used to determine, over time, performance of functions, processes, and outcomes. **2.** A statistical value that provides an indication of the condition or direction over time of performance of a defined process or achievement of a defined outcome.

indirect contact A mode of transmission of infection involving fomites or vectors. Vectors may be mechanical (e.g., filth, flies) or biological (the disease agent undergoes part of its life cycle in the vector species). *Compare* direct contact. *See also* fomite; transmission of infection; vector.

indirect infection A category of infection transmitted indirectly via vehicle, vector, air, droplet nuclei, or dust. *Vehicle-borne infection* refers to any substance serving as an intermediate means by which an infectious agent is transported and introduced into a susceptible host through a suitable portal of entry. Vector-borne infection refers to either mechanical or biological vector-borne infection. *Mechanical vec-*

tor-borne infection refers to the simple mechanical carriage by a crawling or flying insect through soiling of its feet or proboscis, or by passage of organisms through its gastrointestinal tract. *Biological vector-borne infection* refers to the propagation (multiplication), cyclic development, or a combination of these that is required before the arthropod can transmit the infective form of the agent to man. Airborne infection refers to transmission via droplet nuclei—residues that result from evaporation of fluid from droplets emitted by an infected host or from atomizing devices, or accidentally, as in microbiology laboratories or autopsy rooms. They usually remain suspended in the air for a long time. Dust-borne transmission is characterized by small particles of widely varying size that may arise from soil (fungus spores) or from clothes, bedding, or contaminated floors. *Compare:* direct infection. *See also* transmission of infection; vector.

indirect transmission A type of transmission involving contact of a susceptible host with a contaminated intermediate object, usually inanimate (a fomite). *Compare* direct transmission. *See also* fomite; indirect contact.

indoor air quality The health and comfort of the air inside buildings, which may be compromised

by microbial contaminants such as mold and bacteria, chemicals, allergens, or any mass or energy stressor that can affect the health of people or animals. Often the perception is that outdoor air is polluted, but indoor air is acceptable, which is not always the case, according to many studies. *See also* air quality; perception.

inductive reasoning A kind of reasoning in which a person is provided training and given examples to determine what all examples have in common. A mental process in which people are asked to examine pieces of evidence to form a related pattern and then draw a conclusion from the evidence. *Compare* deductive reasoning. *See also* reason; reasoning.

industrial agent Chemicals developed or manufactured for use in industrial operations or research by industry, government, or academia. These chemicals are not primarily manufactured for the specific purpose of producing human casualties or rendering equipment, facilities, or areas dangerous for use by man. Hydrogen cyanide, cyanogen chloride, phosgene, chloropicrin, and many herbicides and pesticides are industrial chemicals that also can be chemical agents. *See also* phosgene.

industrial base, defense *See* defense industrial base.

industrial capability In military usage, that part of the total privately-owned and government-owned industrial production and depot-level equipment and maintenance capacity in the United States and its territories and possessions, as well as capacity located in Canada, that is, or shall be made available in an emergency, for the manufacture of items required by the U.S. military services and selected allies. *See also* capability.

industrial facilities Industrial property (other than material, special tooling, military property, and special test equipment) for production, maintenance, research and development, or test, including real property and rights therein, buildings, structures, improvements, and plant equipment.

industrial mobilization The transformation of industry from its peacetime activity to the industrial program necessary to support the national military objectives. It includes the mobilization of materials, labor, capital, production facilities, and contributory items and services essential to the industrial program. *See also* mobilization.

industrial preparedness The state of preparedness in industry to produce essential materiel to support the national military objectives. *Synonym:* industrial readiness.

industrial preparedness planning

Actions to ensure industrial resources are available and capable of satisfying surge and mobilization requirements.

Industrial Preparedness Program

Plans, actions, or measures for the transformation of the industrial base, both government-owned and civilian-owned, from its peacetime activity to the emergency program necessary to support the national military objectives. It includes industrial preparedness measures such as modernization, expansion, and preservation of the production facilities and contributory items and services for planning with industry.

industrial property As distinguished from military property, means any contractor acquired or government-furnished property, including materials, special tooling, and industrial facilities, furnished or acquired in the performance of a contract or subcontract. *See also* property.

industrial quality That level of quality that is higher than typical consumer or home applications and is meant for the rigorous professional environment.

industrial readiness *See* industrial preparedness.

industry **1.** A grouping of businesses that share a common method of generating profits, such as the hospitality industry or the automo-

bile industry. **2.** A specific branch of manufacture and trade, as in the automobile industry. **3.** The sector of an economy made up of manufacturing enterprises. **4.** Energetic devotion to a task or an endeavor. *See also* heavy industry; service industry.

industry, heavy *See* heavy industry.

industry, service *See* service industry.

in extremis A situation of such exceptional urgency that immediate action must be taken to minimize imminent loss of life or catastrophic degradation of the political or military situation.

infectibility The host characteristic or state in which the host is capable of being infected. *See also* infectivity; infectiousness.

infection The entry and development or multiplication of an infectious agent in living organisms. *See also* antisepsis; cross-infection; transmission of infection.

infection, airborne *See* airborne infection.

infection, asymptomatic *See* asymptomatic infection.

infection, breakthrough *See* breakthrough infection.

infection control A program comprised of policies and procedures for the surveillance, prevention, and control of infection in an organization such as a hospital. All

patient care and patient care support departments and services are included in such a program. Examples of infection control measures include hand washing, protective clothing, isolation procedures, and ongoing measurement of performance. *See also* infection control committee.

infection control committee A multidisciplinary group that oversees an infection control program including, in a hospital, representatives from at least the medical staff, nursing, and administration and the person or people directly responsible for management of infection surveillance, prevention, and control. *See also* infection control.

infection control practitioner An individual who specializes in infection control. *See also* epidemiologist; infection control; infection control committee.

infection control precautions Methods used to contain the spread of infectious disease, e.g., isolation, quarantine, standard precautions. *See* isolation; precaution; quarantine.

infection, cross *See* cross-infection.

infection, dis- *See* disinfection.

infection, indirect *See* indirect infection.

infection rate The incidence rate of manifest plus inapparent infections (the latter determined by sero-

epidemiology). *See also* attack rate; incidence rate; seroepidemiology.

infections, emerging *See* emerging infections.

infections, reemerging *See* emerging infections.

infection, transmission of *See* transmission of infection.

infectious *See* communicable.

infectious disease A disease caused by a biological agent such as a virus, bacterium or parasite, as opposed to a physical (burns) or chemical cause. The disease may or may not be contagious. Infectious disease requires an agent, a mode of transmission (vector), and a host. The vector does not have to be biological. *See also* antibiotic; communicable disease.

Infectious Diseases, National Center for *See* National Center for Infectious Diseases.

infectiousness The characteristic of a disease that concerns the relative ease with which it is transmitted to other hosts. A droplet-spread disease, for example, is more infectious than one spread by direct contact. The characteristics of the portals of exit and entry are thus also determinants of infectiousness, as are the agent characteristics of ability to survive away from the host and of infectivity. *See also* infectibility; infectivity.

infectivity 1. The characteristic of a disease agent that embodies

capability to enter, survive, and multiply in the host. A measure of infectivity is the secondary attack rate. *See also* secondary attack rate.

2. The proportion of exposures, in defined circumstances, that results in infection. *See also* infection.

infidel **1.** In respect to a given religion, a person who is not a believer. **2.** A non-Muslim. **3.** An unfaithful person.

infiltration In intelligence usage, placing an agent or other person in a target area in hostile territory. Usually involves crossing a frontier or other guarded line. Methods of infiltration are: black (clandestine), gray (through legal crossing point but under false documentation), or white (legal). *See also* intelligence.

infinite loop A sequence of instructions that endlessly repeats.

influenza An disease caused by a virus that attacks mainly the upper respiratory tract, including the nose, throat, and bronchi and rarely also the lungs. The infection usually lasts for about a week. It is characterized by sudden onset of high fever, muscle aches, headache, and severe malaise, non-productive cough, sore throat, and runny nose. Most people recover within one to two weeks without requiring any medical treatment. In the very young, the elderly, and people suffering from medical conditions such as lung diseases, diabetes, cancer,

kidney or heart problems, influenza poses a serious risk. In these people, the infection may lead to severe complications of underlying diseases, pneumonia, and death. Influenza rapidly spreads around the world in seasonal epidemics and imposes a considerable economic burden in the form of hospital and other health care costs and lost productivity. In annual influenza epidemics, five to fifteen percent of the population is affected with upper respiratory tract infections. Hospitalization and deaths mainly occur in high-risk groups (elderly, chronically ill). The currently circulating influenza viruses that cause human disease are divided into two groups: A and B. Influenza A has two subtypes which are important for humans: A(H3N2) and A(H1N1), of which the former is currently associated with most deaths. The highly pathogenic influenza subtype A(H5N1) is the culprit of avian influenza. Influenza viruses are defined by two different protein components, known as antigens, on the surface of the virus. They are spike-like features called hemagglutinin (H) and neuraminidase (N) components. The genetic makeup of influenza viruses allows frequent minor genetic changes, known as antigenic drift, and these changes require annual reformulation of influenza vaccines. *See also* antigenic

drift; antigenic shift; avian influenza; influenza-like illness; pandemic influenza; severe influenza-like illness.

influenza, antiviral agents/drugs for *See* antiviral agents/drugs for influenza.

influenza-like illness Acute onset of respiratory illness with fever and cough and with one or more of the following: sore throat, joint aches, muscle aches, or prostration, which could be due to influenza virus. In children under five, gastrointestinal symptoms may also be present. In patients under five or sixty-five and older, fever may not be prominent. *See also* influenza; severe influenza-like illness.

influenza-like illness, severe *See* severe influenza-like illness.

Influenza, National Strategy for Pandemic *See also* National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza.

influenza pandemic An epidemic defined by the emergence of a novel influenza virus to which much or all of the population is susceptible, that is readily transmitted person-to-person, and causes outbreaks in multiple countries. A global influenza disease outbreak has occurred three times in the twentieth century from influenza A viruses that have undergone major genetic changes mainly in their H-component. The most infamous pandemic was "Spanish Flu" which

affected large parts of the world population and is thought to have killed at least 40 million people in 1918–1919. More recently, two other influenza A pandemics occurred in 1957 ("Asian influenza") and 1968 ("Hong Kong influenza") and caused significant morbidity and mortality globally. Most recently, limited outbreaks of a new influenza subtype A(H5N1) directly transmitted from birds to humans have occurred in parts of Asia. *See also* epidemic; influenza; outbreak; pandemic; pandemic influenza.

Influenza Preparedness and Response Plan, Pandemic *See* Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Response Plan.

Influenza, National Strategy for Pandemic *See* National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza.

influenza, swine *See* swine flu.

influenza treatment and prophylaxis *See* antiviral drugs for influenza.

influenza vaccine A vaccine that forms the principal means for preventing influenza and reducing the impact of epidemics. Various types of influenza vaccines have been available and used for more than sixty years. They are safe and effective in preventing both mild and severe outcomes of influenza, according to the World Health Organization. Vaccine is recommended for elderly people,

and people of any age who are considered at high risk for influenza-related complications due to underlying health conditions. Influenza vaccination can reduce both health-care costs and productivity losses associated with influenza illness. Constant genetic changes in influenza viruses mean that the vaccines' virus composition must be adjusted annually to include the most recent circulating influenza A(H3N2), A(H1N1) and influenza B viruses. The WHO's Global Influenza Surveillance Network writes the annual vaccine recipe. The network, a partnership of 112 National Influenza Centers in eighty-three countries, is responsible for monitoring the influenza viruses circulating in humans and rapidly identifying new strains. Based on information collected by the Network, WHO recommends annually a vaccine that targets the three most virulent strains in circulation. All current inactivated influenza vaccines contain trace levels of egg protein and should not be used by individuals with egg protein allergies. *See also* vaccine.

informant Any individual who furnishes information to an intelligence agency in the course of a confidential relationship protecting the identity of such individual from public disclosure. *See also* information; intelligence.

informatics The whole of information technology and its applications.

informatics, disaster *See* disaster informatics.

information **1.** Raw data or facts that have not been processed or analyzed. *See also* intelligence. **2.** Data that have been transformed through analysis and interpretation into a form useful for drawing conclusions and making decisions. *See also* awareness; data.

Information Act, Freedom of *See* Freedom of Information Act.

Information Age The future time period when social, cultural, and economic patterns will reflect the decentralized, nonhierarchical flow of information; contrast this to the more centralized, hierarchical social, cultural, and economic patterns that reflect the Industrial Age's mechanization of production systems. *See also* non-hierarchical.

Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection (IAIP) Directorate The unit of the Department of Homeland Security responsible for merging under one roof the capability to identify and assess current and future threats to the homeland, map those threats against vulnerabilities, issue timely warnings, and take preventive and protective action in the context of continuously changing threats. Specifically, IAIP is responsible for

- Intelligence Analysis and Alerts, Critical Infrastructure Protection, Cyber Security, and Indications and Warning Advisories, including administration of the Homeland Security Advisory System. *See also* Department of Homeland Security.
- informational** *See* instruments of national power.
- informational convergence** The tendency in disasters for large numbers of people to seek to acquire or provide information to those in the impact area. This type of convergence includes offers of help, mass media's searches for information, those seeking advice, and those inquiring about the missing. *See also* convergence; material convergence; personnel convergence.
- information center, joint** *See* joint information center.
- information, classified** *See* classified information.
- information dominance** The degree of information superiority that allows the possessor to use information systems and capabilities to achieve an operational advantage in a conflict or to control the situation in operations short of war, while denying those capabilities to the adversary. *See also* dominance.
- information environment** The aggregate of individuals, organizations, or systems that collect, process, or disseminate information; also included is the information itself.
- information, geospatial** *See* geospatial information services.
- information infrastructure, global** *See* global information infrastructure.
- information officer, public** *See* public information officer.
- information operations** Actions taken to affect adversary information and information systems while defending one's own information and information systems. *See also* operations.
- information, public emergency** *See* public emergency information.
- information science** The study of the creation, use, and communication of information.
- information sharing** The process by which raw data are collected and disseminated among agencies or individuals. It is a critical function for jurisdictions seeking to combat terrorism. Effective information sharing processes and mechanisms enable public safety officials to receive key pieces of terrorism-related information quickly and efficiently. This information enables officials to accurately assess local vulnerabilities, allocate resources, and monitor changing threat conditions. *See also* information.
- information security** The protection of information and information systems against unauthorized

access or modification of information, whether in storage, processing, or transit, and against denial of service to authorized users. Information security includes those measures necessary to detect, document, and counter such threats. Information security is composed of computer security and communications security. *See also* communications security; information system; unauthorized.

information sheet, consular *See* consular information sheet.

information superiority The capability to collect, process, and disseminate an uninterrupted flow of information while exploiting or denying an adversary's ability to do the same.

information system **1.** The entire infrastructure, organization, personnel, and components that collect, process, store, transmit, display, disseminate, and act on information. **2.** A combination of personnel, efforts, forms, instructions, procedures, data, communication facilities, and equipment that provides an organized and interconnected means for displaying information in support of specific functions. *See also* geographic information system.

information system, geographic *See* geographic information system.

information system, joint *See* joint information system.

information technology (IT) Any equipment or interconnected system(s) or subsystem(s) of equipment, that is used in the automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information in support of functions and operations. It includes computers, ancillary equipment such as visual information equipment, software, firmware, and similar procedures, services (including support services), and related resources.

Information Technology, National Security System *See* National Security System Information Technology.

information warfare **1.** Information operations conducted during time of crisis or conflict to achieve or promote specific objectives over a specific adversary or adversaries. **2.** Actions taken to preserve the integrity of one's own information system from exploitation, to corrupt or destroy an adversary's information system, and, in the process, to achieve an information advantage in the application of force. **3.** Actions taken to achieve information superiority by affecting adversary information, information-based processes, information systems, and computer-based networks while defending one's own information, information-based pro-

cesses, information systems, and computer-based networks.

informed consent Voluntary consent given by a person or a responsible proxy such as a parent, for participation in a process, e.g., study, immunization program, or treatment regimen, after being informed of the purpose, methods, procedures, benefits and risks, and when relevant, the degree of uncertainty about outcomes. The essential criteria of informed consent are that the subject has both knowledge and comprehension, that the consent is freely given without duress or undue influence, and that the right of withdrawal at any time is clearly communicated to the subject. *See also* confidentiality; Investigational New Drug.

informer Person who intentionally discloses to police or to a security service information about people or activities considered suspect, usually for a financial reward.

Infosphere 1. In military usage, the global C⁴I infrastructure that will provide a communications backbone, information fusion and processing services, and gateway access to support warfighter operations. **2.** The Infosphere refers to the rapidly growing global network of military and commercial command, control, communications computer systems, including the networks linking information data

bases and fusion centers that are accessible to the warrior anywhere, anytime, while performing any mission. The Infosphere provides for the worldwide automated information exchange backbone support to joint forces and provides seamless operations from anywhere to anywhere that are secure and transparent to the warrior. This emerging capability is highly flexible to support the adaptive command and control infrastructures of the twenty-first century.

infrastructure 1. The physical systems that provide a public service, e.g., the physical components of water, sewer, and storm water infrastructures include pipes, buildings, pumping plants, and treatment trains. The physical components of information infrastructure include everything used to interconnect computer and users, including telephone lines, cable television lines, satellites and antennas, devices (e.g., router, aggregator, and repeater) that control transmission paths, and even the software used to send, receive, and manage the signals that are transmitted. Most infrastructure in the United States is privately owned. *See also* critical infrastructures. **2.** In military usage, infrastructure, a term generally applicable to all fixed and permanent installations, fabrications, or facilities for the support and control

of military forces. **3.** The public services of a community that have a direct impact on the quality of life. Infrastructure includes communication technology such as phone lines or Internet access, vital services such as public water supplies and sewer treatment facilities, and includes an area's transportation system such as airports, heliports; highways, bridges, tunnels, roadbeds, and overpasses; railways, railroad bridges, rail yards, and depots, and waterways, canals, locks, seaports, ferries, harbors, dry-docks, piers, and regional dams.

Infrastructure Coordinating Center, National *See* National Infrastructure Coordinating Center.

infrastructure, critical *See* critical infrastructures.

infrastructure, defense critical *See* defense critical infrastructure.

infrastructure, global information *See* global information infrastructure.

infrastructure, hidden failure in critical *See* hidden failure in critical infrastructure.

infrastructure liaison In the Department of Homeland Security, the official who serves as the principal advisor to the joint field office coordination group regarding all national- and regional-level critical infrastructure and key resources incident-related issues.

infrastructure, networked *See* networked infrastructure.

Infrastructure Protection Center, National *See* National Infrastructure Protection Center.

Infrastructure Protection Plan, National *See* National Infrastructure Protection Plan.

infrastructure protection, critical *See* critical infrastructure protection.

infrastructure, public *See* public infrastructure.

infrastructures, critical *See* critical infrastructures.

infrastructure, wastewater *See* wastewater infrastructure.

ingestion **1.** The act of swallowing. **2.** In the case of radionuclides or chemicals, swallowing radionuclides or chemicals by eating or drinking. *See also* routes of entry.

inhalation **1.** The act of breathing. **2.** In the case of radionuclides or chemicals, breathing in radionuclides or chemicals. *See also* routes of entry.

inhalation anthrax *See* anthrax pneumonia.

initial radiation The radiation, essentially neutrons and gamma rays, resulting from a nuclear burst and emitted from the fireball within one minute after burst. *See also* gamma radiation; radiation.

initial response resources Disaster support commodities that may be pre-staged, in anticipation of a

catastrophic event, at a federal facility close to a disaster area for immediate application through a National Response Plan emergency support function operation. The initial response resources are provided to victims and all levels of government responders immediately after disaster occurs. They are designed to augment state and local capabilities. Department of Homeland Security Logistics Division stores and maintains critically needed initial response commodities for victims and responders and pre-positions supplies and equipment when required. The initial response resources include supplies (baby food, baby formula, blankets, cots, diapers, meals ready-to-eat, plastic sheeting, tents, and water) and equipment (emergency generators, industrial ice-makers, mobile kitchen kits, portable potties with service, portable showers, and refrigerated vans).

injury The result of an act that damages, harms, or hurts; unintentional or intentional damage to the body resulting from acute exposure to thermal, mechanical, electrical or chemical energy or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen.

injury control The scientific approach to injury that includes analysis, data acquisition, identification of problem injuries in high-risk

groups, option analysis, and implementing and evaluating countermeasures.

injury prevention Efforts to forestall or prevent events that might result in injuries.

injury rate A statistical measure describing the number of injuries expected to occur in a defined number of people (usually 100,000) within a defined period (usually one year). Used as an expression of the relative risk of different injuries or groups.

in-kind donations A category of donations other than cash (usually materials or professional services) for disaster survivors.

inland zone As defined in the National Contingency Plan, the environment inland of the coast zone excluding the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors on the inland rivers. *See also* coastal zone.

inoculation The introduction of foreign material into a living organism or culture medium, particularly of a disease agent, vaccine, serum, or microorganisms. *See also* vaccine.

inoculum The amount of microorganisms introduced into a host.

inpatient An individual who receives health services while lodged in hospital or other health care organization at least overnight. *Compare* outpatient. *See also* patient.

inpatient bed availability The number of unoccupied beds,

categorized as monitored and non-monitored beds, covered by staff within a hospital. *See also* hospital; hospital bed; inpatient; patient.

Insider Threat Study A study conducted by the U.S. Secret Service in conjunction with Carnegie Mellon University Software Engineering Institute's CERT® Coordination Center to better understand how insider activities that affect information systems and data in critical infrastructure sectors. The first report produced in 2004 focused on the people who have had access to and have perpetrated harm using information systems in the banking and finance sector, which includes credit unions and financial institutions. This study, made possible by significant financial support from the Department of Homeland Security's Science and Technology Directorate, was the first of its kind to provide a comprehensive analysis of insider actions by analyzing both the behavioral and technical aspects of the threats. The findings underscored the importance of an organization's technology, policies, and procedures in securing its networks against insider threats, as most of the cases showcased in the report were perpetrated by insiders with minimal technical skills. The study recommends various proactive practices.

instability A quality or condition of wanting firmness or constancy, as in areas of instability around the world. *Antonym:* stability.

installation **1.** The act or process of formally admitting a person to membership or office. **2.** A center of organization, supply, or activity, as in a military installation. *See also* Department of Defense installation. **3.** The process of installing, as in insulation installation.

installation, Department of Defense *See* Department of Defense installation.

installation, military *See* military installation.

Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, National *See* National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

institutionalized To place a person in the care of an institution, such as a prison. *See also* civilian institutionalized population.

institutionalized population, civilian *See* civilian institutionalized population.

instruction The delivery of information to enable learning. The process by which knowledge and skills are transferred to students. Instruction applies to both training and education.

instruments of national power All of the means available to the government in its pursuit of national objectives. They are

expressed as diplomatic, economic, informational, and military. *See also* national objectives.

insular areas Non-state possessions of the United States, including Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the former World War II Trust Territories now known as the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. These last two entities, known as Freely Associated States, are still connected with the United States through the Compact of Free Association.

insurance The contractual relationship and benefit that exist when one party, for a consideration, agrees to reimburse another for loss to a person or thing caused by designated contingencies. The first party is the insurer; the second, the insured; the contract, the insurance policy; the consideration, the premium; the loss to a person or thing, the risk, and the contingency, hazard or peril. Insurance is a formal social device for reducing the risk of losses for individuals by spreading the risk over groups. *Synonym:* coverage. *See also* reinsurance.

Insurance Act, Terrorism Risk
See Terrorism Risk Insurance Act, 2002.

insurance, terrorism *See* terrorism insurance.

Insurrection Act The act that recognizes that the primary responsibility for protecting life and property and maintaining law and order in the civilian community is vested in state and local governments. The Insurrection Statutes authorize the U.S. President to direct the Armed Forces of the United States to enforce the law to suppress insurrection and domestic violence. Military forces may be used to restore order, prevent looting, and engage in other law enforcement activities.

insurgency **1.** A movement and political effort with a specific aim. The ultimate goal of an insurgency is to challenge the existing government for control of all or a portion of its territory, or force political concessions in sharing political power. Insurgencies require the active or tacit support of some portion of the population involved. External support, recognition, or approval from other countries or political entities can be useful to insurgents, but is not required. Insurgency is *not* synonymous with terrorism for many reasons; for example, insurgency need not involve violence and terrorism always does. **2.** An organized movement aimed at the overthrow of a constituted government through use of subversion and armed conflict. *See also* counter-insurgency.

- insurgency, counter-** *See* counter-insurgency.
- insurgent** A member of a political party who rebels against established leadership.
- integrated communications** A system that uses a common communications plan, standard operating procedures, clear text, common frequencies, and common terminology. *See also* incident command system.
- Integrated Public Alert and Warning System** A system under development by the Department of Homeland Security with the Federal Communications Commission, in cooperation with the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration and the private sector to identify digital technology that, when combined with upgraded Emergency Alert System capabilities, will enhance federal, state, and local leaders' ability to communicate alert and warning information to the general public. *See also* Emergency Alert System.
- integration, human systems** *See* human systems integration.
- intelligence** **1.** Knowledge and foreknowledge of the world that allows civilian leaders and military commanders to consider alternative options and outcomes in making decisions. **2.** Evidence and the conclusions drawn from it that is acquired and furnished in response to requirements of consumers, often derived from information that is not intended to be available for use by the acquirer. The types of intelligence include signals intelligence; imagery intelligence; human intelligence; other technical intelligence, and open source intelligence. *See also* Intelligence Community.
- intelligence agency** *See* Intelligence Community.
- Intelligence Agency, Central** *See* Central Intelligence Agency.
- Intelligence Agency, National Geospatial-** *See* National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.
- intelligence, all-source** *See* all-source intelligence.
- intelligence asset** A resource person, group, relationship, instrument, installation, or supply at the disposition of an intelligence organization for use in an operational or support role. *See also* asset; intelligence.
- intelligence, basic** *See* basic intelligence.
- intelligence, civil defense** *See* civil defense intelligence.
- intelligence, communications** *See* communications intelligence.
- Intelligence Community** A federation of fifteen executive branch agencies and organization that conduct intelligence activities necessary for conduct of foreign relations and protection of national security, including the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy,

U.S. Air Force, and U.S. Marine Corps intelligence elements; Central Intelligence Agency; Department of Homeland Security; Energy Department; Federal Bureau of Investigation; National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency; National Reconnaissance Office; National Security Agency; State Department; Treasury Department, and the U.S. Coast Guard. The Intelligence Community is led by the director of national intelligence, who is the President's principal advisor for national security intelligence matters. National intelligence centers include the Weapons Intelligence Nonproliferation and Arms Control Center; Crime and Narcotics Center; Information Analysis Infrastructure Protection Center; National Drug Intelligence Center; El Paso Intelligence Center; Central NASINT Organization, and the Terrorist Threat Integration Center.

intelligence, counter- *See* counterintelligence.

intelligence, domestic *See* domestic intelligence.

intelligence estimate, national *See* national intelligence estimate.

intelligence, foreign *See* foreign intelligence.

intelligence fusion The process of organizing, analyzing, and synthesizing information from multiple sources to create vetted, validated intelligence products.

intelligence fusion center A physical location where analysts receive, process, and analyze all-source information and synthesize their analyses into intelligence products for dissemination to relevant agencies and officials. They are often referred to simply as "fusion centers."

intelligence, geospatial *See* geospatial intelligence.

intelligence, human *See* human intelligence.

intelligence, imagery *See* imagery intelligence.

intelligence, medical *See* medical intelligence.

intelligence, military *See* military intelligence.

intelligence, national *See* national intelligence.

intelligence, nuclear *See* nuclear intelligence.

intelligence, open source *See* open source intelligence.

intelligence, operational *See* intelligence.

intelligence operations The variety of intelligence tasks that are carried out by various intelligence organizations and activities, including intelligence collection and intelligence production activities. In the context of intelligence collection activities, intelligence operations refer to collection, processing, exploitation, and reporting of information. In the context of intelligence

production activities, it refers to collation, integration, interpretation, and analysis, leading to the dissemination of a finished product. *See also* intelligence; operations.

Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 A Homeland Security Public Law 108-458 (cleared by the 108th U.S. Congress on December 7, 2004), which restructured the U.S. Intelligence Community to better assist in terrorism preparedness and response. *See also* Central Intelligence Agency.

intelligence, security *See* security intelligence.

Intelligence Service, Epidemic *See* Epidemic Intelligence Service.

intelligence, signals *See* signals intelligence.

Intelligence Watch Center, Combined *See* Cheyenne Mountain.

intelligent information systems (ITS) Systems that advance the use of computer and telecommunications technologies to enhance the safety and efficiency of surface transportation. The numerous technologies that comprise ITS often involve telecommunications, sensors, or computers to improve the operational performance (capacity or throughput), security and safety of the highway and transit modes of transportation. *See also* telecommunications.

Intelligent Transportation Systems

Refers to the Department of Transportation's Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) program, established by the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act in 1991 and continued in the Transportation Equity Act for the Twenty-first Century in 1998, advances the use of computer and telecommunications technologies to enhance the safety and efficiency of surface transportation. The numerous technologies that comprise ITS involve telecommunications, sensors, or computers to improve the operational performance (capacity or throughput), security and safety of the highway and transit modes of transportation. ITS applications can reduce traffic congestion, promote economic productivity, improve emergency response, and enhance both commercial and non-commercial traffic safety. ITS can influence the management of the surface transportation operations, or the interactions between highway infrastructure and vehicle operators. *See also* Department of Transportation.

interagency coordination Within the context of Department of Defense involvement, the coordination that occurs between elements of Department of Defense, and engaged U.S. government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and

regional and international organizations for the purpose of accomplishing an objective. *See also* coordination.

Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG) A headquarters-level group comprised of senior representatives from Department of Homeland Security components, other federal departments and agencies, and non-governmental organizations. The IIMG provides strategic situational awareness, synthesizes key intelligence and operational information, frames operational courses of action and policy recommendations, anticipates evolving requirements, and provides decision support to the Secretary of Homeland Security and other national authorities during periods of elevated alert and national domestic incidents. *See also* Department of Homeland Security.

Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center An interagency center responsible for production, coordination, and dissemination of consequence predictions for an airborne hazardous materials release. The center generates the single federal prediction of atmospheric dispersions and their consequences utilizing the best available resources for the federal government.

interagency plans, national *See* national interagency plans.

interdiction An action to divert, disrupt, delay, or destroy the enemy's surface military potential before it can be used effectively against friendly forces. *See also* aerospace control operations.

interest groups, public *See* public interest groups.

interest movement, public *See* public interest movement.

interests, national security *See* national security interests.

interface **1.** Any common boundary between things. *See also* boundary. **2.** The point of contact, or the boundary between organizations, people, jobs, or systems.

intergovernmental paradox As you move to lower levels of government, the disaster damages experienced from that level's perspective are less frequent. Because any given local government experiences the fewest exposures to disaster loss, it is least apt to perceive it as an important issue. Thus, the intergovernmental paradox refers to the fact that the local government, which is least likely to see disaster management as a key priority, is most likely to be faced with the responsibility for carrying out the disaster response. The trend in the United States is to place most of the responsibility for disaster response on local governments, and local governments bear a large part of the responsibility because they are the

closest to the event and are apt to be on the scene before substantial state or federal resources are available. *See also* apathy; governmental apathy; public apathy.

intermediate disinfection *See* disinfection.

intermodal More than one mode of transport, e.g., passenger stations providing transfers between buses and trains are intermodal (*intermodal passenger transport*) or, transportation of freight in a container or vehicle using rail, ocean carrier, and truck modes of transportation, without any handling of the freight itself when changing modes (*intermodal cargo transportation*). Using containers reduces cargo handling, thereby improving security, reducing damages and loss, and allowing freight to be transported faster.

intermodal cargo transportation A category of transportation of cargo or freight using more than one mode of transport without any handling of the freight itself when changing modes. *See also* containerization; intermodal; maritime.

intermodal container *See* container.

intermodal passenger transportation A category of transportation of people that uses more than one mode of transport, e.g., passenger stations providing transfers between trains and buses. *See also* intermodal.

intermodal transportation The transportation of people and goods that involves the interchange between transportation modes such as surface routes, airways, and waterways. *See also* intermodal.

internal contamination An introduction of radioactivity into a human being through a route of entry. *See also* external contamination; routes of entry.

interior structural firefighting The physical activity of fire suppression, rescue or both, inside of buildings or enclosed structures which are involved in a fire situation beyond the incipient stage. *See also* firefighting.

internal exposure A category of exposure to radioactive material taken into the body either through ingestion or inhalation. Synonym: internal contamination. *See also* ingestion; inhalation.

internal security The state of law and order prevailing within a group, organization, or nation.

international Of, relating to, or affecting two or more nations. *See also* nation; transnational.

international terrorism Groups or individuals whose hostile or violent activities are foreign-based, and/or directed by countries or groups outside the United States, or whose activities transcend national boundaries. *See also* terrorism.

international terrorist group

See terrorist group, international or transnational.

Internet An interconnected system of networks that connects more than 100 million computers around the world via the TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol) communications language or protocol.

interoperability **1.** The ability of systems, units or forces to provide services to and accept services from other systems, units, or forces and to use the services so exchanged to enable them to operate effectively together. **2.** The condition achieved among communications-electronics systems or items of communications-electronics equipment when information or services can be exchanged directly and satisfactorily between them or their users. The degree of interoperability is defined when referring to specific cases. **3.** The ability of a set of modeling and simulation to provide services to and accept services from other modeling and simulation, and to use the services for exchange enabling them to operate effectively together. See also all-hazards warning.

interoperational The use of interoperable systems, units, or forces.

interpretation **1.** Critical explanation or analysis, as in data inter-

pretation. **2.** Something that serves to explain or clarify.

interpretation, data See data interpretation.

inventory Goods and products held by an organization that are eventually intended for use or sale to customers on their own or as part of a product stream. Inventory includes the material cost of the goods and the value added by the operation to reach its state of manufacture. Raw materials, work in process, and finished goods are three categories of inventory. See also vendor-managed inventory.

inventory, vendor-managed See vendor-managed inventory.

investigation **1.** An inquiry into unfamiliar or questionable activities. *Synonym:* probe. **2.** A detailed inquiry or systematic examination.

Investigational New Drug (IND)

A drug available solely for experimental use to determine its safety and effectiveness. An IND is not yet approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for marketing to the general public and only experts qualified by training and experience to investigate the drug's safety and effectiveness may prescribe it. Use of the drug in humans requires approval by the FDA of an IND application that includes reports of animal toxicity tests with the drug, a description of proposed clinical trials, and a list of the names

and qualifications of the investigators conducting these studies. The Advisory Committee of Immunization Practices (ACIP), for example, endorses the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) making anthrax vaccine available in combination with antimicrobial post-exposure prophylaxis under an Investigational New Drug (IND) application with the Food and Drug Administration for unvaccinated people at risk for inhalational anthrax. *See also* anthrax; Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; informed consent; new drug; U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

investigational vaccine A vaccine that has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration for use in clinical trials on humans. However, investigational vaccines are still in the testing and evaluation phase and are not licensed for use in the general public. *See also* U.S. Food and Drug Administration; vaccine.

investigation annex, terrorism incident law enforcement *See* terrorism incident law enforcement and investigation annex.

investigation, counterintelligence *See* counterintelligence investigation.

Investigation, Federal Bureau of *See* Federal Bureau of Investigation.

iodine A nonmetallic solid element whose radioactive isotopes are widely used in medical applications. Radioactive iodine is a fission product and is the largest contributor to people's radiation dose after an accident at a nuclear reactor. *See also* iodine prophylaxis.

iodine prophylaxis The process of providing stable iodine to people to be exposed or potentially exposed to radioactive iodine, which is often an important component of the radioactive isotopes discharged into the atmosphere after a nuclear accident. Stable iodine prevents the absorption of radioactive iodine in the thyroid gland provided it is administered beforehand. *See also* iodine; prophylaxis.

ion An originally neutral atom that has become electrically charged by losing or acquiring electrons. Loss of an electron results in a positive ion (cation) and acquisition in a negative ion (anion). *See also* atom; ionization.

ion chamber A radiation detection instrument used for reading beta-ray radiation and gamma rays and measuring exposure rates. *See also* Geiger counter; proportional counter.

ionization Production of charged particles in a medium. An orbital

electron is stripped from a neutral atom, producing an ion pair (a negatively charged electron and a positively charged atom). *See also* ionizing radiation.

ionizing radiation Electromagnetic (X-ray and gamma rays) or particulate (alpha particle, beta particle) radiation capable of producing ions or charged particles. *See also* alpha-particle radiation; beta-particle radiation; electromagnetic radiation; gamma radiation; Geiger counter; radiation; radiogenic.

Iran and Libya Sanctions Act (Public Law 104-172) A law conceived in the context of a tightening of U.S. sanctions on Iran during the first term of the Clinton administration in an attempt to deprive Iran of the ability to acquire weapons of mass destruction and fund terrorist groups by hindering its ability to modernize its key source of revenue—the petroleum sector. The Bush administration renewed the law (Public Law 107-24) for another five years in spite of difficulties incurred in implementing the act, reactions to it on the part of U.S. allies, and changes in U.S. relations with Iran and Libya since initial enactment.

Iranian hostage crisis The wholesale violation of diplomatic privileges and immunities that occurred when the Iranian government-backed “students” captured

the American Embassy complex of buildings in Teheran on November 4, 1979, and held fifty-three Americans hostage for 444 days, until January 20, 1981. The crisis so dominated the last year of the Carter administration that it badly damaged Carter’s reelection prospects, especially after an unsuccessful rescue effort on April 14, 1980. The hostages were freed on the day Ronald Reagan succeeded Carter as President.

irradiation Exposure to ionizing radiation, as in the irradiation of postal mail, food, or medical equipment for sterilization, or the irradiation of humans exposed to a dirty bomb containing radioactive materials. *See also* ionizing radiation.

irredentism Attempts by existing states to annex territories of another state that their co-nationals inhabit, e.g., Syria wants to reunite with the countries that comprised historic Syria (Jordan, Lebanon, and Palestine). The term, which derives from the Italian “irredenta,” meaning unredeemed, originally referred to the late nineteenth-century movement to detach Italian-speaking people under Swiss and Austro-Hungarian control (outside the Italian peninsula) and bring them into the newly-formed Italian state. Italian-speaking populations in territories beyond the borders of Italy were considered “unredeemed.”

Irredentist states behave in predictable ways. The least likely way in which a dispute involving irredentist claims can end is through voluntary agreement on the part of the disputing parties or by discussion without the active involvement of third parties prepared to exercise their power to enforce a settlement. Although the hegemony of a single great power (the Soviet Union) in a region in which disputes have in the past occurred has been a moderating force, no such condition exists in those areas in which irredentist disputes are now most virulent. So long as this void continues, the syndrome described here is likely to be operative whenever and wherever irredentist disputes arise. *See also* hegemony.

IS-700 Refers to the course "An Introduction to the National Incident Management System" offered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. *See also* Federal Emergency Management Agency; National Incident Management System.

Islam The faith of over one billion Muslims, centered historically and symbolically on the cities of Mecca and Medina in the Arabian Peninsula, where the word of God was revealed to Muhammad ibn Abdullah from AD 610 until the Prophet's death in AD 632. This revelation, called the Koran (Quran), is the ultimate source of

authority for Muslim piety. Yet the Koran is a difficult text with 114 chapters in poetic classical Arabic and each word layered with multiple meanings. It is not arranged in chronological order, and the context in which each verse was revealed can only be determined through familiarity with dozens of volumes of eyewitness testimony, called Hadith, which were handed down orally for generations. Since the ninth century AD, Muslim scholars, or ulama, have developed elaborate historiographical methods to distinguish legitimate from spurious Hadith. Hadith testimony is also the basis for knowledge of the activities and sayings of the Prophet and his Companions, known as the sunna, which Muslims take as a model for righteous comportment. Together, the Koran and the sunna are often referred to as shari'a, or Islamic law, although only a small portion of the revelation and Hadith testimony refer specifically to matters of state. Demographically, the center of the Islamic world is well to the east of the Middle East. Only one-fifth of Muslims are Arab, and the largest populations of Muslims live in Indonesia, India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. Muslims have lived in the Americas since the seventeenth century, when many were brought as slaves from West Africa. However, the recent growth

in Muslim population is due to immigration from the Middle East and South Asia, which has expanded greatly since the 1960s, and conversion, primarily among African-Americans. The number of Muslims in the United States is estimated at 1.9 to 2.8 million. *See also* Five Pillars of Islam; Mecca; mihrab; Islamism; "Prison Islam"; Shi'a Islam; Sunni Islam; Wahhabism.

Islamic architecture The style of architecture built by and for Muslims that focuses on the enclosed space; whose architecture is "hidden," meaning the exterior of buildings does not reveal the organization or meaning of the inner building; whose rooms are multipurpose with an absence of specific architectural design corresponding to a specific function; whose only constant directionality is an orientation of the mihrab (an alcove) toward Mecca; whose buildings form irregularly in relation to one another, and whose interior spaces visually negate, through use of arches, vaults, domes, and decoration the reality of the building's weight and necessity of support. *See also* architecture; Mecca; mihrab.

Islamic Jihad, Egyptian *See* Egyptian Islamic Jihad.

Islamic state sovereignty *See* sovereignty.

Islamism A set of political ideologies derived from conservative religious views of Muslim fundamentalism that view Islam as both a religion and a political system that governs the legal, economic, and social imperatives of the state. The goal of Islamism is to convert the world, by violent means if necessary, to an Islamic theocracy ruled by Islamic law (shari'a) found in the Quran. *See also* theocracy.

Islamist A Muslim who believes in and practices or supports Islamism. *See also* Islamism; jihadist.

Islamist terrorism Terrorism carried out by groups such as the Muslim Brotherhood of Egypt and Hezbollah, to further the political and religious ambitions of a segment of the Muslim Islamist community.

isolation Separation, for the period of communicability, of infected people or animals from others under such conditions as to prevent or limit the transmission of the infectious agent from those infected to those who are susceptible or who may spread the agent to others. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention currently recognizes four isolation categories: contact, droplet, airborne, and standard. (Seven older categories of isolation are: strict isolation, contact isolation, respiratory isolation, tuberculosis isolation, enteric precautions,

drainage/secretion precautions, and blood/body fluid precautions.) *See also* airborne precautions; community containment strategies; contact precautions; droplet precautions; isolation bed; isolation precautions; isolation room; standard precautions; quarantine.

isolation bed A bed regularly maintained by a hospital or other health care organization for inpatients who require isolation. *See also* isolation room.

isolation precautions Methods employed to isolate infectious people or animals to reduce chance of harm (risk) to other patients, caregivers, and others; isolation precautions include standard precautions, contact precautions, airborne precautions, and droplet precautions. *See also* airborne precautions; contact precautions; droplet precautions; isolation; standard precautions.

isolation room A negative-pressure room used for patients who need respiratory isolation for infectious diseases such as tuberculosis or SARS. *See also* isolation bed; isolation precautions; negative pressure.

isolation treatment center, portable emergency *See* portable emergency isolation treatment center.

isotope An atom of the same element but with the same number of protons but a different number of neutrons in the nucleus from other

isotopes of that element. The difference relates to a different number of neutrons in the nucleus. Isotopes are identical in all chemical properties and in all physical properties except those dependent on atomic mass. Almost all elements occur in nature as mixtures of several isotopes. Most elements have more than one naturally occurring isotope. Many isotopes have been produced in reactors and scientific laboratories. *See also* atom; radioisotope.

isotope, radioactive *See* radioisotope.

issue A matter of contention; a point in question.

Ji

Jersey barrier A three-to-five-foot tall moveable concrete barrier commonly used to divide multiple lanes on freeways during construction projects. It was originally developed by the state of New Jersey in the United States and is now commonly used to form a security fence to protect buildings from vehicle bomb attacks. *Synonyms:* traffic dividers; K-rails.

JIC *See* Joint Information Center.

jihad In Islam, a holy war and personal spiritual struggle against infidels (non-Muslims) ordained by Allah. The Koran teaches that jihadis who die in jihad go to heaven immediately.

Jihad, Egyptian Islamic *See* Egyptian Islamic Jihad.

JOC *See* Joint Operations Center.

Joint Chiefs of Staff A military group of the highest-ranking members of each branch of the U.S. Armed Forces. After the reorganization of the military prompted by the Goldwater-Nichols Act, the Joint Chiefs of Staff relinquished operational command of U.S. mili-

tary forces, which now belongs to the commanders of the each of nine unified combatant commands who receive their orders directly from the Secretary of Defense, thereby bypassing the Joint Chiefs completely. The primary responsibility of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is to ready their respective military services and advise the President and Secretary of Defense. The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff acts as the chief military advisor to the President, presumably in addition to the Secretary of Defense. *See also* the Armed Forces of the United States; Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act.

Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (Joint Commission, JCAHO)

An independent, not-for-profit, organization founded in 1951 that develops organization standards and other performance measures, and awards accreditation decisions to the following types of organizations: hospitals; psychiatric facilities; substance abuse

treatment and rehabilitation programs; community mental health centers; organizations providing services for the mentally retarded and developmentally disabled; long-term care facilities; hospice programs; ambulatory health and managed care organizations; pathology and clinical laboratory programs, and health care networks. Its corporate members are the American College of Physicians, American College of Surgeons, American Dental Association, American Hospital Association, and American Medical Association. It is governed by a Board of Commissioners composed of representatives of corporate member organizations, public members, and an at-large representative of the nursing profession. Formerly (1987) Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals. *See also* accreditation; hospital; long-term care facility; managed care.

joint field office (JFO) A temporary federal facility established locally to provide a central point for federal, state, local, and tribal executives with responsibility for incident oversight, direction, and assistance to effectively coordinate protection, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions. The JFO combines the traditional functions of the joint operations center, the joint information center,

and the disaster field office. *See also* joint operations center; joint information center; disaster field office.

joint information center (JIC)

1. A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should locate at the joint information center. **2.** The physical location where public information staff involved in incident management activities can locate to perform critical emergency information, crisis communications, and public affairs functions. JICs provide the organizational structure for coordinating and disseminating official information. *See also* joint field office.

joint information system

A system that integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, and timely information during a crisis or incident operations. Its mission is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the incident commander; advising the incident commander concerning public affairs issues that could affect a

response effort, and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence. *See also* public information officer.

joint interagency coordination group

A group within the U.S. Joint Forces Command that establishes operational connections between civilian and military departments and agencies to improve planning and coordination within the government. Previous experimentation identified both a secure, virtual collaborative working environment and a staff interagency coordination element as vital to success. *See also* U.S. Joint Forces Command.

joint operations center (JOC)

The focal point for all federal investigative law enforcement activities during a terrorist or potential terrorist incident or any other significant criminal incident.

Joint Task Force-Civil Support

A standing task force headquartered at Fort Monroe in Hampton, Va., within the U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM). It consists of National Guard, active, and reserve military members drawn from all service branches, as well as civilian personnel, who are commanded by a federalized (Title X) National Guard general officer. JTF-CS plans and integrates Department of Defense support to the designated Primary Federal

Agency for domestic chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-yield explosive consequence management operations. When approved by the Secretary of Defense and directed by the commander of USNORTHCOM, JTF-CS deploys to the incident site and executes timely and effective command and control of designated Department of Defense forces, providing support to civil authorities to save lives, prevent injury, and provide temporary critical life support. JTF-CS focuses on responding to the effects of a chemical, biological, nuclear, or similar incident after civilian resources have been utilized first and fully. Some typical JTF-CS tasks include incident site support, casualty medical assistance and treatment, civilian disaster preparedness and displaced populace support, mortuary affairs support, logistics support, and air operations. In most instances, JTF-CS and its designated forces are deployed only after a state or territorial governor requests federal assistance from the President. *See also* civil authorities; U.S. Northern Command.

Joint Task Force North A joint service command located at Biggs Army Airfield, Fort Bliss, Texas. It is comprised of active duty and reserve component soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines, and Department of Defense civilian employees and

contracted support personnel who support the nation's federal law enforcement agencies in the interdiction of suspected transnational threats within and along the approaches to the continental United States. Formerly called Joint Task Force Six, it is closely aligned with U.S. Northern Command. *See also* delivery system; transnational threats.

joint terrorism task force A unit of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that contains representatives of local government and law enforcement and is responsible for countering terrorism, e.g., Phoenix Joint Terrorism Task Force, Portland Joint Terrorism Task Force. Joint terrorism task forces coordinate information and intelligence collection and analysis among local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies. *See also* Federal Bureau of Investigation.

journalism The discipline of collecting, verifying, reporting, and analyzing information gathered about current events, including trends, issues, and people, which is then published or transmitted through media such as newspapers, periodicals, television, radio, and the Internet. *See also* media.

journalism, broadcast *See* broadcast journalism.

journalism, pack *See* pack journalism.

journalism, yellow *See* yellow journalism.

journalist A person who practices journalism.

judicial activism The making of new public policies through the decisions of judges. This may take the form of a reversal or modification of a prior court decision, the nullification of a law passed by the legislature, or the overturning of some action of the executive branch. The concept of judicial activism is most associated with the Supreme Court, which from time to time has found new laws when none were there before. However, judges at any level can engage in judicial activism when their judicial positions are used to promote what they consider to be desirable social goals. The main argument against judicial activism is that it usurps the power of the legislature, which is elected by the people. *Compare* judicial self-restraint. *See also* court.

judicial self-restraint A self-imposed limitation on judicial decision making; the tendency on the part of judges to favor a narrow interpretation of the laws and to defer to the policy judgment of the legislative and executive branches. *Compare* judicial activism.

jurisdiction **1.** In law, the right and power to interpret and apply the law, as in court jurisdiction, county jurisdiction. **2.** Authority or

control, as city's jurisdiction over its jurisdiction. **3.** The territorial range of authority or control.

jurisdictional dispute A disagreement between two government entities over processes involving the disputed jurisdiction, e.g., provision of services to a disputed area. *See also* dispute; jurisdiction.

justice The principle of moral rightness, that is, a duty that is called upon when there are issues concerning what is rightfully due a person, an institution, or a society. *See also* criminal justice.

justice, criminal *See* criminal justice.

justice system, criminal *See* criminal justice system.

Justice, U.S. Department of *See* Department of Justice.

J visa *See* visa.

Kk

key assets A broad array of unique facilities, sites, and structures whose disruption or destruction could have significant consequences across multiple dimensions. Examples include, but are not limited to, nuclear power plants, national monuments, and commercial centers where large numbers of people congregate. *See also* asset; disruption; National Infrastructure Protection Plan.

Key Assets, National Strategy for the Physical Protection of Critical Infrastructure and *See* National Strategy for the Physical Protection of Critical Infrastructure and Key Assets.

key resources *See* National Infrastructure Protection Plan.

Khobar Towers bombing (June 25, 1996) An Islamist terrorist bombing attack on a housing complex near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, designated for U.S. Air Force personnel with the 4404th Fighter Wing. Nineteen U.S. servicemen died and 372 were wounded.

kit, biohazard spill clean-up *See* biohazard spill clean-up kit.

know, need to *See* need to know.

knowledge **1.** The sum or range of what has been perceived, discovered, or learned. *Compare* ignorance. **2.** Specific information about a subject. *See also* awareness; information; intelligence; schema.

L1

laboratories administered by the Department of Energy, national *See* national laboratories administered by the Department of Energy.

laboratory **1.** A room or building equipped for scientific experimentation or research. **2.** An academic period devoted to work or study in such a place. **3.** A place where drugs and chemicals are manufactured. **4.** In medicine and public health, a facility in which materials from the human body are examined for the purposes of providing information about the state of health of human beings and populations. *See also* laboratory medicine; Laboratory Response Network.

laboratory, biosafety level 1 (BSL-1)
See biosafety level 1 (BSL-1) laboratory.

laboratory biosafety level 2 (BSL-2)
See biosafety level 2 (BSL-2) laboratory.

laboratory biosafety level 3 (BSL-3)
See biosafety level 3 (BSL-3) laboratory.

laboratory biosafety level 4 (BSL-4)
See biosafety level 4 (BSL-4) laboratory.

laboratory medicine **1.** All medical specialties represented in a laboratory that performs diagnostic testing for human medicine. **2.** The branch of medicine that determines the nature of diseases and predicts their course through analysis of body tissues and fluids. *Anatomic pathology* (analyses of autopsies analyze to diagnose disease of the major organs of the human body); *cytopathology* (analyses of cells to determine if they are malignant or not); *chemistry and toxicology* (analyses of patients' blood for components such as glucose, sodium, potassium, chloride and carbon dioxide, or foreign substances and toxins in blood, body fluids, and urine in suspected poisonings or overdoses); *hematology* (analyses of all types of cells manufactured by the bone marrow including red cells and hemoglobin, white blood cells and platelets); *transfusion medicine* (testing to ensure that patients

needing blood products receive compatible blood products), and *microbiology* (testing to diagnose a wide variety of infections including those caused by bacteria, fungi, parasites, and viruses that commonly cause human infectious diseases) are the main elements comprising laboratory medicine. *See also* analyte; laboratory; microbiology.

Laboratory Network, National Animal Health *See* agricultural laboratory networks.

Laboratory Network, National Plant Diagnostic *See* agricultural laboratory networks.

Laboratory Response Network (LRN) A complex, interconnected system of laboratories developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), in collaboration with the Association of Public Health Laboratories and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to develop federal, state, and local public health laboratory capacity to respond to bioterrorism events. This multi-level network of public health laboratories provides essential diagnostic capabilities in all state, territorial, and large metropolitan areas; regional capability to ensure quality through strategically selected laboratories, and a centralized, state-of-the-art national quality control laboratory called the Rapid Response and Advanced

Technology Laboratory, which is located at CDC.

laboratory networks, agricultural *See* agricultural laboratory networks.

laminar flow HEPA-filtered air that is blown into a room at a rate of ninety +/- feet/minute in a unidirectional pattern at 100–400 air changes per hour. *See also* biosafety cabinet; high-efficiency particulate air filter.

land mine Explosive device designed to explode when something touches them, meant to blow up and destroy equipment and troops that are moving along the ground or in the water. Buried land mines are frequently left behind by retreating troops or at the end of a war. *See also* bomb; mine.

Lassa virus *See* VHF viruses; viral hemorrhagic fever.

latent Present or potential but not evident or active.

latent failure An error which is precipitated by a consequence of management and organizational processes and poses the greatest danger to complex systems. Latent failures cannot be foreseen but, if detected, they can be corrected before they contribute to mishaps. *See also* error; latent; risk points.

latent period Delay between exposure to a disease-causing agent and the appearance of manifestations of the disease. After exposure

to ionizing radiation, for instance, an average latent period of five years occurs before development of leukemia.

law **1.** That which is laid down, ordained, or established. **2.** A rule or method according to which phenomena or actions coexist or follow each other. **3.** A body of rules of action or conduct prescribed by controlling authority, and having binding legal force. **4.** That which must be obeyed and followed by citizens subject to sanctions or legal consequences. **5.** A solemn expression of the will of the supreme power of the state. *See also* laws.

law enforcement Insuring obedience to the laws. *See also* law; laws.

law enforcement agencies, federal *See* federal law enforcement agencies.

law enforcement agencies, military support to civilian *See* military support to civilian law enforcement agencies.

law enforcement agency An agency chartered and empowered to enforce U.S. laws in the United States, a state (or political subdivision) of the United States, a territory or possession (or political subdivision) of the United States, or within the borders of a host nation.

law enforcement agency accreditation A formal voluntary process by which an authorized body, such as the Commission on

Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, assesses and recognizes a law enforcement agency as complying with requirements. *See also* accreditation.

law enforcement and investigation annex, terrorism incident *See* terrorism incident law enforcement and investigation annex.

law enforcement officer An officer whose duty is to preserve the peace. *See also* police officer; public safety officer.

Law Enforcement Training Center, Federal *See* Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

lawful Legal; warranted or authorized by the law. *See also* law; legal.

lawful arrest The taking of a person into legal custody either under a valid warrant or on probable cause for believing that he or she has committed a crime or under civil process which permits his or her arrest. The term is used in connection with the right to search a person and his or her immediate surroundings without a warrant as an incident of the arrest. *See also* arrest.

lawful authorities People who have the right to exercise public power, to require obedience to their lawful commands, to command or act in the public name, e.g., law enforcement officers. *See also* civil authorities.

law, public *See* public law.

laws Rules promulgated by government as a means to an ordered society. *See also* law.

Laws, Homeland Security Public
See Homeland Security Public Laws.

lead agency **1.** An organization that serves as the focal point for program development at the local, regional, or state level. **2.** The federal department or agency assigned lead responsibility under U.S. law to manage and coordinate the federal response in a specific functional area. Lead agencies support the overall lead federal agency during all phases of the response.

leadership **1.** The process of influencing others to accomplish a mission by providing purpose, direction, and motivation. Effective leadership transforms human potential into effective performance. **2.** The exercise of formal or informal authority to direct and coordinate the work of others. *See also* coordination.

lead federal agency The federal agency that leads and coordinates the overall federal response to an emergency. Designation and responsibilities of a lead federal agency vary according to the type of emergency and the agency's statutory authority.

lead time The time between the initial stage of a process, event,

project, or policy and the appearance of outcomes.

lead time, hazard *See* hazard lead time.

leakage area, effective *See* effective leakage area.

learning A change in the behavior of the learner as a result of experience. The behavior can be physical and overt, intellectual, or attitudinal.

learning decay A decrease over a period of time of learned skills not practiced frequently. Decay can be slowed by sustainment training. *See also* learning.

legal Conforming to the law; according to law; required or permitted by law; not forbidden or discountenanced by law; good and effectual in law; pertaining to the law; lawful.

legal opinion *See* opinion.

legislation The end product of legislative action, including laws, statutes, and ordinances.

legislator A member of a legislature elected to represent the interests or the voters of a specific constituency.

legislature The lawmaking branch of a representative government.

lethal **1.** Capable of causing death. *See also* lethal dose. **2.** Extremely harmful. *See also* chemical warfare.

lethal dose The radiation dose necessary to deliver to a group of

animals such that fifty percent of them will survive for thirty days. *Synonym:* mean lethal dose. *See also* dose; radiation.

level, biosafety *See* biosafety level.

level 1 (BSL-1) laboratory, biosafety *See* biosafety level 1 (BSL-1) laboratory.

level 2 (BSL-2) laboratory, biosafety *See* biosafety level 2 (BSL-2) laboratory.

level 3 (BSL-3) laboratory, biosafety *See* biosafety level 3 (BSL-3) laboratory.

level 4 (BSL-4) laboratory, biosafety *See* biosafety level 4 (BSL-4) laboratory.

level bureaucrat, street- *See* street-level bureaucrat.

level radioactive waste, high- *See* high-level radioactive waste.

Lewisite A type of chemical warfare agent that causes blistering of the skin and mucous membranes on contact. *Synonyms:* vesicant, blistering agent, "L." *See also* chemical warfare.

liaison, infrastructure *See* infrastructure liaison.

liaison officer In incident management, a member of the command staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.

Libya Sanctions Act, Iran and *See* Iran and Libya Sanctions Act.

license An official or a legal permission, granted by competent authority, usually public, to an individual or organization to engage in a practice, an occupation, or an activity otherwise unlawful; for example, a license to practice medicine. The license is usually granted on the basis of examination, proof of education, or both, rather than on measurement of actual performance, although this is changing in certain fields, such as medicine. Grounds for revocation of a license include incompetence, commission of a crime whether or not related to the licensed practice), or moral turpitude. *See also* licensure.

licensed practical nurse (LPN)

A nurse who has completed a practical nursing program and is licensed by a state to provide routine patient care under the direction of a registered nurse or a physician. *Synonyms:* licensed vocational nurse (LVN) in California and Texas, and registered practical nurse (RPN) in Ontario, Canada. *See also* nurse; registered nurse.

licensing The act of granting an entity permission to do something that the entity could not legally do absent such permission. Licensing is generally viewed by legislative bodies as a regulatory effort to protect the public from potential harm. In the health care delivery system, an individual who is licensed tends

to enjoy a certain amount of autonomy in delivering health care services. Conversely, the licensed individual must satisfy certain initial proficiency criteria and may be required to satisfy ongoing requirements that assure certain minimum levels of expertise. A license is generally considered a privilege and not a right. *See also* health care delivery system.

licensure The process by which a permission is granted to an individual or organization by a competent authority, usually public, such as a state government, to engage lawfully in a practice, occupation, or activity. *See also* accreditation; certification. *See also* license.

life, half- *See* half-life.

lifelines Infrastructure for communication, water and sewage systems, and the storage, treatment, and distribution of fuel. *See also* built environment; fuel; infrastructures.

Life or Health, Immediately Dangerous to *See* Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health.

life, radioactive half- *See* radioactive half-life.

life support, advanced *See* advanced life support.

life support ambulance, advanced *See* advanced life support ambulance.

life support, basic *See* basic life support.

lift, air- *See* airlift.

lift, military *See* military lift.

light rail system A form of public transportation that operates along a set pathway on steel rails separated from automobile traffic and is able to travel much faster than local buses. Light rail is powered by electricity from overhead wires and operates on two sets of tracks, with trains of up to three cars traveling in each direction. *See also* commuter rail system; heavy rail system.

line, escape *See* escape line.

line of duty Any action that a public safety officer whose primary function is crime control or reduction, enforcement of the criminal law, or suppression of fires is authorized or obligated by law, rule, regulation, or condition of employment or service to perform. *See also* duty; public safety officer.

lines, life- *See* lifelines.

List, Adversary Capabilities *See* design basis threat.

list, check- *See* checklist.

List, Foreign Terrorist Organizations *See* Foreign Terrorist Organizations List.

list, no-fly *See* Transportation Security Administration no-fly list.

list, selectee *See* Transportation Security Administration selectee list.

List, Target Capabilities *See* Target Capabilities List.

- List, Technology Alert** *See* Technology Alert List.
- list, Transportation Security Administration no-fly** *See* Transportation Security Administration no-fly list.
- list, Transportation Security Administration selectee** *See* Transportation Security Administration selectee list.
- List, Universal Task** *See* Universal Task List.
- list, watch** *See* watch list.
- literacy, health** *See* health literacy.
- live vaccine** *See* attenuated vaccine.
- living residences, assisted** *See* assisted living residences.
- local emergency planning committee (LEPC)** A group of community representatives who are appointed by state emergency response commissions, as required by Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), Title III (also known as the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA), to develop an emergency plan to prepare for and respond to chemical emergencies. The committee is also responsible for coordinating with local facilities to find out what they are doing to reduce hazards, prepare for accidents, and reduce hazardous inventories and releases. *See also* hazardous materials.
- local EMS agency** A California county governmental agency that is designated to plan, implement, and evaluate the local emergency medical services system. *See also* emergency medical services system.
- local government** **1.** Any government that is not clearly state or federal. **2.** A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under state law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government. **3.** A Native American tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska Native village or organization. **4.** A rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity, for which an application for assistance is made by a state or political subdivision of a state. *See also* city (municipal) government; county; government.
- Local Government Coordination and Preparedness, Office of State and** *See* Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness.
- local public health agency** *See* public health agency (local).
- lock, cipher** *See* cipher lock.
- Lockerbie bombing (December 21, 1988)** The air disaster in

which plastic explosive detonated in the forward cargo hold blew up Pan Am Flight 103 as it passed over Lockerbie, Scotland. Of the passengers and crew, 189 were American.

logistics **1.** In military usage, the science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of forces, including: a. design and development, acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation, and disposition of materiel; b. movement, evacuation, and hospitalization of personnel; c. acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities, and d. acquisition or furnishing of services. *See also* medical materiel logistics. **2.** In civilian usage, logistics is that part of the supply chain process that plans, implements, and controls the efficient, effective flow and storage of goods, services, and related information from the point of origin to the point of consumption in order to meet customers' requirements. *See also* inventory.

logistics, humanitarian *See* humanitarian logistics.

logistics, medical materiel *See* medical materiel logistics.

London train bombings (July 7, 2005) Islamist attacks against London's public transport system at the height of the morning rush hour. Four bombs exploded within fifty seconds of each other on three

London Underground trains and a fourth bomb exploded on a bus in Tavistock Square fifty-seven minutes later. *See also* Madrid train bombings; railroad security; rail transport.

London train bombings (July 21, 2005) Islamist attacks against the London Underground and a London bus in which only the bombs' detonators exploded. There were no casualties. *See also* Madrid train bombings; railroad security; rail transport.

long-term care facility A residence that provides a specific level of personal or medical care or supervision to residents, i.e., if it has three or more long-term care beds and provides personal care services to residents, continuous supervision of residents, or long-term care services throughout the facility or in a separately identifiable unit. Types of long-term care facilities include licensed nursing homes, skilled nursing homes, intermediate care facilities, retirement homes (that provide services), domiciliary or personal care facilities, distinct long-term care units in a hospital complex, mental health facilities and centers, assisted and foster care homes, and institutions for the mentally retarded and developmentally disabled. *Synonym:* long-term care organization. *See also* nursing home.

low-earth-orbit (LEO) satellite

See earth-observation satellite.

low-efficiency filter The pre-filter with a particle-removal efficiency of approximately thirty percent through which incoming air first passes. *Compare* high-efficiency particulate air filter. *See also* high-efficiency particulate air filter.

low-level disinfection *See* disinfection.

low-level waste Radioactive waste that consists of contaminated industrial or research waste. Most low-level waste is short-lived and has low levels of radioactivity. *Compare* high-level waste.

LPN *See* licensed practical nurse.

Mm

madrasah **1.** Arabic word for school. **2.** An Islamic school for Muslims that teaches general education and the fundamentals of Islam. Two courses of study are: the *hifz* course, which involves memorization of the Quran, and the *alim* course, which leads to a career as a mullah or scholar. The regular curriculum may also include courses in Arabic, *tafsir* (Quran interpretation), *sharia* (Islamic law), *Hadith* (recorded sayings and deeds of Prophet Muhammad), *mantiq* (logic), and Islamic history. Some madrasahs cultivate hatred for the West.

Madrid train bombings (March 11, 2004) A series of Islamist attacks against the commuter train system of Madrid, Spain, in which the casualties were 191 dead and 1,460 injured. Ten explosions occurred on four different trains at the height of the morning rush hour. *See also* London train bombings; railroad security; rail transport.

magical thinking In psychology, a belief that thinking about an event

in the external world can cause it to occur. Magical thinking is a normal phase in the mental development of infants and very young children and, in older age groups, can be a symptom of schizophrenia and some types of neurosis. *See also* illusion; paper plan syndrome; psychology; symptom.

major Greater than others in importance, rank, size, or scope than others, as in major disaster.

major disaster Any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviat-

ing the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby. *See also* disaster; domestic emergencies; major; presidential declaration of a major disaster; Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

major disaster, presidential declaration of a *See* presidential declaration of a major disaster.

major nuclear power Any nation that possesses a nuclear striking force capable of posing a serious threat to every other nation. *See also* major; nuclear power.

major port Any port with two or more berths and facilities and equipment capable of discharging 100,000 tons of cargo per month from ocean-going ships. Such ports are considered probable nuclear targets. *See also* container ship; fixed port; maritime; merchant ship; port; ship.

major trauma The subset of injuries that encompasses the patient with or at risk for the most severe or critical types of injury and therefore requires a systems approach in order to save life and limb. *See also* major; trauma team.

malfeasance Misconduct or wrongdoing, particularly by a public official. *See also* visa malfeasance.

malfeasance, visa *See* visa malfeasance.

managed care The pre-paid health care sector (e.g., health

maintenance organizations) where care is provided under a fixed budget and costs are therein capable of being "managed." Increasingly, the term is being used to include preferred provider organizations and even forms of indemnity insurance coverage (or fee-for-service insurance) that incorporate preadmission certification and other utilization controls.

management Decision-making activities undertaken by one or more individuals to direct and coordinate the activities of other people in order to achieve results that could not be accomplished by any one person acting alone. Effective management focuses on group effort, various forms of coordination, and the manner of making decisions. Management is required whenever two or more people combine their efforts and resources to accomplish a goal that cannot be accomplished by acting alone. Coordination is necessary when the actions of group participants constitute parts of a total task. If one person acts alone to accomplish a task, no coordination may be required, but when that person delegates a part of the task to others, the individual efforts must be coordinated. *See also* coordination.

management agency, emergency *See* emergency management agency.

- Management Agency, Federal Emergency** *See* Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- Management Assistance Compact, Emergency** *See* Emergency Management Assistance Compact.
- management, consequence** *See* consequence management.
- management, crisis** *See* crisis management.
- management, critical incident stress** *See* critical incident stress management.
- management, disaster** *See* disaster management.
- management, emergency** *See* emergency management.
- management, facility** *See* facility management.
- management, global transportation** *See* global transportation management.
- Management Group, Interagency Incident** *See* Interagency Incident Management Group.
- management, incident** *See* incident management.
- management, mass fatality** *See* mass fatality management.
- management, materiel** *See* materiel management.
- management, performance** *See* performance management.
- management, quality** *See* quality management.
- management, risk** *See* risk management.
- management system, medical and health incident** *See* medical and health incident management system.
- Management System, National Incident** *See* National Incident Management System.
- management system, incident** *See* incident management system.
- management team, debris** *See* debris management team.
- management team, donations** *See* donations management team.
- management team, incident** *See* incident management team.
- management, transportation** *See* transportation management.
- management zone, fire** *See* fire management zone.
- manager** **1.** One who strives to bring order and organization. **2.** A person having administrative or managerial authority in an organization, as in a city manager. *See also* management.
- manager, city** *See* city manager.
- manager, emergency** *See* emergency manager.
- manager government, city council-** *See* city council-manager government.
- mandatory** Obligatory, as in mandatory evacuation. *See also* mandatory evacuation.
- mandatory evacuation** An evacuation that takes place when appropriate authorities determine that there is an absolute need to evacuate

an area, usually on a large-scale, possibly for a long period of time (for greater than twenty-four hours). *See also* evacuation.

man-made disaster A disaster that humans clearly cause, such as wars, armed conflicts, or civil strife. All other disasters, with the exception of technological disasters (e.g., industrial accidents, railway crashes) are labeled natural. Avalanches, floods, landslides, droughts, and crop failures are thus given the same quality of naturalness as earthquakes, tropical cyclones, and volcanic eruptions. *Synonym:* human-made disaster. *See also* disaster; human-made disaster; natural disaster.

manufactured **1.** Made by human beings rather than nature, as in manufactured bomb. **2.** Produced in a large-scale industrial operation, as in a manufactured home.

manufactured bomb Sophisticated explosive device made for military use. *See also* bomb; manufactured.

map **1.** A graphic representation, usually on a plane surface, and at an established scale, of natural or artificial features on the surface of a part or the whole of the earth or other planetary body. The features are positioned relative to a coordinate reference system. **2.** To plan or delineate, especially in detail; arrange. *See also* enterprise architec-

ture; geospatial information services; geospatial intelligence.

Marburg virus *See* VHF viruses; viral hemorrhagic fever.

Marine Corps, U.S. *See* U.S. Marine Corps.

maritime **1.** Relating to ships or shipping or navigation or seamen.

2. Bordering on or living or characteristic of those near the sea or ocean. *See also* major port.

maritime domain All areas and things of, on, under, relating to, adjacent to, or bordering on a sea, ocean, or other navigable waterway, including all maritime-related activities, infrastructure, people, cargo, and vessels and other conveyances. Because of its complex nature and immense size, the maritime domain is particularly susceptible to exploitation and disruption by individuals, organizations, and states. It facilitates a unique freedom of movement and flow of goods while allowing people, cargo, and conveyances to transit with anonymity not generally available by movement over land or by air. Individuals and organizations hostile to the United States have demonstrated a continuing desire to exploit such vulnerabilities. *See also* domain; maritime.

maritime environment The oceans, seas, bays, estuaries, islands, and coastal areas, and the airspace above

these. *See also* environment; maritime.

Maritime Transportation Security Act Homeland Security Public Law 107-295, which was cleared by the 107th U.S. Congress on March 20, 2002, requires sectors of the maritime industry to implement measures designed to protect America's ports and waterways from attack. *See also* Homeland Security Public Laws; maritime.

market **1.** A public gathering held for buying and selling merchandise. **2.** The area of economic activity in which buyers and sellers come together and the forces of supply and demand affect prices. **3.** A place where goods and services are offered for sale. *See also* business continuity planning; financial markets.

markets, critical financial *See* critical financial markets.

markets, financial *See* financial markets.

marshal **1.** A U.S. federal officer of a judicial district who carries out court orders and discharges duties similar to those of a sheriff, e.g., air marshal. **2.** A law enforcement officer in the United States who carries out court orders. **3.** To assemble, prepare, or put into operation, as to marshal forces for war or a similar emergency.

marshal, air *See* air marshal.

marshal, fire *See* fire marshal.

Marshal Service, Federal Air

See Federal Air Marshal Service.

marshal, sky *See* sky marshal.

martyr **1.** One who voluntarily suffers death as the penalty of refusing to renounce his or her religion or a tenet, principle, or practice belonging to it. **2.** One who sacrifices his or her life, station, or what is of great value, for the sake of principle or to sustain a cause. **3.** To put to death for adhering to some creed, ideology, belief, faith, or profession. *See also* creed; ideology; martyrdom operation.

martyrdom operation A suicide (homicide) bombing, as by Muslim militant Islamists who view suicide bombings as deliberate acts of self-sacrifice, rather than suicide (which is prohibited by Islam). After death, suicide bombers attain the rank of a martyr and go immediately to Heaven. *See also* martyr; suicide bombing.

mask, escape gas *See* gas escape mask.

mass A large but nonspecific amount or number, as in a mass gathering or mass care.

mass care Actions taken to protect evacuees and other disaster victims from the effects of a disruption, including providing temporary shelter, food, medical care, clothing, family reunification, and other essential life support needs. *See also* American Red Cross;

emergency support function mass care (ESF 6); mass.

mass care, emergency support function *See* emergency support function mass care (ESF 6).

mass care facility A designated location at which temporary lodging, feeding, clothing, registration, welfare inquiry, first aid, and essential social services can be provided to disaster victims during the immediate and sustained emergency period. *See also* American Red Cross; mass care.

mass casualty Pertaining to any large number of casualties produced in a relatively short period of time, usually as the result of a single incident such as a military aircraft accident, hurricane, flood, earthquake, or armed attack that exceeds local logistical support capabilities, as in a mass casualty incident. *See also* casualty; mass casualty incident.

mass casualty incident (MCI) A situation in which large numbers of casualties or patients result from a disaster such as a natural event or an act of terrorism. Mass casualty incidents potentially create a massive influx of patients to hospitals and other health care facilities. *See also* casualty; hospital emergency incident command system; mass casualty; regional hospital coordination center.

mass, critical *See* critical mass.

mass destruction, weapons of *See* weapons of mass destruction.

mass extinction An event that causes a large number of species to die out.

mass fatality incident A situation in which more fatalities accumulate than can be managed by local resources. No minimum number of fatalities exists as communities vary by size and resources. When a passenger aircraft crashes carrying 100 to 300 passengers or a building structure collapses on hundreds of people, the incident would probably be considered a mass fatality incident, even in the largest of cities. Similarly, a gunman who kills five people would probably be considered a multiple, not a mass fatality incident if it occurs in a major city. *See also* coroner; fatality; deployable portable morgue unit; disaster mortuary operational response team; mass fatality management; medical examiner.

mass fatality management The recovery, identification, and disposition of the victims, which are the responsibilities of the medical examiner or coroner of the jurisdiction where the incident occurs. The three major operational areas in a mass fatalities incident response are search and recovery; morgue operation, and family assistance. *See also* coroner; fatality; deployable portable morgue unit; disaster mortuary

operational response team; mass fatality incident; medical examiner.

mass fatality response *See* mass fatality management.

mass gathering An event at which many people gather at a specific location for a defined period of time, and which requires additional planning, preparedness, and mitigation efforts of local public safety and emergency response agencies. *See also* event; mass; special event.

mass-gathering medical care Organized emergency health services provided for spectators and participants at events in which many (e.g., at least 1,000) people are gathered at a specific location for a defined period of time.

mass media A category of media conceived and designed to reach a very large audience, such as the population of a country. It was coined in the 1920s with the advent of nationwide radio networks and of mass-circulation newspapers and magazines. *See also* media; media state.

mass prophylaxis A prophylaxis incident that exceeds the normal capacity of local public health and health care system, e.g., mass prophylaxis in New York City with the October 2001 anthrax attack constituted approximately 7,000 postal workers at one site. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Health Resources

and Services Administration define “mass” as 500 patients. As all local health care systems and resources vary, the definition of a “mass” incident will vary depending on the local region and circumstances. *See also* mass; prophylaxis.

mass transit Municipal or regional public shared transportation, such as buses, subways, surface light rail systems, streetcars, and ferries, open to all on a non-reserved basis. Mass transit can be divided into fixed route systems (often involving rails), such as streetcars and subway trains, and non-fixed route transit (along surface streets or water), such as buses and ferries, but does not usually include airplanes, taxis, or long-distance rail with more formal ticketing procedures. *See also* commuter rail system; security guard; transit.

mass trauma Injuries, death, disability, and emotional stress caused by a catastrophic event, such as a large-scale natural disaster or terrorist attack. *See also* major trauma.

master mutual aid agreement In the state of California, the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement made, and entered into, by, and between the state of California, its various departments and agencies, and the various politi-

cal subdivisions of the state. *See also* mutual aid agreement.

material **1.** Things needed for a task, journey, or other purpose, as in convergence of materials to a disaster site. *See also* material convergence. **2.** Consisting of physical matter or substance. *See also* materiel.

material convergence The tendency in disasters for a large number of donated materials, supplies, and equipment to flow into disaster areas. *See also* convergence; disaster; informational convergence; material; personnel convergence.

material safety data sheet A document designed to provide both workers and emergency personnel with the proper procedures for handling or working with a particular substance. Material safety data sheets include information such as physical data (e.g., melting point, boiling point, flash point), toxicity, health effects, first aid, reactivity, storage, disposal, protective equipment, and spill or leak procedures. *See also* hazardous materials.

materials, hazardous *See* hazardous materials.

materials warning placards, hazardous *See* hazardous materials warning placards.

materiel In military usage, all items (including ships, tanks, self-propelled weapons, aircraft, etc., and related spares, repair parts, and

support equipment, but excluding real property, installations, and utilities) necessary to equip, operate, maintain, and support military activities without distinction as to its application for administrative or combat purposes. *See also* medical materiel.

materiel logistics, medical *See* medical materiel logistics.

materiel management Requisitioning and sourcing (requirements processing); acquisition, asset visibility (resource tracking), receipt, storage, and handling; security and accountability; inventory, deployment, issue, and distribution, and recovery, reuse, and disposition.

materiel, medical *See* medical materiel.

matter **1.** Something that occupies space and can be perceived by the senses, as in classified matter. **2.** The substance of thought or expression as opposed to the manner in which it is stated or conveyed. **3.** A subject of concern, action, or feeling. *See also* classified matter.

matter, classified *See* classified matter.

mayor The head of government of a city, town, borough, or municipal corporation. *See also* city; city mayor-council government.

mayor-council government, city *See* city mayor-council government.

mean lethal dose *See* lethal dose.

measure, performance *See* performance measure.

measurement and signature intelligence The scientific and technical intelligence information obtained by quantitative and qualitative analysis of metric, wavelength, and other types of data derived from sensors in place that identify the source, emitter, or sender of the signals, e.g., radar intelligence, acoustic intelligence, and chemical and biological intelligence. *See also* all-source intelligence; intelligence.

Mecca The Saudi Arabian city located about forty miles inland from Jiddah on the east side of the Red Sea (in the Hijaz), which is the holiest site of Islam and the place to which all Muslims are required to visit in pilgrimage at least once during their lives (one of the Five Pillars of Islam). In the center of the vast courtyard of the Haram Mosque (dating to 638 AD) in the city of Mecca, to which only Muslims are admitted, is the Ka'bah or "House of God" believed by Muslims to have been built by Abraham and his son Ishmael, and the well of Zamzam. The Pilgrims circle the Ka'bah seven times and may try to kiss its cornerstone, which is called the Black Stone. *Synonym:* Makkah. *See also* Five Pillars of Islam; Islam; mihrab.

media **1.** A means of mass communication, such as newspapers, magazines, radio, television, and the Internet. **2.** The group of journalists and others who constitute the communications industry and profession. *See also* journalism; news media.

media bias The real or perceived tendency of journalists and news producers within the mass media to approach both the presentation of particular stories, and the selection of which stories to cover, with an unbalanced perspective that originates from a preconceived agenda. *See also* bias; media.

media, mass *See* mass media.

media, news *See* news media.

media state A society in which the media dominates the political process because, absent a strong party system, this is the only means by which those who govern as well as those who would govern can communicate with the citizenry. *See also* mass media.

medical and health incident management system An overarching system for organizing and managing the medical and public health entities involved in a mass casualty incident response. The model provides an approach for a community to use in developing its own medical response capability. *See also* mass casualty incident.

medical assistance team, disaster *See* disaster medical assistance team.

medical assistance team, veterinary *See* veterinary medical assistance team.

medical condition, emergency
See medical emergency.

medical control **1.** An entity accountable for the medical competence of an emergency medical services (EMS) system. Medical control involves, among many responsibilities, the training of physicians, nurses, and emergency medical technicians in the pre-hospital phase of care, and measurement, assessment, and improvement of the EMS system's performance. **2.** Physician direction over pre-hospital activities to ensure efficient and proficient triage, transportation, and care, as well as ongoing quality management. *See also* emergency medical services system; medical direction (offline); medical direction (online); quality management.

medical countermeasures Drugs, vaccines, and other biological products, medical devices, and other supplies for use against biological agents and toxins that may be involved in public health emergencies. *See also* countermeasure; drug; vaccine.

medical direction (offline) The establishment and monitoring of all

medical components of an emergency medical services system, including protocols, standing orders, education programs, and the quality and delivery of on-line control. *See also* direction; emergency medical services; emergency medical services system; medical control.

medical direction (online) Immediate medical direction to pre-hospital personnel in remote locations (also known as direct medical control) provided by a physician or an authorized communications resource person under the direction of a physician. *See also* direction; emergency medical services; emergency medical services system; medical control.

medical dispatch, emergency
See emergency medical dispatch.

medical dispatcher, emergency
See emergency medical dispatcher.

medical emergency A medical condition manifesting itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity (including severe pain, psychiatric disturbances, and/or symptoms of substance abuse) such that the absence of immediate medical attention could reasonably be expected to result in: placing the health of the individual (or, with respect to a pregnant woman, the health of a woman or her unborn child) in serious jeopardy; serious impairment to any bodily functions;

serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part, or, with respect to a pregnant woman who is having contractions: that there is inadequate time to effect a safe transfer to another hospital before delivery or the transfer may pose a threat to the health or safety of the woman or the unborn child. *See also* emergency; emergency medical services; emergency medical services systems; emergency medicine; prudent layperson definition of emergency medical condition; symptom.

medical examiner A licensed medical or osteopathic physician officially authorized by a governmental unit, such as a county to ascertain causes of deaths, especially those not occurring under natural circumstances. *See also* coroner; disaster mortuary operational response team; mass fatality incident; mass fatality management; medical examiner.

medical intelligence A category of intelligence resulting from collection, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of foreign medical, bioscientific, and environmental information, which is of interest to strategic planning and to military medical planning and operations for the conservation of the fighting strength of friendly forces and the formation of assessments of foreign medical capabilities in both military

and civilian sectors. *See also* intelligence.

medical materiel The medical equipment, apparatus, and supplies of a military force or other organization. Military defense medical materiel for management of nuclear, biological, and chemical agents include antibiotics, drugs, protectants, biological vaccines, toxoids, and antitoxins. *See also* materiel.

medical materiel logistics The science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of medical materiel required by users. *See also* logistics; medical materiel; Strategic National Stockpile.

medical readiness The ability to mobilize, deploy, and sustain field medical services and support for any operation requiring military services; to maintain and project the continuum of health care resources required to provide for the health of the force, and to operate in conjunction with beneficiary health care. *See also* military service; readiness.

Medical Reserve Corps A voluntary corps formed in 2002 in cooperation with the White House's USA Freedom Corps, as one of the charter programs of Citizen Corps, to pre-identify and train medical and public health professionals to strengthen their communities through volunteering to

support local public health agencies, particularly during emergencies.

Medical Response System, Metropolitan *See* Metropolitan Medical Response System.

medical services, emergency *See* emergency medical services.

medical services for children, emergency *See* emergency medical services for children.

medical services system, emergency *See* emergency medical services system.

Medical Services System Act of 1973, Emergency *See* Emergency Medical Services System Act of 1973.

medical technician, emergency *See* emergency medical technician.

medical transport Responses that result in one or more people being transported to a medical facility. *See also* air medical transport; transport.

medical transport, air *See* air medical transport.

medical transport capacity The number of victims that can be transported to, and distributed between, the hospitals surrounding the disaster site, per hour. *See also* capacity; air medical transport; medical transport; transport.

Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act, Federal Emergency *See* Federal Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act.

medical waste Any solid waste that is generated in the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of humans or animals, in research pertaining thereto, or in the production or testing of biologicals. It includes cultures and stocks of infectious agents and associated biologicals, including laboratory waste, biological production waste, discarded live and attenuated vaccines, culture dishes, and related devices; liquid human and animal waste, including blood and blood products and body fluids, but not including urine or materials stained with blood or body fluids; pathological waste, defined as human organs, tissues, body parts other than teeth, products of conception, and fluids removed by trauma or during surgery or autopsy or other medical procedure, and not fixed in formaldehyde; sharps defined as needles, syringes, scalpels, lancets, and intravenous tubing with needles attached, regardless of whether they are contaminated or not, and contaminated wastes from animals that have been exposed to agents infectious to humans, these being primarily research animals. *See also* biological agent; regulated medical waste.

medicine **1.** The science and art dealing with the prevention, cure, or alleviation of disease. **2.** Any substance or preparation used in treating

disease. *See also* emergency medicine; evidence-based medicine; laboratory medicine.

medicine, emergency *See* emergency medicine.

medicine, evidence-based *See* evidence-based medicine.

medicine, laboratory *See* laboratory medicine.

memorandum **1.** A short written statement outlining the terms of an agreement, transaction, or contract, as in memorandum of understanding. *See also* memorandum of agreement; memorandum of understanding. **2.** A short note written as a reminder.

memorandum of agreement (MOA) A non-binding statement that defines the duties, responsibilities, and commitment of different parties or individuals; provides a clear statement of values, principles, and goals, and establishes an organizational structure to assist in measuring and evaluating progress. *See also* agreement; memorandum.

memorandum of understanding (MOU) **1.** A formal, non-binding agreement between two entities that clarifies the missions of the parties involved, and discusses ways to coordinate and develop mutually beneficial partnerships. **2.** A de facto agreement that is generally recognized by all partners as binding even if no legal claim could be

based on the rights and obligations laid down in them.

mental health **1.** The branch of medicine that deals with the achievement and maintenance of psychological well-being. **2.** A person's overall emotional and psychological condition. *See also* mental health organization.

mental health organization An administratively distinct public or private agency or institution whose primary concern is the provision of direct mental health services to the mentally ill or emotionally disturbed. Major types of mental health organizations are: freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics; psychiatric hospitals; general hospitals providing separate psychiatric services; Department of Veterans Affairs' medical centers; residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children; multi-service mental health organizations, and partial care organizations (provide a program of ambulatory mental health services or rehabilitation, habitation, or educational programs). *See also* mental health.

mentality **1.** The thought processes characteristic of an individual or group, as in mentality rentier. *See also* rentier mentality. **2.** The faculty of thinking, reasoning, and acquiring and applying knowledge. *See also* reason.

- mentality, rentier** *See* rentier mentality.
- merchant ship** A vessel engaged in mercantile trade except river craft, estuarial craft, or craft which operate solely within harbor limits. *See also* embargo; safe anchorage; ship.
- message** Any thought or idea expressed briefly in a plain or secret language and prepared in a form suitable for transmission by any means of communication.
- metaskills** Cognitive strategies that an individual applies to the processing of new information in a novel situation (a scenario not previously experienced). These skills include "chunking" or organizing new information, recalling relevant schemas, adding the new information to the old schemas, and creating new schemas.
- meteorology** The study dealing with the phenomena of the atmosphere including the physics, chemistry, and dynamics extending to the effects of the atmosphere on the earth's surface and the oceans. *See also* earth-observation satellite; forecast; National Weather Service.
- methodology, threat vulnerability integration** *See also* threat vulnerability integration methodology.
- metropolitan** Located within the boundaries of a metropolitan area.
- metropolitan area** A geographic area that is a metropolitan statistical area or a consolidated metropolitan statistical area, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. *See also* boom-burb; metropolitan statistical area.
- Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS)** A program begun in 1996 and funded by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, whose primary focus is to develop or enhance existing emergency preparedness systems to respond effectively to a public health crisis, especially a weapons of mass destruction event.
- metropolitan statistical area (MSA)** A county or group of contiguous counties (towns and cities in New England) that has: 1. at least one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants, or 2. an urbanized area of 50,000 inhabitants and a total population of 100,000 or more inhabitants (75,000 in New England). These areas are defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The contiguous counties or other jurisdictions that are included in an MSA are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city or urbanized area. *Compare* micropolitan statistical area. *See also* boom-burb.

microbes Tiny organisms including viruses and bacteria that can only be seen with a microscope.

microbiology The branch of biology that deals with microorganisms and their effects on other living organisms. *See also* culture; laboratory medicine; microorganism.

microorganism An organism that is so small that it is invisible to the naked eye and can be seen only through a microscope. *See also* microbiology.

micropolitan statistical area An area defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget as a non-metropolitan county or group of contiguous non-metropolitan counties that contains an urban cluster of 10,000 to 49,999 people. A micropolitan statistical area may include surrounding counties if there are strong economic ties between the counties, based on commuting patterns. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are used to define micropolitan statistical areas. Non-metropolitan counties that are not classified as part of a micropolitan statistical area are considered non-micropolitan. *Compare* metropolitan statistical area.

mihrab An alcove in one wall of a mosque, which indicates the qibla. The qibla indicates the direction of prayer, which is always towards Mecca. Thus any time a Muslim anywhere in the world enters a

mosque, his eyes likely will train to the mihrab. By locating the mihrab, he receives an instantaneous and very personal orientation to (and reminder of) the physical point on earth (Mecca) that is the source of his faith. If you were to float above the earth, look down and draw a line between each mihrab of each mosque, the lines should converge on Mecca. *See also* Islamic architecture; Mecca.

military **1.** Pertaining to war or the affairs of war. **2.** The entire organization of defensive and offensive armed force in a society. **3.** The armed forces and the civil service and political direction of them. *See also* armaments; instruments of national power.

Military Affiliated Radio System (MARS) A system sponsored by the Department of Defense with the capability to provide supplemental emergency communications at the local, national, and international levels. It provides auxiliary communications for military, federal, civil, and disaster officials in emergencies. MARS also assists in restoring normal communications in emergencies. MARS covers all fifty states and U.S. territories, and can augment communications with a unique set of frequency allocations. MARS can also transmit military encoded text.

military assistance for civil disturbances

A mission of civil support involving Department of Defense support, normally based on the direction of the U.S. President, to suppress insurrections, rebellions, and domestic violence, and provide federal supplemental assistance to the states to maintain law and order. *See also* civil disturbance; military mission; mission.

military assistance to civil authorities

The broad mission of civil support consisting of the three mission subsets of military support to civil authorities, military support to civilian law enforcement agencies, and military assistance for civil disturbances. *See also* civil authorities; mission.

military attaché An officer in the armed forces assigned to the official staff of an ambassador, consul general, or minister. *See also* diplomatic mission; embassy.

military base A facility, settlement, or installation that shelters military personnel and equipment. A military base may also contain large concentrations of military supplies in order to support military logistics. In general, a military base provides accommodations for a unit, but it may also be used as a command center, a training ground, or a test ground. *See also* base.

military capability The ability to achieve a specified wartime

objective (win a war or battle, destroy a target set). It includes four major components: force structure, modernization, readiness, and sustainability: *Force structure*. Numbers, size, and composition of the units that comprise our Defense forces; e.g., divisions, ships, airwings. *Modernization*. Technical sophistication of forces, units, weapon systems, and equipment. *Readiness*. The ability of forces, units, weapon systems, or equipment to deliver the outputs for which they were designed (includes the ability to deploy and employ without unacceptable delays). *Sustainability*. The ability to maintain the necessary level and duration of operational activity to achieve military objectives. Sustainability is a function of providing for and maintaining those levels of ready forces, materiel, and consumables necessary to support military effort. *See also* capability.

Military Command Center, National *See* National Military Command Center.

Military Command System, National *See* National Military Command System.

military deception Actions executed to deliberately mislead adversary military decision makers as to friendly military capabilities, intentions, and operations, thereby causing the adversary to take specific actions (or inactions) that will contribute to

the accomplishment of the friendly mission. *See also* deception; military mission.

military defense The act or process of preventing an enemy from conquering territory. Military defense also refers to the use of weapons, such as artillery guns, tanks, and airplanes in war or battle to defend a certain stronghold.

military department One of the departments within the Department of Defense created by the National Security Act of 1947, as amended: the department of the Army, Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force. *See also* U.S. Air Force; U.S. Army; U.S. Navy.

military installation A grouping of facilities, located in the same vicinity, which support particular functions. Installations may be elements of a base. *See also* base; Department of Defense installation; installation.

military intelligence A category of intelligence on any foreign military or military-related situation or activity that is significant to military policymaking or the planning and conduct of military operations and activities.

military lift Use of a military vehicle, airplane, or boat to deploy and re-deploy military personnel or material. Military lift material not used is lent to civil authorities in

peacetime, to help with disaster relief and fire fighting, among other activities. *See also* airlift.

military mission **1.** The task and purpose that clearly indicate what military action is to be taken and why. **2.** In common usage, especially when applied to lower military units, a duty assigned to an individual or unit; a task. **3.** The dispatching of one or more aircraft to accomplish one particular task. *See also* Department of Defense military mission.

military mission, Department of Defense *See* Department of Defense military mission.

military resources Military and civilian personnel, facilities, equipment, and supplies under the control of a Department of Defense component.

military service A branch of the Armed Forces of the United States, established by act of the U.S. Congress, in which people are appointed, enlisted, or inducted for military service, and which operates and is administered within a military or executive department. The military services are: the U.S. Army, the U.S. Navy, the U.S. Air Force, the U.S. Marine Corps, and the U.S. Coast Guard.

military strategy, national *See* national military strategy.

military support to civil authorities A mission of civil support

consisting of support for natural or man-made disasters, chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-yield explosive consequence management, and other support as required. *See also* civil authorities; consequence management.

military support to civilian law enforcement agencies A mission of civil support that includes support to civilian law enforcement agencies. This includes, but is not limited to, combating terrorism, counter-drug operations, national special security events, and national critical infrastructure and key asset protection. *See also* drug; counter-drug operations; mission; national special security event.

millennium **1.** A span of one thousand years. **2.** A thousandth anniversary.

millennium bomber The Algerian al-Qaeda operative named Ahmed Ressam who was captured by a U.S. customs agent in Seattle, Wash., on his way from Canada to bomb Los Angeles International Airport in December 1999. *See also* al-Qaeda; customs.

mine **1.** In land mine warfare, an explosive or other material, normally encased, designed to destroy or damage ground vehicles or aircraft, or designed to wound, kill, or otherwise incapacitate personnel. It is designed to be detonated by the actions of its victim, by the passage

of time, or by controlled means. **2.** In naval mine warfare, an explosive device laid in the water with the intention of damaging or sinking ships or of deterring shipping from entering an area.

mine, antipersonnel *See* antipersonnel mine.

mine, armed *See* armed mine.

mine, disarmed *See* disarmed mine.

mine field **1.** In land warfare, an area of ground containing mines emplaced with or without a pattern.

2. In naval warfare, an area of water containing mines laid with or without a pattern.

mine, improvised *See* improvised mine.

mine, land *See* land mine.

mine sweeping The technique of clearing mines using either mechanical, explosive, or influence sweep equipment. Mechanical sweeping removes, disturbs, or otherwise neutralizes the mine; explosive sweeping causes sympathetic detonations in, damages, or displaces the mine, and influence sweeping produces either the acoustic and/or magnetic influence required to detonate the mine. *See also* detonation.

miscommunication Failure by degrees to provide clear or adequate communication. *Compare* communication.

misconception A mistaken thought, idea, or notion.

Missile Warning Center *See* Cheyenne Mountain.

mission **1.** An assignment one is sent to perform, as in a military mission, or a suicide mission. **2.** A diplomatic office or headquarters in a foreign country. *See also* embassy. **3.** An inner urge to pursue an activity or perform a service.

mission assignment The vehicle used by the Department of Homeland Security to support federal operations in a Stafford Act major disaster or emergency declaration. It orders immediate, short-term emergency response assistance when an applicable state or local government is overwhelmed by the event and lacks the capability to perform, or contract for, the necessary work. *See also* mission.

Mission, Department of Defense military *See* Department of Defense military mission.

Mission, Department of Defense nonmilitary *See* Department of Defense nonmilitary mission.

mission, diplomatic *See* diplomatic mission.

mission, military *See* military mission.

mitigation **1.** Activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to people or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigations

may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often developed in accordance with lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from, hazards. Measures may include zoning and building codes, floodplain buyouts, and analysis of hazard-related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities. Mitigation can include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury. **2.** The totality of measures undertaken at a time distant from an actual disaster situation to permanently prevent or reduce future disaster impact (e.g., building codes and land-use regulations). *See also* disaster cycle; hazard mitigation; incident mitigation.

mitigation evaluation The identification of mitigation alternatives to assess the effectiveness of the alternatives. The alternatives are evaluated for their likely effect on risk and their cost. *See also* evaluation; mitigation.

mitigation, hazard *See* hazard mitigation.

mitigation, incident *See* incident mitigation.

mitigation, risk *See* risk mitigation.

mitigation selection The management decision on which mitigation alternative is implemented, taking into account risk, costs, and effectiveness, based on pre-considered criteria. Currently there are no clearly preferred selection criteria, although potential factors might include risk reduction, net benefits, equality of treatment, or other stated values. Mitigation selection does not necessarily involve prioritizing all resources to the highest risk area, but attempts to balance overall risk and available resources. *See also* mitigation.

mobile Capable of being moved from place to place, as in a mobile communications center.

mobile communications center

A vehicle that serves as a self-sustaining mobile operations center capable of operating in an environment with little to no basic services, facilitating communications between multiple entities using an array of fixed and/or wireless communications equipment, providing appropriate work space for routine support functions, and providing basic services for personnel in short-term or long-term deployments.

mobilization **1.** The act or process of assembling and putting into readiness for war or other emergency. **2.** The act or process of marshaling and organizing and making

ready for use or action. *Compare* demobilization.

mobilization center An off-incident location at which emergency service personnel and equipment are temporarily located pending assignment, release, or reassignment. *See also* incident command system; staging area. *See also* mobilization.

mobilization, industrial *See* industrial mobilization.

mobilization point Locations, sometimes pre-defined, where responders assemble to await instructions before proceeding to the incident scene. *Synonym:* staging location.

mode and effect analysis, failure *See* failure mode and effect analysis.

model **1.** A framework for thinking and acting. **2.** An object, usually built to scale, which represents something else. *See also* command and control model.

model, command and control *See* command and control model.

Mohammedan *See* Muslim.

Molotov cocktail bomb Explosive device made by pouring gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene, methyl alcohol, or other fuel into a bottle with a strip of cotton acting as a fuse, which breaks against any hard surface when it is thrown; made and used by the Russians when they

attacked German ranks during World War II. *See also* bomb.

monitor **1.** To keep track of systematically with a view to collecting information, as in monitoring for pathogenic organisms in the air. *Synonym:* surveillance. **2.** To check the quality or content of. **3.** To check by means of an electronic receiver for significant content. **4.** To test or sample, especially on a regular or ongoing basis, as in monitoring drinking water. **5.** To keep close watch over, as in monitoring communications.

monitoring, chemical *See* chemical monitoring.

monitoring, communications security *See* communications security monitoring.

monitoring, radiological *See* radiological monitoring.

morbidity Any departure, subjective or objective, from a state of physiological or psychological well-being.

morgue A place to keep bodies of people found dead until identified and claimed or until arrangements for burial have been made.

morgue unit, deployable portable *See* deployable portable morgue unit.

mortality Death. *Compare* morbidity. *See also* fatality.

mortality data Information about the number of deaths used to assess the magnitude of a disaster, evaluate

the effectiveness of disaster preparedness, evaluate the adequacy of warning systems, and to aid in contingency planning by identifying high-risk groups.

mortality rate The proportion of a population that dies during a specified period. The numerator is the number of people dying during the period; the denominator is the size of the population, usually estimated as the midyear population. The mortality rate may be expressed as a crude death rate (numerator = number of people dying during the period; denominator = total population in a year) or as rates specific for diseases and/or conditions, and, sometimes, for age, sex, place of death, and other attributes. *See also* fatality rate.

mortuary A place, especially a funeral home, to house dead bodies before burial or cremation.

mortuary operational response team, disaster *See* disaster mortuary operational response team.

mortuary services, emergency *See* emergency mortuary services.

Mountain, Cheyenne *See* Cheyenne Mountain.

Mountain Repository, Yucca *See* Yucca Mountain Repository.

movement, public interest *See* public interest movement.

Movement Requirements Center Global Patient *See* Global Patient Movement Requirements Center.

multi-agency command center

An interagency coordination center established by the Department of Homeland Security during national special security events as a component of the joint field office. The center serves as the focal point for interagency security planning and coordination, including the coordination of all national special security events information from other intra-agency centers (e.g., police command posts, Secret Service security rooms) and other interagency centers (e.g., intelligence operations centers, and joint information centers).

multi-agency coordination entity.

An entity that functions within a broader multi-agency coordination system. It may establish priorities among incidents and associated resource allocations, untangle conflicting agency policies, and provide strategic guidance and direction to support incident management activities.

multi-agency coordination system

1. A combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications integrated into a common framework for coordinating and supporting incident management. **2.** A system that provides architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and

information coordination. The components of multi-agency coordination systems include facilities, equipment, emergency operations centers, specific multi-agency coordination entities, personnel, procedures, and communications. These systems assist agencies and organizations to integrate fully the subsystems of the national incident management system. *See also* coordination.

multi-jurisdictional incident

An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of an incident. In the incident command system, these incidents will be managed under unified command. *See also* area command; incident; jurisdiction.

municipal Of, in, or belonging to a city.

municipal government *See* city (municipal) government.

municipality **1.** A political unit, such as a city, town, or village, incorporated for local self-government. **2.** A body of officials appointed to manage the affairs of a local political unit. *See also* city (municipal) government; local government; mayor.

municipal police *See* city police.

Muslim A believer in, or adherent of, Islam. *Synonyms:* Mussulman; Mohammedan. *See also* Islam.

Muslim Brotherhood *See* Society of Muslim Brothers.

Muslim Brothers, Society of *See* Society of Muslim Brothers.

Mussulman *See* Muslim.

mustard gas A type of manufactured chemical warfare agent that causes severe blistering of the skin. *See also* gas.

mustard, sulphur *See* sulphur mustard.

mutual aid A system of agreements among agencies designed to improve the probability that adequate resources, facilities, and other support are provided to jurisdictions whenever their own resources prove to be inadequate to cope with a given situation, e.g., hospital mutual aid. *See also* agreement; automatic aid; mutual aid agreement; opt-in; opt-out.

mutual aid agreement A written agreement between agencies, organizations, and/or jurisdictions to assist in times of need by furnishing personnel, equipment, and expertise in a specified manner. An agency must first commit its own resources prior to asking for assistance. *See also* master mutual aid agreement.

mutual aid agreement, master *See* master mutual aid agreement.

mutual aid, regional *See* regional mutual aid.

mutual aid, state-wide *See* state-wide mutual aid.

M visa *See* visa.

Nn

narco-terrorism A category of terrorism conducted to further the aims of drug traffickers. It may include assassinations, extortion, hijackings, bombings, and kidnappings directed against judges, prosecutors, elected officials, or law enforcement agents, and general disruption of a legitimate government to divert attention from drug operations. *See also* assassination; terrorism.

Nasser, Gamal Abdel *See* Gamal Abdel Nasser.

nation **1.** A community of people comprising one or more nationalities and possessing a more or less defined territory and government, or a territorial division containing a body of people of one or more nationalities and usually characterized by relatively large size and independent status. *See also* nation-state. **2.** A relatively large group of people who share common customs, origins, history, and frequently language (i.e., a nationality, e.g., British, Russians, Ukrainians), organ-

ized under a single government. *See also* nation-state; sovereignty.

national Of a nationwide character, including the federal, state, local, and tribal aspects of governance and policy.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) The federal agency created by the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 whose principal statutory functions are to conduct research for the solution of problems of flight within and outside the earth's atmosphere and to develop, construct, test, and operate aeronautical and space vehicles to conduct activities required for the exploration of space with manned and unmanned vehicles; to arrange for the most effective utilization of the scientific and engineering resources of the United States with other nations engaged in aeronautical and space activities for peaceful purposes, and to provide for the widest practicable and appropriate dissemination of information concerning NASA's activities and their results.

National Animal Health Laboratory *See* agricultural laboratory networks.

National Center for Infectious Diseases A center of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention responsible for preventing illness, disability, and death caused by infectious diseases in the United States and around the world. *See also* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; infectious disease.

National Command Authorities The U.S. President and the Secretary of Defense or their duly deputized alternates or successors. *See also* end state; President of the United States; Secretary of Defense.

National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (9/11 Commission) A group composed of five Republicans and five Democrats that was convened in 2002 to “prepare a full and complete account of the circumstances surrounding” the September 11, 2001, attacks, including preparedness for and the immediate response to the attacks. The Commission published its finding in a book on July 22, 2004, which was made available to the public.

National Communications System The telecommunications system that results from the technical and operational integration of the separate telecommunications systems of the several executive

branch departments and agencies having a significant telecommunications capability. *See also* telecommunications.

National Contingency Plan Former name of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. *See* National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. *See also* contingency plan; national response team.

National Coordinating Center for Telecommunications A joint telecommunications industry-federal government operation established to assist in the initiation, coordination, restoration, and reconstitution of national security/emergency preparedness telecommunications services and facilities. *See also* telecommunications.

National Counterterrorism Center The center that serves as the primary federal organization for analyzing and integrating all intelligence possessed or acquired by the U.S. government pertaining to terrorism and counterterrorism, excepting purely domestic counterterrorism information. The center may, consistent with applicable law, receive, retain, and disseminate information from any federal, state, or local government or other source necessary to fulfill its responsibilities. *See also* counterterrorism.

national critical infrastructure and key assets

The infrastructure and assets vital to a nation's security, governance, public health and safety, economy, and public confidence. They include telecommunications, electrical power systems, gas and oil distribution and storage, water supply systems, banking and finance, transportation, emergency services, industrial assets, information systems, and continuity of government operations. *See also* critical infrastructures; National Infrastructure Protection Plan.

national critical technology *See* critical technology.

National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)

1. A system within the Department of Homeland Security for responding to the needs of victims of a public health emergency or disaster. NDMS provides medical response assets and the movement of patients to health care facilities for definitive medical care. **2.** A contingency system comprised of 150 disaster medical response units, which provide for an evacuation plan and 100,000 voluntarily pre-committed hospital beds throughout the United States. The federal government can activate the NDMS when a disaster overwhelms regional health care resources and requires evacuation of patients to

another region. *See also* Department of Homeland Security.

national defense **1.** Any activity related to programs for military or atomic energy production or construction, military assistance to any foreign nation, stockpiling, or space. **2.** Under the Defense Production Act of 1950, national defense includes "critical infrastructure protection and restoration, as well as activities authorized in the emergency preparedness sections of the Stafford Act." Consequently, authorities are available for activities and measures undertaken in preparation for, during, or following a natural disaster or accidental or man-caused event. *See also* atomic energy; Defense Production Act of 1950.

National Defense Strategy The strategy that identifies as its top priority the dissuasion, deterrence, and defeat of direct threats to the United States. The strategy's implementation hinges on an active, layered defense that is designed to defeat the most dangerous challenges early and at a safe distance, before they are allowed to mature. It directs military leadership to properly shape, size, and globally posture to: 1. defend the U.S. homeland; 2. operate in and form the forward regions; 3. swiftly defeat adversaries and achieve decisive, enduring results, and 4. conduct a limited

number of lesser contingencies. *See also* National Security Strategy; National Strategy for Homeland Security; Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support.

national emergency A condition declared by the U.S. President or the U.S. Congress by virtue of powers previously vested in them that authorize certain emergency actions to be undertaken in the national interest. Action to be taken may include partial, full, or total mobilization of national resources.

National Emergencies Act The act that establishes procedures for presidential declaration and termination of national emergencies. The act requires the U.S. President to identify the specific provision of law under which he or she will act in dealing with a declared national emergency and contains a sunset provision requiring the President to renew a declaration of national emergency to prevent its automatic expiration. The presidential declaration of a national emergency under the act is a prerequisite to exercising any special or extraordinary powers authorized by state for use in a national emergency. *See* President of the United States.

National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency An agency of the Department of Defense, a member of the Intelligence Community, and headquartered in Bethesda, Md., its

mission is to exploit the potential of enhanced collection systems, digital processing technology, and the prospective expansion in commercial imagery in support of national security. Its creation in 2004 brought together the Defense Mapping Agency, Central Imagery Office, and the Defense Dissemination Program Office, as well as the Central Intelligence Agency's National Photographic Interpretation Center. Its professional workforce consists of specialists in cartography, imagery analysis, marine analysis, the physical sciences, geodesy, computer and telecommunications engineering, and photogrammetry. *See also* combat support agencies; geospatial intelligence; Intelligence Community; Department of Defense; map.

National Guard (U.S.) A component of the U.S. military reserves, officially organized from various state militias. The National Guard remains under the authority of the states, unless called into federal service, and is distinct from military services reserve units that train as replacements for active military services (e.g., Air Force Reserves). An overarching National Guard Bureau connects the state National Guard units, and its chief sits on the Joint Chiefs of Staff. National Guard members serve in the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard. There is no Naval National

Guard due to the constitutional provision against states having ships of war in time of peace (though both New York and Maryland have incorporated Naval Militia units). Various organized and unorganized state militias, collectively known as "state defense forces," function as reserves to the National Guard. The unorganized component of state militias includes every able-bodied male in a state who could be called up for extreme emergencies, such as an invasion of the United States. The National Guard equips and outfits its personnel in the same manner as the U.S. Armed Forces, and its personnel are eligible to receive all U.S. military awards. National Guard units can be mobilized at any time by presidential order to supplement regular armed forces, and upon declaration of a state of emergency by the governor of the state for whom they serve. Following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States, National Guard personnel have served overseas for up to twenty-four months to offset strains placed on federal military units. Unlike Army Reserve members, National Guard members cannot be mobilized individually (except through voluntary transfers), but only as part of their respective units. *See also* U.S. Army

National Guard; U.S. Air National Guard.

National Guard Bureau A joint command operated by the U.S. Department of the Army and the U.S. Department of the Air Force to conduct all administrative matters pertaining to the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard. Its head is the chief of the National Guard who is appointed by the President in the authority role of Commander in Chief. The National Guard chief sits on the Joint Chiefs of Staff. *See also* National Guard; Joint Chiefs of Staff.

National Guard, U.S. Air *See* U.S. Air National Guard.

National Guard, U.S. Army *See* U.S. Army National Guard.

national homeland security preparedness-related exercises Homeland security-related exercises that train and test national decision makers and use resources of multiple federal departments and agencies. Such exercises may involve state and local first responders when appropriate. Such exercises do not include those exercises conducted solely within a single federal department or agency. *See also* exercise.

National Immunization Program A program within the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that works to prevent disease, disability,

and death from vaccine-preventable diseases in children and adults. *See also* Centers for Disease Control; immunization.

National Incident Management System (NIMS) A system mandated by Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for federal, state, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among federal, state, and local capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the incident command system; multi-agency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualifications and certifications, and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources. *See also* certification; Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-5; National Response Plan.

national industrial base The private and government production and maintenance capacity that could be used to manufacture and

repair items required by the military services. *See also* national emergency. *See also* base.

National Infrastructure Coordinating Center A center managed by the Department of Homeland Security Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate, which monitors the nation's critical infrastructure and key resources on an ongoing basis. In the event of an incident, the center provides a coordinating vehicle to share information with critical infrastructure and key resources information-sharing entities. *See also* coordinating.

National Infrastructure Protection Center A federal center of terrorist threat expertise originating with Presidential Decision Directives 39 (June 21, 1995) and 63 (May 22, 1998), which called for a framework for critical infrastructure protection, and which emerged following the 2000 presidential election and September 11, 2001, in the Department of Homeland Security as the Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate. The center warns of and responds to attack, builds the capability to protect critical infrastructures from intentional acts by 2003, and seeks the voluntary participation of private industry to meet common goals for protecting critical systems through public-private partnerships,

protecting privacy rights, and seeking to utilize market forces. *See also* critical infrastructures.

National Infrastructure Protection Plan

A plan directed by Homeland Security Presidential Directive-7 "Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection" (issued December 2003) and released February 2005, which is a starting point for developing the national, cross-sector plan for critical infrastructure and key resources protection. *Critical infrastructure* is systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters. *Key resources* are publicly or privately controlled resources essential to the minimal operations of the economy and government. *Key assets*, which are a subset of *key resources*, are individual targets whose destruction could cause large-scale injury, death or destruction of property, and/or profoundly damage our national prestige and confidence. Sector-specific refers to seventeen federal departments and agencies identified that the NIPP addresses both within each sector and across all sectors. These seventeen sectors are:

1. Department of Agriculture: agriculture, food (meat, poultry, and egg products);
2. Department of Health and Human Services: public health and health care; food (other than meat, poultry, egg products);
3. Environmental Protection Agency: Drinking water and wastewater treatment systems;
4. Department of Energy: Energy, including the production, refining, storage, and distribution of oil and gas, and electric power (except for commercial nuclear power facilities);
5. Department of the Treasury: Banking and finance;
6. Department of the Interior: National monuments and icons;
7. Department of Defense: Defense industrial base, and 8.-17. Department of Homeland Security (8. Information Technology, 9. Telecommunications, 10. Chemical, 11. Transportation systems, 12. Emergency systems, 13. Postal and shipping, 14. Dams, 15. Government facilities, 16. Commercial facilities, and 17. Nuclear reactors, materials, and waste.) *See also* critical infrastructures; Homeland Security Presidential Directive-7; national inter-agency plans.

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)

The institute within the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that works to ensure the safety and health for all people in the workplace through research

and prevention. *See also* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

national intelligence Integrated departmental intelligence that covers the broad aspects of national policy and national security, is of concern to more than one department or agency, and transcends the exclusive competence of a single department or agency. *See also* intelligence; national policy.

national intelligence estimate A strategic estimate of the capabilities, vulnerabilities, and probable courses of action of foreign nations which is produced at the national level as a composite of the views of the Intelligence Community. *See also* Intelligence Community.

National Interagency Fire Center A facility located in Boise, Idaho, which is jointly operated by several federal agencies and is dedicated to coordination, logistical support, and improved weather services in support of fire management operations throughout the United States.

national interagency plans A category of plans based either on statutory or regulatory authorities, and/or specific contingences and types of incidents, which provide protocols for managing the preponderance of incidents that are likely to occur at all levels of government and that normally can be managed with the need for the Department of Homeland Security coordina-

tion. These plans can be implemented independently or concurrently with the National Response Plan. When the National Response Plan is activated, these plans can be implemented independently or concurrently with the National Response Plan. Examples of interagency plans that are incorporated into the National Response Plan as supporting and/or operational plans are: National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, Mass Migration Emergency Plan, National Search and Rescue Plan, National Infrastructure Protection Plan, and the National Maritime Security Plan. *See also* National Response Plan.

nationalism The totality of the cultural, historical, linguistic, psychological, and social forces that join a people together with a sense of belonging and shared values. This development tends to lead to the political belief that this national community of people and interests should have their own political order, independent from and equal to all of the other political communities in the world. *See also* nation-state.

nationalistic terrorist group *See* terrorist group, nationalistic.

nationalization The taking over by government of a significant segment of a country's private-sector industry, land, or transportation,

usually with compensation to the former owners. Socialist governments tend to favor extensive nationalization. *Compare* privatization.

national laboratories administered by Department of Energy

The following national laboratories are administered by the Department of Energy: Ames Laboratory; Argonne National Laboratory; Argonne National Laboratory (West) since January 2005 part of Idaho National Laboratory. Brookhaven National Laboratory; Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory; Idaho National Engineering Laboratory; Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory; Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory; Los Alamos National Laboratory; Oak Ridge National Laboratory; Sandia National Laboratories, and Yucca Mountain, among others. These laboratories are critical infrastructure and key assets. *See also* Department of Energy.

National Military Command Center

The center located in the Joint Staff area of the Pentagon, which is responsible for generating Emergency Action Messages to launch control centers, nuclear submarines, recon aircraft, and battle-field commanders worldwide. The National Military Command Center (NMCC) staff provide continuous operation monitoring, reporting, training, maintenance

management, and coordination for all communications-electronics activities and systems supporting the NMCC to ensure minimum essential National Military Command System connectivity for the Single Integrated Operational Plan execution, worldwide situation monitoring, and crisis management.

National Military Command System

The priority component of the Worldwide Military Command and Control System designed to support the National Command Authorities and Joint Chiefs of Staff in the exercise of their responsibilities.

national military strategy 1.

The art and science of distributing and applying military power to attain national objectives in peace and war. **2.** A Joint Strategic Planning System document developed by the Joint Staff, Pentagon, which provides the advice of the chairman and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in consultation with each other and the commanders in chiefs, to the U.S. President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense on the national military strategy. *See also* national objectives.

national objectives The aims, derived from national goals and interests, toward which a national policy or strategy is directed and efforts and resources of the nation

are applied. *See also* instruments of national power; national military strategy; national policy.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

An agency established in 1970 within the U.S. Department of Commerce that operates a network of weather satellites, the National Weather Service, the National Hurricane Center, and cooperates with the National Ice Center. Its twofold mission is environmental assessment and prediction—to observe and assess the state of the environment, while protecting public safety and U.S. economic and environmental security through accurate forecasting; and environmental stewardship—protect ocean, coastal, and living marine resources while assisting their economic development. *See also* meteorology; mission; NOAA weather radio; NOAA Weather Radio All-Hazards Network.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

The federal government's blueprint for responding to both oil spills and hazardous substance releases. The National Contingency Plan is the result of efforts to develop a national response capability and promote overall coordination among the hierarchy of responders and contingency plans. The first National

Contingency Plan was developed and published in 1968 in response to a massive oil spill from the oil tanker *Torrey Canyon* off the coast of England the year before. More than 37 million gallons of crude oil spilled into the water, causing massive environmental damage. To avoid the problems faced by response officials involved in this incident, U.S. officials developed a coordinated approach to cope with potential spills in U.S. waters. The 1968 plan provided the first comprehensive system of accident reporting, spill containment, and cleanup, and established a response headquarters, a national reaction team, and regional reaction teams (precursors to the current national response team and regional response team). The U.S. Congress has broadened the scope of the National Contingency Plan over the years to include responding to hazardous substance spills requiring emergency removal actions. *Synonym:* National Contingency Plan. *See also* hazardous materials; national interagency plans; regional response team.

National Pharmaceutical Stockpile Former name of Strategic National Stockpile. *See* Strategic National Stockpile.

national planning scenarios National-level scenarios of catastrophic threats with the greatest

risk of mass casualties, massive property loss, and immense social disruption, e.g., a major earthquake, aerosol anthrax, and chlorine tank explosion. There are fifteen national planning scenarios at present, which are not intended to be exhaustive or predictive. Each scenario involves a number of critical tasks which may be performed in major events. Critical tasks are defined as those prevention, protection, response, and recovery tasks that require coordination among an appropriate combination of federal, state, local, tribal, private sector, and nongovernmental entities during a major event in order to minimize the impact on lives, property, and the economy. Critical tasks will have associated performance standards and performance measures. *See also* capabilities-based planning; scenario; scenario-oriented recurring evaluation systems.

National Plant Diagnostic Laboratory Network *See* agricultural laboratory networks.

national policy A broad course of action or statements of guidance adopted by the U.S. government at the national level in pursuit of national objectives. *See also* national objectives; policy.

national power, instruments of
See instruments of national power.

national preparedness The existence of plans, procedures, policies,

training, and equipment necessary at the federal, state, and local level to maximize the ability to prevent, respond to, and recover from major events. The term "readiness" is used interchangeably with "preparedness." Preparedness for major events is called "all-hazards preparedness." Major events are domestic terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. *See also* all-hazards preparedness; major disaster.

National Preparedness Goal

Directed by Homeland Security Presidential Directive-8 "National Preparedness," its intent is to guide the United States in devoting limited resources to most effectively and efficiently strengthen preparedness for terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies through establishing measurable priorities, targets, and a common approach to developing preparedness capabilities. *See also* Homeland Security Presidential Directive-8; national preparedness.

National Reconnaissance Office

An office of the U.S. Department of Defense, established in 1960 to design, build, and operate reconnaissance satellites and coordinate the collection and analysis of information from airplane and satellite reconnaissance by the military services and the Central Intelligence Agency. It works closely with its intelligence and space partners

including the National Security Agency, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and the U.S. Strategic Command. The U.S. President appoints its director who must be confirmed by the U.S. Congress as the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space. The NRO is staffed by personnel from the CIA, the military services, and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense. *See also* Intelligence Community; reconnaissance.

National Response Center A national communications center for activities related to oil and hazardous substance response actions. The National Response Center, located at the Department of Homeland Security, receives and relates notices of oil and hazardous substances releases to the appropriate federal on-scene commander. *See also* National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.

National Response Coordination Center A functional component of the Homeland Security Operations Center and multi-agency center that provides overall federal response coordination for an incident. *See also* Homeland Security Operations Center.

National Response Plan A national-level plan approved in 2005

that establishes a comprehensive all-hazards approach to enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents. The plan incorporates best practices and procedures from incident management disciplines—homeland security, emergency management, law enforcement, firefighting, public works, public health, responder and recovery worker health and safety, emergency medical services, and the private sector—and integrates them into a unified structure to form the basis of how the federal government coordinates with state, local, and tribal governments and the private sector during incidents. It establishes protocols to help:

- Save lives and protect the health and safety of the public, responders, and recovery workers;
- Ensure security of the homeland;
- Prevent an imminent incident, including acts of terrorism, from occurring;
- Protect and restore critical infrastructure and key resources;
- Conduct law enforcement investigations to resolve the incident, apprehend the perpetrators, and collect and preserve evidence for prosecution and/or attribution;
- Protect property and mitigate damages and impacts to indi-

viduals, communities, and the environment, and

- Facilitate recovery of individuals, families, businesses, governments, and the environment.

When fully implemented, the plan will incorporate or supersede existing major federal interagency response plans, including the Federal Response Plan, the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan, the National Contingency Plan, and the U.S. Government Domestic Terrorism Concept of Operations Plan. *See also* emergency support function; Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-5; incident annex; National Incident Management System; primary agency; support annex.

National Response System

Pursuant to the National Contingency Plan, the mechanism for coordinating response actions by all levels of government for oil and hazardous substances spills and releases. *See also* National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.

national response team A team comprised of the sixteen federal agencies with major environmental and public health responsibilities, which is the primary vehicle for coordinating federal agency activities under the National Contingency Plan. The team carries out national

planning and response coordination and is the head of a highly organized federal oil and hazardous substance emergency response network. The Environmental Protection Agency chairs the team, with the Department of Homeland Security/U.S. Coast Guard as vice chair. *See also* Environmental Protection Agency; National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan; regional response team; U.S. Coast Guard.

national security **1.** Public policy that integrates domestic, foreign, and defense (military) policies to preserve the nation's security and advance its interests abroad. **2.** A nation's defense posture capable of successfully resisting hostile or destructive action from within or without, overt or covert. **3.** "The national defense or foreign relations of the United States" (Executive Order 12356). *See also* homeland security.

National Security Act The July 26, 1947, law that created the National Security Council under the chairmanship of the U.S. President, with the secretaries of State and Defense as its key members, to coordinate foreign policy and defense policy, and to reconcile diplomatic and military commitments and requirements. This major legislation also provided for a Secretary of Defense, a National

Military Establishment, Central Intelligence Agency, and National Security Resources Board.

national security advisor The assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, who directs the staff of the National Security Council within the Executive Office of the President. Since the 1960s, there has been a large degree of institutional competitiveness between the national security adviser and the Secretary of State over control of foreign policymaking. See also National Security Council.

National Security Agency The U.S. agency that handles the interception, decoding, and interpretation of virtually all signals intelligence, and most of the other forms of electronic intelligence for the United States. Unlike the Central Intelligence Agency, it is not fully independent, but comes loosely under the control of the Department of Defense, although most of its employees are civilians. See also combat support agencies; Intelligence Community.

National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications Services used to maintain a state of readiness or to respond to and manage any event or crisis (local, national, or international) that causes or could cause injury or harm to the population or damage

to or loss of property, or could degrade or threaten the national security/emergency preparedness posture of the United States. See also telecommunications.

National Security Council A governmental body specifically designed to assist the U.S. President in integrating all spheres of national security policy. The President, Vice President, Secretary of State, and Secretary of Defense are statutory members. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs serve as advisers. See also Dark Winter.

national security emergency Any occurrence, including natural disaster, military attack, technological emergency, or other emergency, that seriously degrades or seriously threatens U.S. national security. See also national security.

national security interests The foundation for the development of valid national objectives that define U.S. goals or purposes. National security interests include preserving U.S. political identity, framework, and institutions; fostering economic well-being, and bolstering international order supporting the vital interests of the United States and its allies. See also national objectives; national security.

National Security Presidential Directives

In the George W. Bush Administration, the directives that are used to promulgate presidential decisions on national security matters. This category of directives replaces both the Presidential Decision Directives and the Presidential Review Directives of the previous administration. Unless otherwise indicated, past directives remain in effect until they are superseded. The first directive, NSPD-1 (dated February 13, 2001) was formally approved for release by the National Security Council staff on March 13, 2001. On October 29, 2001, President Bush issued the first of a new series of Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPDs) governing homeland security policy. Part or all of many NSPDs remain classified. *See also* Homeland Security Presidential Directives.

National Security Presidential Directive/NSPD-1

(February 13, 2001) Declared that National Security Presidential Directives would replace both Presidential Decision Directives and Presidential Review Directives as an instrument for communicating presidential decisions about the national security policies of the United States. It defined national security as including the defense of the United States, protection of her constitutional system of

government, and the advancement of U.S. interests around the globe. It reiterated the function of the National Security Council, which was created via the National Security Act of 1947, to advise the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to national security.

National Security Presidential Directive/NSPD-5

(May 9, 2001)

Called for a comprehensive review of U.S. intelligence. The review was intended to "ensure that U.S. intelligence capabilities are honed to serve us on a wide range of critical challenges that face us now and in the future." The review had "a broad mandate to challenge the status quo and explore new and innovative techniques, systems, practices and processes" for foreign intelligence. The panels were to report to the President in summer 2001.

National Security Presidential Directive/NSPD-9

(October 25, 2001)

Called on the Secretary of Defense to plan for military options "against Taliban targets in Afghanistan, including leadership, command-control, air and air defense, ground forces, and logistics." The NSPD also called for plans "against al-Qaeda and associated terrorist facilities in Afghanistan, including leadership, command-control-communications, training, and logistics facilities."

National Security Strategy (2002)

The strategy comprised of the following missions, which expands the scope of U.S. foreign and security polity to encompass forward-reaching preventive activities, including preemptive action against hostile states and terrorist groups: champion aspirations for human dignity; strengthen alliances to defeat global terrorism and work to prevent attacks on the United States and her allies; work with others to defuse regional conflicts; prevent enemies from threatening the United States, her friends, or her allies with weapons of mass destruction; expand the circle of development by opening societies and building the infrastructure of democracy; develop agendas for cooperative action with other main centers of global power; ignite a new era of global economic growth through free markets and free trade, and transform America's national security institutions to meet the challenges and opportunities of the twenty-first century. *See also* mission.

National Security System Information Technology

Any information technology in support of telecommunications or information systems operated by the U.S. government, the function, operation, or use of which involves: intelligence activities; cryptologic activities

related to national security; command and control of military forces, and equipment that is an integral part of a weapon or weapons system and is critical to the direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions. *See also* communications security; information technology; military mission.

national significance, incident of *See* incident of national significance.

national special security event (NSSE)

An event declared by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security that, by virtue of its political, economic, social, or religious significance, may be the target of terrorism or other criminal activity. A number of factors are taken into consideration when designating an event as an NSSE, for example, anticipated attendance by dignitaries, size of the event, and significance of the event. When an event is designated an NSSE, the Secret Service assumes its mandated role as the lead federal agency for the design and implementation of the operational security plan and coordinator for all federal resources deployed to maintain the level of security needed for the designated events. The Secret Service employs existing partnerships with federal, state, and local law enforcement and public safety officials with the goal of coordinating federal, state, and

local agencies to provide a safe and secure environment for the event and those in attendance. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) serves as the lead agency responsible for intelligence and law enforcement operations as well as statutory federal criminal investigations. The goal of such an operation is to prevent terrorist attacks and criminal acts. Resources used as part of past NSSE operational security plans include physical infrastructure security fencing and barricades, special access accreditation badges, K-9 teams, heavy police and military presence, increase in police surge capacity, canine teams and bomb-sniffing dogs, surveillance, sharpshooters, flight restrictions around the area, Coast Guard patrols, increased railroad security, and extensive road closures. The Secret Service sponsors several training seminars for command-level law enforcement and public safety officials from jurisdictions all over the country to provide fundamental principles for managing security aspects of major events and strategies for reducing vulnerabilities related to terrorism and other criminal acts. Seminars discuss key strategies and lessons learned from past events. The Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate within the DHS, the leading division responsible for response and

recovery efforts, could pre-position some combination of the following assets: the Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST), Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) teams, national Emergency Response Teams (ERT-N), the Nuclear Incident Response Team (NIRT), the Strategic National Stockpile, and the Mobile Emergency Response System (MERS). The specific package is tailored for each individual event based on coordination with other federal agencies, state, and local jurisdictions, available local resources, mutual aid agreements, and other event-specific requirements. The first NSSE after the September 11, 2001, attacks was the 2002 Salt Lake City Winter Olympics (although DHS had not yet been created). Recent NSSEs include the Presidential Inauguration on January 2, 2005, the 2004 Democratic and Republican national conventions, and the June 2004 state funeral of Ronald Reagan. Major annual events, such as the National Football League's Super Bowl and the State of the Union address, are designated as NSSEs. *See also* mass gathering; special event.

National Strategies Seven federal plans for counterterrorism following September 11, 2001, which are different from other federal government planning documents

because they cut across levels of government and sectors and involve a large number of organizations and entities (i.e., the federal, state, local, and private sectors). The seven National Strategies (short titles) are: National Security, Homeland Security, Combating Terrorism, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Physical Infrastructure, Secure Cyberspace, and Money Laundering. *See also* National Strategy for Homeland Security.

national strategy The art and science of developing and using the political, economic, and psychological powers of a nation, together with its armed forces, during peace and war, to secure national objectives.

National Strategy for Homeland Security The strategy that guides the national effort to secure the U.S. homeland against terrorist attacks. It provides a framework for action at all levels of government that play a role in homeland security. The strategy identifies six mission areas (Intelligence and Warning, Border and Transportation Security, Domestic Counterterrorism, Protecting Critical Infrastructures and Key Assets, Defending Against Catastrophic Threats, and Emergency Preparedness and Response) and forty-three initiatives, of which the Department of Homeland Security was designated the lead federal

agency for thirty-seven. For example, under the Border and Transportation Security mission area, the initiatives include: measuring accountability in border and transportation security, creating smart borders, and reforming immigration services. The National Strategy for Homeland Security's three underpinnings are to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States; to reduce America's vulnerabilities to terrorism, and to minimize damage and facilitate recovery if attacks occur. *See also* Department of Homeland Security; homeland security; mission; National Defense Strategy; National Security Strategy; Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support.

National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction States that nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons in the possession of hostile states and terrorists represent one of the greatest security challenges facing the United States and that we must pursue a comprehensive strategy to counter this threat in all of its dimensions. Three principal pillars are: 1. counterproliferation to combat its use, 2. nonproliferation to combat proliferation, and 3. consequence management to respond to its use.

National Strategy for Combating Terrorism Expands on the National Strategy for Homeland Security

and the National Security Strategy by expounding on the need to destroy terrorist organizations, win the war of ideas, and strengthen America's security at home and abroad. While the national strategy focuses on preventing terrorist attacks within the United States, this strategy is more proactive and focuses on identifying and defusing threats before they reach U.S. borders. The direct and continuous action against terrorist groups will disrupt, and, over time, degrade and ultimately destroy their capability to attack the United States.

National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza A Homeland Security Council document published in November 2005 that presents an approach to address the threat of pandemic influenza, whether it results from the strain currently in birds in Asia or another influenza virus. It outlines preparation, detection, and response processes and the roles of the federal, state, and local governments, private industry, international partners, and individual citizens. *See also* Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Response Plan.

National Strategy for the Physical Protection of Critical Infrastructure and Key Assets Identifies a clear set of national goals and objectives to achieve U.S. protection goals. The strategy identifies thirteen critical infrastructure

sectors. Key asset protection represents a broad array of unique facilities, sites, and structures whose disruption or destruction could have significant consequences across multiple dimensions. Examples include, but are not limited to, nuclear power plants, national monuments, and commercial centers where large numbers of people congregate. *See also* critical infrastructures; key assets.

National Strategy to Secure Cyberspace Outlines a framework for organizing and prioritizing efforts to secure cyberspace and identifies steps that state and local governments, private companies and organizations, and individual Americans can take to improve the collective security of the United States. It identifies three strategic objectives: prevent cyber attacks against American critical infrastructure, reduce national vulnerability to cyber attacks, and minimize damage and recovery time from cyber attacks that do occur. *See also* cyberspace.

national strike force A force comprised of three strike teams established by the Department of Homeland Security/U.S. Coast Guard on the Pacific, Atlantic, and Gulf coasts to provide advice and technical assistance for oil and hazardous substances removal, communications support, special equipment,

and services. *See also* National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.

national technology and industrial base The people and organizations that are engaged in research, development, production, or maintenance activities conducted within the United States and Canada.

national terrorist group *See* terrorist group, international, or transnational.

National Veterinary Stockpile A stockpile developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) that contains pharmaceuticals, personal protective equipment, and other items to head off an agroterrorist attack. The stockpile is being developed for foreign animal diseases other than Foot and Mouth Disease, since there is already a North American Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccine Bank at Plum Island, NY USDA is creating a separate vaccine bank for certain strains of avian influenza that will be completed by May 2005. *See also* agroterrorism; animal vaccine; Department of Agriculture; Plum Island Animal Disease Center.

National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (NVOAD) A formal coalition of national voluntary organizations with a common interest in providing disaster relief. Similar formal coalitions—many of

which are known simply as VOADs—operate at state and regional levels.

National Warning Facility *See* Cheyenne Mountain.

National Warning System The federal portion of the civil defense warning system, used to disseminate warning and other emergency information from the warning centers or regions to warning points in each state. *See also* Cheyenne Mountain.

National Weather Service (NWS) The service within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration responsible for tracking climatological data, coordinating cooperative weather observers (comprising a network of more than 10,000 National Weather Service volunteers across the United States who record daily weather measurements that become part of U.S. climate records), and issuing forecasts, advisories, watches, and warnings and severe weather warnings each year. The NWS predecessor organization was the Department of Agriculture's Weather Bureau, which had previously been the U.S. Army's weather service. *See also* forecast; meteorology; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

nation, nuclear *See* nuclear nation.

nation-state A form of political organization under which a relatively homogeneous people inhabits a sovereign state; especially a state

containing one as opposed to several nationalities. *See also* nation; nationalism; sovereignty.

natural disaster Any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States that causes, or which may cause, substantial damage or injury to civilian property or people. *See also* disaster.

Natural Gas Policy Act An act that authorizes the Department of Energy to order any interstate pipeline or local distribution company served by an interstate pipeline to allocate natural gas in order to assist in meeting the needs of high-priority consumers during a natural gas emergency. *See also* Department of Energy; gas; fuel.

natural hazard A naturally-occurring phenomenon that puts life or property at risk. *See also* hazard.

natural immunity Species-determined inherent resistance to a disease agent, e.g., resistance of man to the canine distemper virus. *See also* immunity.

naturalization An official act by which a person is made a national of a country other than his or her native one. *See also* Citizen and Immigration Services Bureau; citizenship.

natural radiation The category of radiation made up of terrestrial sources, cosmic rays, radon gas, and certain foods (bananas and potatoes contain potassium 40, a naturally-occurring isotope). Radon gas is the major component of our exposure to natural radiation. *See also* background radiation; terrestrial radiation.

natural resources Land, fish, wildlife, domesticated animals, plants, biots, and water. Water means salt and fresh water, surface, and ground water, including water used for drinking, irrigation, aquaculture, and recreational purposes, as well as in its capacity as fish and wildlife habitat, including coral reef ecosystems. Land means soil, surface, and subsurface minerals, and other terrestrial features.

natural ventilation The movement of outdoor air into a space through intentionally provided openings (i.e., windows, doors, or non-powered ventilators).

navigation satellite A satellite that allows a global positioning systems (GPS) receiver to calculate its position, velocity, and time. The GPS forms a constellation of twenty-four geostationary-earth-orbit satellites. GPS receivers are placed on board military and civil aircraft, ships, and land vehicles. One important application of GPS is the Geographical Information

System (GIS), which is a computer software program that processes and displays spatial images and maps that are geographically referenced. Earth-observation satellites and other remote-sensing technologies provide the images, which are extremely useful during the warning and response phases of disaster management because they provide rescue personnel with handy spatial views of predicted or current impacts of hazards. *Synonym:* Global Positioning Systems (GPS). *See also* Global Positioning Systems; satellite.

navy A military organization whose forces are principally designated for naval warfare in lake or ocean-borne combat operations and related functions. It operates ships, submarines, and seaborne aviation, as well as ancillary support, communications, and training. *See also* port; ship; U.S. Navy.

Navy Reserve, U.S. *See* U.S. Navy Reserve.

Navy, U.S. *See* U.S. Navy.

near-real time The timeliness of data or information which has been delayed by the time required for electronic communication and automatic data processing. This implies that there are no significant delays. *See also* syndromic surveillance.

need to know A criterion used in security arrangements that requires

the custodians of classified information to establish, prior to disclosure, that the intended recipient must have access to the information to perform his or her official duties. *See also* coordinate; access authorization.

needs assessment The systematic process for identifying the causes of discrepancies between what exists and what is currently required, and for identifying the causes of potential discrepancies between current and future requirements. The process in which performance discrepancies are focused upon to determine where the discrepancies exist. *See also* rapid needs assessment.

needs assessment, rapid *See* rapid needs assessment.

needs assessment team, rapid *See* rapid needs assessment team.

negative pressure Air pressure differential between two adjacent airspaces such that air flow is directed into the room relative to the corridor ventilation (i.e., room air is prevented from flowing out of the room and into adjacent areas). Negative pressure rooms are used in hospitals to isolate people with contagious airborne diseases, such as SARS, smallpox, measles, varicella, and tuberculosis. Negative pressure personal respirators are used by people working in radiologically contaminated areas. *Compare* posi-

tive pressure. *See also* natural ventilation.

negative pressure respirator (tight fitting) A respirator in which the air pressure inside the face piece is negative during inhalation with respect to the ambient air pressure outside the respirator. A tight-fitting face piece is a respiratory inlet covering that forms a complete seal with the face. *See also* ambient air; respirator.

negligence Failure to use such care as a reasonably prudent and careful person would use under similar circumstances.

neighborhood **1.** A specific geographic area. **2.** An informally designated subsection of a city having distinctive characteristics. **3.** A community. While the words neighborhood and community tend to be used interchangeably, neighborhood has a geographic focus, meaning that the residents share a common area. *See also* community; community emergency response team.

neighborhood association An organization of residents in a common geographic area, which may play important political roles, including lobbying local government to protect neighborhood interests at all levels of government. *See also* association; community emergency response team; neighborhood.

nerve agent An extremely toxic chemical that interferes with the central nervous system. Exposure is primarily through contact with the liquid (skin and eyes) and secondarily through inhalation of the vapor. Three distinct symptoms associated with nerve agents are: pin-point pupils, an extreme headache, and severe tightness in the chest. Examples include sarin, soman, and tabun, which were first developed in secrecy before and during World War II primarily for military use. Iraq's Saddam Hussein used sarin against Kurdish villagers in 1988 and against Iranian fighters during the Iraq-Iran War (1980–1988). The Japanese terrorist cult, Aum Shinrikyo, used sarin to kill seven people and injure 144 in the 1994 Matsumoto, Nagano Prefecture, attack. The same cult used sarin to kill eleven people and injure more than 5,500 in the 1995 Tokyo subway system attack. In the Tokyo attack, terrorists concealed the sarin in lunch boxes and soft-drink containers, which they placed on subway train floors and punctured with umbrellas before leaving the trains. Related substances are used in medicine, in pharmacology, and for other purposes, such as insecticides, but they lack the potency of the military agents. Much of the basic knowledge about the clinical effects of nerve agents comes from research

performed in the decades immediately following World War II. The military stockpiles of several major powers are known to include nerve agents, and the armamentaria of other countries are thought to contain them as well. *Synonym:* nerve gas. *See also* acetylcholinesterase; agent; sarin; soman; tabun; VX; weapon.

nerve agent antidote A substance that counters the effects of nerve agents by: 1. decreasing symptoms, and 2. regenerating an enzyme that is wiped out by nerve gases. Nerve agent antidotes are among five actions taken after exposure to nerve gas, as follows: 1. Terminate the exposure (stop breathing and move quickly to good air; decontaminate victims and emergency medical staff within minutes of exposure; don personal protective equipment; ventilate pre-hospital and hospital treatment areas); 2. Support ventilation; 3. Provide atropine therapy; 4. Provide oxime therapy, and 5. Provide anti-seizure therapy. Three common nerve agent antidotes are atropine, pralidoxime, and diazepam. Atropine reduces symptoms of salivation, lacrimation (tearing), urination, defecation, gastrointestinal upset, and emesis (vomiting). Atropine does *not* treat annoying and painful eye symptoms associated with nerve gas poisoning, which must be

treated separately with repeated dosing, as needed to control pain, of a commercial eye drop mixture of 0.5 percent tropicamide and 0.5 percent phenylephrine HCL or 1 percent cyclopentolate HCL, which relieve the miosis (constricted pupils). Pralidoxime (2-PAM Cl or "PAM") is the oxime usually administered intravenously to moderately ill nerve agent victims. Its principal mode of action is to displace the nerve agent that binds to the cholinesterase enzyme, thus replenishing the active enzyme in the body, which badly needs it. Diazepam treats seizures, which are common in severely ill nerve agent victims. *See also* atropine; diazepam; symptom.

nerve gas *See* nerve agent.

net *See* network.

network **1.** An openwork fabric or structure in form or concept, e.g., a system of lines or channels that cross or interconnect, as in a network of railroads; a complex, interconnected group or system, as in a terrorist network; or an extended group of people with similar interests or concerns who interact and remain in informal contact for mutual assistance or support. **2.** A chain of radio or television broadcasting stations linked by wire or microwave relay, or a company that produces the programs for these stations. **3.** A group or system of

electric components and connecting circuitry designed to function in a specific manner. **4.** In computer science, a system of computers interconnected by telephone wires or other means in order to share information. *Synonym:* net.

networked infrastructure Critical infrastructure systems such as water, energy, telecommunications, computer, and networked banking, characterized by complex large-scale networked systems that have a continental or global size; vulnerability to a local disturbance that may cascade into a wide-system failure within and across infrastructures, and operated more and more at the limit of their capacity. They are increasingly vulnerable to catastrophic failures. *See also* critical infrastructure; hidden failure in critical infrastructure. *See also* network; infrastructure.

network, electricity distribution *See* electricity distribution network.

Network, Homeland Security Information *See* Homeland Security Operations Center.

Network, Laboratory Response *See* Laboratory Response Network.

Network, National Animal Health Laboratory *See* agricultural laboratory networks.

Network, National Plant Diagnostic Laboratory *See* agricultural laboratory networks.

Network, NOAA Weather Radio All-Hazards *See* NOAA Weather Radio All-Hazards Network.

networks, agricultural laboratory *See* agricultural laboratory networks.

Network, Salvation Army Team Emergency Radio *See* Salvation Army Team Emergency Radio Network.

neutron bomb A nuclear weapon designed to release a relatively large portion of its energy as energetic neutron radiation, which penetrates shielding materials better than gamma rays and kills people while leaving buildings intact. These weapons are supposed to be for tactical strikes against enemy armies, not strategic operations against cities. *Synonym:* enhanced radiation weapons. *See also* bomb; gamma radiation.

new drug A drug for which pre-marketing approval is required by the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. A new drug is any drug that is not generally recognized among qualified experts as safe and effective for use under its prescribed conditions of use. *See also* drug; Investigational New Drug (IND).

news **1.** Information about recent events or happenings, especially as reported by newspapers, periodicals, radio, television, or the Internet. **2.**

A presentation of such information, as in a newspaper or on a newscast.

newscast Broadcast of news. *See also* broadcast.

news media A category of media that includes print media (e.g., newspapers, magazines), broadcast media (radio stations, television stations, television networks); Internet-based media (World Wide Web pages, web logs), and all working journalists.

newsperson A person who investigates and reports or edits news stories.

NIMS *See* National Incident Management System.

9-1-1 A three-digit telephone number to facilitate the reporting of an incident or situation requiring response by a public safety agency.

9-1-1 center *See* public safety answering point.

9-1-1 center accreditation *See* public safety answering point accreditation.

9/11 Commission *See* National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States.

9-1-1 enhanced A telephone system that includes automatic number identification, automatic location identification, and (optimally) selective routing, to facilitate appropriate public safety response.

9-1-1, reverse A telephone system that works the opposite of a 9-1-1 system: instead of a citizen

calling to report an emergency, an emergency operations employee sends out calls to citizens to report an incident or situation.

Nipah virus Related to the Hendra virus and a member of the family Paramyxoviridae, Nipah virus was initially isolated in 1999 upon examining samples from an outbreak of encephalitis and respiratory illness among adult men in Malaysia and Singapore. *See also* Hendra virus.

NIPC *See* National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC).

NIPP *See* Interim National Infrastructure Protection Plan.

NOAA weather radio A system operated by the National Weather Service (NWS), an organization within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), for alerting users about hazardous weather, and which has recently been upgraded to an all-hazards warning capability. *See also* all-hazards warning; Emergency Alert System; radio.

NOAA Weather Radio All-Hazards Network A network that, in June 2004, when the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) signed an agreement, allows DHS to send critical all-hazards alerts and warnings directly through the NOAA Weather Radio All-Hazards Net-

work. Alerts can be delivered nationally, regionally, or locally, giving DHS a strengthened capability to send emergency messages to national and targeted populations with minimum delay. *See also* all-hazards warning; Emergency Alert System; forecast; NOAA weather radio.

no-fly list *See* Transportation Security Administration no-fly list.

noncitizen *See* alien.

noncombatant evacuation operations A category of operations directed by the Department of State, the Department of Defense, or other appropriate authority whereby noncombatants are evacuated to the United States or other safe havens from foreign countries when their lives are endangered by war, civil unrest, or natural disaster. *See also* evacuation; operations; safe haven.

noncombatant evacuee A U.S. citizen (e.g., a civilian employee of all agencies of the U.S. government and his or her dependents, dependents of members of the U.S. Armed Forces, and others) who may be ordered to evacuate by competent authority. *See also* noncombatant evacuation operations.

noncompliance The act or condition of failure to obey, as in finding noncompliance with required supervisory oversight of the visa process. *Antonym:* compliance.

nongovernmental organization (NGO)

1. A nonprofit entity that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and that is not created by a government, but may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross. **2.** A transnational organization of private citizens that maintains a consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. Nongovernmental organizations may be professional associations, foundations, multinational businesses, or simply groups with a common interest in humanitarian assistance activities (development and relief). *See also* disaster relief; humanitarian.

nonhierarchical Arranged in a nonstandard military organization of units; characterized by a horizontal flow of information and decision making. *Compare:* hierarchical. *See also* Information Age.

nonimmigrant visa *See* visa (U.S.).

non-lethal force A force that is not inherently likely to kill or cause great bodily injury to a living target, as in a pepper spray. *See also* incapacitant.

- nonmilitary mission, Department of Defense** *See* Department of Defense nonmilitary mission.
- NORAD** *See* North American Aerospace Defense Command.
- NORAD Command Center** *See* Cheyenne Mountain.
- norms** 1. Average or standard behaviors for members of a group.
2. The socially enforced requirements and expectations about basic responsibilities, behavior, and thought patterns of members in their organizational roles. *See also* behavior; expectation.
- North American Aerospace Defense Command** Headquartered in Colorado Springs, Colo., it is responsible for protecting the North American airspace over the United States and Canada. Aerospace warning and control are the cornerstones of the NORAD mission. *See also* U.S. Northern Command; U.S. Pacific Command.
- Northern Command, U.S.** *See* U.S. Northern Command.
- notifiable** Requiring that official notification be given, as in notifiable disease.
- notifiable disease** A disease that, when diagnosed, health providers are required, usually by law, to report to state or local public health officials. Notifiable diseases are those of public interest by reason of their contagiousness, severity, or frequency. *See also* notifiable.
- NRP** *See* National Response Plan.
- nuclear airburst** The explosion of a nuclear weapon in the air, at a height greater than the maximum radius of the fireball. *See also* airburst.
- nuclear, biological, and chemical capable nation** A nation that has the capability to produce and employ one or more types of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons across the full range of military operations and at any level of war in order to achieve political and military objectives.
- nuclear, biological, and chemical compatibility** The capability of a system to be operated, maintained, and resupplied by people wearing a full complement of individual protective equipment, in all climates for which the system is designed, and for the period specified in the operational requirements document.
- nuclear, biological, and chemical contamination.** The deposit and/or absorption of residual radioactive material or biological or chemical agents on or by structures, areas, personnel, or objects. 1. *nuclear (N) contamination*: Residual radioactive material resulting from fallout or rainout, and residual radiation from a system produced by a nuclear explosion (e.g., nuclear indirect gamma activity (NIGA)), and persisting longer than one

minute after burst. 2. *biological (B) contamination*: Microorganisms and toxins that cause disease in man, plants, or animals or cause the deterioration of materiel. 3. *chemical (C) contamination*: Chemical substances intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, incapacitate, or temporarily irritate or disable man through their physiological effects.

nuclear, biological, and chemical contamination survivability In military usage, the capability of a system (and its crew) to withstand a nuclear, biological, and chemical contaminated environment and relevant decontamination without losing the ability to accomplish the assigned mission. A nuclear, biological, or chemical contamination survivable system is hardened against NBC contamination and decontaminants; it can be decontaminated, and is compatible with individual protective equipment. *Hardness*: The capability of materiel to withstand the materiel-damaging effects of NBC contamination and relevant decontaminants. *Decontamination*: The process of making personnel and materiel safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing chemical and biological agents, or by removing radioactive material clinging to or around it. *Compatibility*: The compatibility of a

system to be operated, maintained, and resupplied by people wearing a full complement of individual protective equipment, in all climates for which the system is designed, and for the period specified in the operational requirements document.

nuclear, biological, and chemical decontamination The process of making personnel and materiel safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing chemical or biological agents, or by removing radioactive material clinging to or around it.

nuclear, biological, and chemical hardness The capability of military materiel to withstand the materiel-damaging effects of nuclear, biological, and chemical contamination and relevant decontaminants.

nuclear blast An explosion with intense light and heat, a damaging pressure wave and widespread radioactive material that can contaminate the air, water, and ground surfaces for miles around. When a nuclear device is exploded, a large fireball is created. Everything inside of this fireball vaporizes, including soil and water, and is carried upwards. This creates the mushroom cloud that we associate with a nuclear blast, detonation, or explosion. Radioactive material from the nuclear device mixes with the

vaporized material in the mushroom cloud. As this vaporized radioactive material cools, it becomes condensed and forms particles, such as dust. The condensed radioactive material then falls back to the earth; this is what is known as fallout. Because fallout is in the form of particles, it can be carried long distances on wind currents and end up miles from the site of the explosion. Fallout is radioactive and can cause contamination of anything on which it lands, including food and water supplies. The effects on a person from a nuclear blast will depend on the size of the bomb and the distance the person is from the explosion. In a nuclear blast, injury or death may occur as a result of the blast itself or as a result of debris thrown from the blast. People may experience moderate to severe skin burns, depending on their distance from the blast site. Those who look directly at the blast could experience eye damage ranging from temporary blindness to severe burns on the retina. Individuals near the blast site would be exposed to high levels of radiation and could develop symptoms of acute radiation syndrome. While severe burns would appear in minutes, other health effects might take days or weeks to appear. These effects range from mild, such as skin reddening, to severe effects such as cancer and

death, depending on the amount of radiation absorbed by the body (the dose), the type of radiation, the route of exposure, and the length of time of the exposure.

nuclear bomb *See* nuclear weapon.

nuclear cloud An all-inclusive term for the volume of hot gases, smoke, dust, and other particulate matter from the nuclear bomb itself and from its environment, which is carried aloft in conjunction with the rise of the fireball produced by the detonation of the nuclear weapon. *See also* detonation; fallout.

nuclear defense The methods, plans, and procedures involved in establishing and exercising defensive measures against the effects of an attack by nuclear weapons or radiological warfare agents. It encompasses both the training for, and the implementation of, these methods, plans, and procedures.

nuclear device, improvised *See* improvised nuclear device.

nuclear detonation An explosion resulting from fission and/or fusion reactions in nuclear material, such as that from a nuclear weapon. *See also* detonation; fission bomb; fusion bomb.

nuclear fallout Minute particles of radioactive debris that descend slowly from the atmosphere after a nuclear explosion. *See also* fallout.

nuclear fuel A category of fuel that has generally been used in a

nuclear reactor for a number of years before losing its ability to efficiently create energy. When the fuel can no longer effectively produce energy, it is considered "spent" and is replaced, but the spent fuel remains radioactive and hazardous and is disposed of in a nuclear repository such as Yucca Mountain. *See also* fuel; special nuclear materials; Yucca Mountain Repository.

nuclear fuel, spent *See* used nuclear fuel.

nuclear fuel, used *See* used nuclear fuel.

Nuclear Incident Response Team

A team created by the Homeland Security Act to provide the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) with a nuclear/radiological response capability. When activated, the team consists of specialized federal response teams drawn from the Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency. These teams become DHS operational assets providing technical expertise and equipment when activated during a crisis or in response to a nuclear or radiological incident as part of the DHS federal response. *See also* national special security event.

nuclear intelligence A category of intelligence derived from the collection and analysis of radiation data or information. *See also* intelligence.

nuclear materials, special *See* special nuclear materials.

nuclear nation Military nuclear powers and civil nuclear powers.

nuclear parity A condition at a given point in time when opposing forces possess nuclear offensive and defensive systems approximately equal in overall combat effectiveness. *See also* parity.

nuclear power **1.** Power resulting from nuclear fission or fusion. *See also* fission; fusion. **2.** A nation or group possessing nuclear weapons. *See also* civil nuclear power; major nuclear power.

nuclear power, civil *See* civil nuclear power.

nuclear power, major *See* major nuclear power.

nuclear radiation Particulate and electromagnetic radiation emitted from atomic nuclei in various nuclear processes. The important nuclear radiations, from the weapon standpoint, are alpha and beta particles, gamma rays, and neutrons. All nuclear radiations are ionizing radiations, but the reverse is not true; X-rays for example, are included among ionizing radiations, but they are not nuclear radiations since they do not originate from the atom's nuclei. *See also* alpha particle; beta particle; gamma radiation; X-rays.

nuclear/radiological incident annex The incident annex of an

emergency management plan, such as the National Response Plan, which describes incident management activities related to nuclear/radiological incidents. *See also* cyber; incident annex.

nuclear reaction A reaction, as in fission, fusion, or radioactive decay, which alters the energy, composition, or structure of an atomic nucleus. *See also* criticality; nuclear weapon.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) The federal agency that licenses and regulates the uses of nuclear energy to protect the public health and safety and the environment by licensing individuals and companies to build and operate nuclear reactors and to own and use nuclear materials. In addition to setting standards, the NRC inspects the activities of licensed individuals and companies to assess compliance with the standards. Created in 1974, the NRC supplanted the Atomic Energy Commission, which had performed similar functions since 1946. The NRC has responsibilities for both military and civilian uses of nuclear power. *See also* compliance; force-on-force exercise.

nuclear site, Hanford *See* Hanford nuclear site.

nuclear stability The state of non-radioactivity eventually achieved by a process of decay in which a radioactive atom changes its

nucleus by eliminating extra neutrons or protons through transformations and by emitting energy. *See also* radioactive decay; stability.

nuclear war A category of war involving two or more combatants deploying nuclear weapons. *See also* nuclear weapon.

nuclear weapon A complete assembly (i.e., implosion type, gun type, or thermonuclear type), in its intended ultimate configuration which, upon completion of the prescribed arming, fusing, and firing sequence, is capable of producing the intended nuclear reaction and release of energy. Powered by nuclear reactions, it has been used only twice, during World War II at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. *See also* deployed nuclear weapons; nuclear weapon; salted weapon; thermonuclear; weapon; weapons of mass destruction.

nuclear weapons, deployed *See* deployed nuclear weapons.

nuclear weapons sites Research and development facilities with nuclear weapons, components, or special nuclear material; weapons production facilities; sites for long-term storage of nuclear weapons, and nuclear weapons in transport. *See also* postulated threat.

nuclei, droplet *See* droplet nuclei.

nuclides, radio- *See* radioactive nuclides.

nuclides, radioactive *See* radioactive nuclides.

Nunn-Lugar-Domenici Domestic Preparedness Program A domestic preparedness program that provides training, exercises, and equipment support to enhance the capacity of local homeland security professionals and agencies to respond to terrorist incidents involving weapons of mass destruction. First responders in the 120 largest U.S. cities were specifically designated to be trained through this program. *See also* domestic preparedness.

nurse An individual qualified by education and authorized by law to practice nursing. There are many different types and specialties of nurses whose names are generally descriptive of their special responsibilities. *See also* advanced practice nurse; certified nursing assistant; licensed practical nurse; nurse practitioner; public health nurse; registered nurse.

nurse, advanced practice *See* advanced practice nurse.

nurse, licensed practical *See* licensed practical nurse.

nurse practitioner A registered nurse who has completed additional training beyond basic nursing education and who provides primary health care services in accordance with state nurse practice laws or statutes. Tasks performed by nurse

practitioners vary with practice requirements mandated by geographic, political, economic, and social factors. Nurse practitioner specialists include, but are not limited to, family nurse practitioners, gerontological nurse practitioners, pediatric nurse practitioners, and school nurse practitioners.

nurse, public health *See* public health nurse.

nurse, registered *See* registered nurse.

nursing assistant, certified *See* certified nurse assistant.

nursing care Provision of any of the following services: application of dressings or bandages; bowel and bladder retraining; catheterization; enema; full bed bath; hypodermic, intramuscular, or intravenous injection; irrigation; nasal feeding; oxygen therapy, and temperature-pulse-respiration or blood pressure measurement.

nursing home An establishment with three or more beds that provided nursing or personal care services to the aged, infirm, or chronically ill. *See also* long-term care facility.

Oo

objective 1. What one intends to do or achieve. 2. Based on observable phenomena.

objectives, national *See* national objectives.

observation 1. The act or process of noting or taking into account. *See also* surveillance. 2. A comment or remark.

observation satellite, earth- *See* earth-observation satellite.

obstetric emergency An emergency medical condition involving a pregnant woman. Examples of antepartum (before delivery) emergencies include hemorrhage, eclampsia, and trauma. Examples of intrapartum (during delivery) emergencies include: cord prolapse, uterine rupture, shoulder dystocia, undiagnosed twin, and undiagnosed breech.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) The U.S. agency established in 1970 within the Department of Labor to develop and enforce regulations for the safety and health of workers in businesses that are engaged in interstate commerce.

Occupational Safety and Health, National Institute for *See* National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration specialists Government safety personnel with specific training in occupational safety and health and in topics such as workplace assessment or occupational medicine (e.g., clean-up of the World Trade Center site in 2001). They analyze work environments and design programs to control, eliminate, and prevent disease or injury caused by chemical, physical, and biological agents or ergonomic factors. They may conduct inspections and enforce adherence to laws, regulations, or employer policies governing worker health and safety.

Occupational Safety and Public Health Act The act that, among other things, assures safe and healthful working conditions for working men and women by authorizing enforcement of the standards developed under the act; by assisting and

encouraging the states in their efforts to assure safe and healthful working conditions, and by providing for research, information, education, and training in the field of occupational safety and health.

Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National *See* National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

office **1.** Place of work. **2.** A government agency. **3.** A government job. **4.** A patronage appointment.

office, disaster field *See* disaster field office.

Office, Epidemiology Program
See Epidemiology Program Office.

Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) The principal component of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) responsible for enhancing the capacity of state and local jurisdictions to respond to and mitigate the consequences of incidents of domestic terrorism. In carrying out its mission, ODP is the primary office responsible to providing training, funds for the purchase of equipment, support for the planning and execution of exercises, technical assistance, and other support to assist states and local jurisdictions to prevent, plan for, and respond to acts of terrorism. In the 1998 Appropriations Act (Public Law 105-119) and accompanying report, the U.S. Congress expressed its concern regarding the real and

potentially catastrophic effects of a chemical or biological act of terrorism. The U.S. Congress stated that while the federal government plays an important role in preventing and responding to these types of threats, state and local public safety personnel are typically first to respond to the scene when such incidents occur. As a result, Congress authorized the Attorney General to assist state and local public safety personnel in acquiring the specialized training and equipment necessary to safely respond to and manage terrorist incidents involving weapons of mass destruction. On April 30, 1998, the Attorney General delegated authority to the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) to develop and administer training and equipment assistance programs for state and local emergency response agencies to better prepare them against this threat. Upon passage of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296), the Office for Domestic Preparedness was transferred to the Department of Homeland Security from OJP. In 2003, a number of grant programs and functions from other DHS components were consolidated with ODP under a new DHS agency, the Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness. *See also* domestic preparedness; Department of Homeland Security.

Office, National Reconnaissance

See National Reconnaissance Office.

office of emergency preparedness (OEP)

See emergency management agency.

Office of Management, Department of Homeland Security

A unit of the Department of Homeland Security responsible for the budget, appropriations, expenditure of funds, accounting and finance, procurement, information technology systems, facilities, property, equipment, other material resources, and the identification and tracking of performance measurements relating to the responsibilities of Homeland Security. *See also* Department of Homeland Security.

Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness

The federal government's lead agency responsible for preparing the nation against terrorism by assisting states, local and tribal jurisdictions, and regional authorities as they prevent, deter, and respond to terrorist acts. The office provides a broad array of assistance to America's first responders through funding, coordinated training, exercises, equipment acquisition, and technical assistance. The office is implementing Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8, the establishment of a National Preparedness Goal that establishes mechanisms for impro-

ved delivery of federal preparedness assistance to state and local governments, and outlines actions to strengthen preparedness capabilities of federal, state, and local entities. *See also* Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-8; National Preparedness Goal.

Office, Public Health Practice Program

See Public Health Practice Program Office.

officer, consular

See consular officer.

officer, defense coordinating

See defense coordinating officer.

officer, federal coordinating

See federal coordinating officer.

officer, foreign service

See foreign service officer.

officer, state coordinating

See state coordinating officer.

officer, visa security

See visa security officer.

official, principal federal

See principal federal official.

official, senior federal

See senior federal official.

oil and hazardous materials incident annex

The incident annex of the National Response Plan, which describes incident management activities related to certain nationally significant oil and hazardous materials pollution incidents. *See also* incident annex.

Oil Pollution Act of 1990

An act that improves the nation's ability to prevent and respond to oil spills

by establishing provisions that provide the necessary money and personnel. The act also created the national Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

omission, error of *See* error of omission.

on-scene coordinator, federal
See federal on-scene coordinator.

open source intelligence Information of potential intelligence value that is available to the general public, as from newspapers, the Internet, books, phone books, scientific journals, radio broadcasts, and television. *See also* intelligence.

open system Any organism or organization that interacts with its environment. A closed system does not interact with its environment.

operating picture, common *See* common operating picture.

operating procedure, standard
See standard operating procedure.

operational intelligence *See* intelligence.

operational control In military usage, command authority that may be exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of unified combatant command. Operational control is inherent in combatant command (command authority) and may be delegated within the command. When forces are transferred between combatant commands, the command relationships over these forces must be

specified by the Secretary of Defense. Operational control is the authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Operational control includes authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations and joint training necessary to accomplish missions assigned to the command. Operational control should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations. Normally this authority is exercised through subordinate joint force commanders and Service and/or functional component commanders. Operational control normally provides full authority to organize commands and forces and to employ those forces as the commander in operational control considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions; it does not, in and of itself, include authoritative direction for logistics or matters of administration, discipline, internal organization, or unit training.

operation **1.** A process or series of acts involved in a particular form of work. **2.** The act or process of operating or functioning. **3.** In medicine, a surgical procedure for remedying an injury, ailment,

defect, or dysfunction. **4.** In math, a process or action, such as addition, substitution, transposition, or differentiation, performed in a specified sequence and in accordance with specific rules. **5.** In computer science, an action resulting from a single instruction. **6.** In the military, a military or naval action, campaign, or mission. *See also* operations.

operational picture, common *See* common operational picture.

operational response team, disaster mortuary *See* disaster mortuary operational response team.

operation, biological *See* biological operation.

operation, chemical, biological, and radiological *See* chemical, biological, and radiological operation.

operation, clandestine *See* clandestine operation.

operation, clean-up *See* clean-up operation.

operation, martyrdom *See* martyrdom operation.

operation, radiological *See* radiological operation.

operations **1.** The headquarters or center from which action is controlled, as in emergency operations center. **2.** The division of an organization that carries out the major planning and operating functions, e.g., chemical operations; counter-drug operations.

operations, aerospace control

See aerospace control operations.

operations base, special forces

See special forces operations base.

Operations Center, Air *See* Cheyenne Mountain.

operations center, emergency

See emergency operations center.

Operations Center, Homeland Security *See* Homeland Security Operations Center.

operations center, joint *See* joint operations center.

operations center, regional *See* regional operations center.

operations, chemical *See* chemical operations.

Operations Command, U.S. Special *See* U.S. Special Operations Command.

operations, concept of *See* concept of operations.

operations, continuity of *See* continuity of operations.

operations, counter-drug *See* counter-drug operations.

operations, covert *See* covert operations.

operations, information *See* information operations.

operations, intelligence *See* intelligence operations.

operations-level trained Refers to first responders at the operational level who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous materials as part of the initial response to the incident for the pur-

pose of protecting nearby people, the environment, or property from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion to control the release from a safe distance and keep it from spreading. *See also* hazardous materials.

operations, noncombatant evacuation *See* noncombatant evacuation operations.

Operations Office, Screening Coordination and *See* Screening Coordination and Operations Office.

operations, overt *See* overt operations.

operations plan, concept of *See* concept of operations plan.

operations plan, emergency *See* emergency operations plan.

operations, psychological *See* psychological operations.

operations security A process of identifying critical information and subsequently analyzing friendly actions attendant to military operations and other activities to: 1. identify those actions that can be observed by adversary intelligence systems; 2. determine indicators that hostile intelligence systems might obtain that could be interpreted or pieced together to derive critical information in time to be useful to adversaries, and 3. select and execute measures that eliminate or reduce to an acceptable level the

vulnerabilities of friendly actions to adversary exploitation. *See also* operations.

operations, special *See* special operations.

operative A person employed as a detective to collect information or secretly employed in espionage for a government. *Synonyms:* agent; intelligence agent; intelligence officer; private detective; private eye; private investigator; secret agent; undercover agent. *See also* espionage.

opinion **1.** An entity's beliefs on an issue. **2.** A judgment based on grounds insufficient to rule out the possibility of dispute. *See also* creed. **3.** The formal announcement of a decision by a court, often giving the reasons for the decision. *Synonym:* legal opinion.

opinion, security advisory *See also* security advisory opinion.

opt-in The process by which response agencies and/or jurisdictions accede to a mutual aid agreement. *Compare* opt-out. *See also* mutual aid.

opt-out The process by which response agencies and/or jurisdictions accede to a mutual aid agreement. *Compare* opt-in. *See also* mutual aid.

ordnance Explosives, chemicals, pyrotechnics, and similar stores, e.g., bombs, guns and ammunition,

flares, smoke, and napalm. *See also* ammunition.

order **1.** A communication, written, oral, or by signal, which conveys instructions from a superior to a subordinate. **2.** A way or condition of being arranged. **3.** Systematic arrangement and design. *See also* coordinate; organization.

order, execute *See* execute order.

Order, Executive *See* Executive Order.

ordinance A regulation enacted by a local government. It has the force of law but must comply with state and national laws. It is issued under the authority derived from a grant of power, such as a city charter, from a sovereign entity, such as a state. *See also* city council; police officer.

ordnance **1.** Military materiel including weapons, ammunition, combat vehicles, and equipment. **2.** The branch of an armed force that procures, maintains, and issues weapons, ammunition, and combat vehicles. **3.** Cannon; artillery.

ordnance disposal, explosive *See* explosive ordnance disposal.

organization **1.** A body that has a membership acting or united for a common purpose. **2.** Systematic arrangement and design. *See also* coordinate; order.

organization accreditation, health care *See* health care organization accreditation.

organization, designated foreign terrorist *See* designated foreign terrorist organization.

organization, health care *See* health care organization.

organization, high reliability *See* high reliability organization.

organization, mental health *See* mental health organization.

organization, nongovernmental *See* nongovernmental organization.

organization, private volunteer *See* private volunteer organization.

Organizations Active in Disaster, National Voluntary *See* National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster.

Organizations, Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare *See* Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations.

Organizations List, Foreign Terrorist *See* Foreign Terrorist Organizations List.

Organization, World Health *See* World Health Organization.

orphan sources of radioisotopes Radioisotope-containing sources that have been damaged, lost, stolen, or abandoned, which find their way into improper hands and cause harm, either accidentally or intentionally. Usually, orphan sources are commercial materials, most often abandoned medical supplies or radioactive metals that have been blended with scrap for recycling.

cling. *See also* Radiogardase®; radioisotope.

Osama bin Laden (1957–) Saudi-born civil engineer and leader of al-Qaeda who helped the mujahedeen in Afghanistan fight the Soviets in the 1980s. There he became a fully radicalized Qutbist (follower of Sayyid Qutb) Islamist Muslim during his association with Ayman Zawahiri from Egypt, among others. One of fifty-four children, his mother was a concubine wife to a wealthy figure in the construction business who had close ties with the Saud royal family. Bin Laden's extended family disowned him and the Saudi government revoked his citizenship in 1994 because he called for revolution and rebellion against the rulers of Muslim countries, an apostasy in Wahhabism, which Saudis embrace. *See also* al-Qaeda; Ayman Zawahiri; Sayyid Qutb; Wahhabism.

oseltamivir A new class of antiviral and a neuraminidase inhibitor, it has fewer adverse side effects and less likelihood of the virus developing resistance than with amantadine. *See also* antiviral agents/drugs for influenza; influenza; pandemic influenza.

outbreak **1.** An aggregation of cases in a given area over a particular period without regard to whether the number of cases is more than expected. **2.** An epidemic limited to

a localized increase in the incidence of a disease, e.g., in a village, town, or closed institution. Many epidemiologists use the terms “outbreak” and “epidemic” interchangeably, but the public is more likely to think that “epidemic” implies a crisis situation. Some epidemiologists restrict the use of the term “epidemic” to situations involving larger numbers of people over a wide geographic area. *Synonym:* epidemic. *See also* cluster: confirmed disease outbreak; disease outbreak; epidemic.

outbreak, confirmed disease
See confirmed disease outbreak.

outbreak, disease *See* disease outbreak.

outbreak, food-borne disease
See food-borne disease outbreak.

outbreak, propagated *See* propagated outbreak.

outbreak, water-borne disease
See water-borne disease outbreak.

outcome The result of the performance (or nonperformance) of a function(s) or process(es).

outpatient An individual who receives health services in a clinic, emergency department, or other health care facility without being admitted to (lodged overnight in) a health care facility as an inpatient. *Compare* inpatient. *See also* emergency department; outpatient department; patient.

outpatient department A hospital facility where non-urgent

ambulatory medical care is provided. Excluded from this definition are: ambulatory surgical centers, chemotherapy, employee health services, renal dialysis, methadone maintenance, and radiology.

overt operations The collection of intelligence information openly, without concealment. *Compare* covert operations.

overtriage Directing patients to trauma centers when they do not need such specialized care. Overtriage occurs because of incorrect identification of patients as having severe injuries when retrospective analysis indicates minor injuries. *Compare* undertriage. *See also* triage.

overt release An announced release of a biological agent by terrorists or others. This type of release allows for treatment before the onset of disease. *Compare* covert release.

oxygen deficient atmosphere An atmosphere with an oxygen content below 19.5 percent by volume. *See also* atmosphere.

Pp

package, push *See* push package.

pack journalism News coverage that is essentially the same in all media outlets; the tendency of reporters to all have the same insights and pursue the same stories, often following the lead of a breaking story developed by one reporter who broke out of the pack. *See also* journalism.

palimpsest A manuscript (usually written on papyrus or parchment) on which more than one text has been written with the earlier writing incompletely erased and still visible.

Pan Am Flight 103 *See* Lockerbie bombing.

pan-Arabism A secular and often socialist movement/ideology, which is closely related to Arab nationalism, for unification among the Arab peoples and nations of the Middle East championed. *See also* Gamal Abdel Nasser; Sayyid Qutb; Society of Muslim Brothers.

pandemic An epidemic occurring worldwide, or over a very wide

area, crossing international boundaries, and usually affecting a large number of people. *See also* epidemic; pandemic influenza.

pandemic influenza A global influenza disease outbreak that has occurred three times in the twentieth century from influenza A viruses that have undergone major genetic changes mainly in their H-component. The most infamous pandemic was “Spanish Flu” which affected large parts of the world population and is thought to have killed at least 40 million people in 1918–1919. More recently, two other influenza A pandemics occurred in 1957 (“Asian influenza”) and 1968 (“Hong Kong influenza”) and caused significant morbidity and mortality globally. In contrast to current influenza epidemics, these pandemics were associated with severe outcomes also among healthy younger people, albeit not on such a dramatic scale as the “Spanish flu” where the death rate was highest among healthy young adults. Most recently, limited outbreaks of a new

influenza subtype A(H5N1), directly transmitted from birds to humans, have occurred in parts of Asia. *See also* influenza; pandemic.

Pandemic Influenza, National Strategy for *See* National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza.

Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Response Plan A plan developed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services that identifies the seven “big guns” for preparing and responding to an influenza pandemic: 1. *Surveillance*: Detecting novel influenza strains through clinical and virologic surveillance of human and animal influenza disease. 2. *Vaccine*: Rapidly developing, evaluating, and licensing vaccines against the pandemic strain and producing them in sufficient quantity to protect the population; takes six to eight months. 3. *Vaccination*: Implementing a vaccination program that rapidly administers vaccine to priority groups and monitoring vaccine effectiveness and safety. 4. *Antiviral Drugs*: Determine the susceptibility of the pandemic strain to existing influenza antiviral drugs and target use of available supplies to prevent influenza illness while awaiting vaccine. 5. *Measures to Contain Spread of Disease*: Implement measures to decrease the spread of disease internationally and within the United

States, guided by the epidemiology of the pandemic, e.g., infection control in hospitals to prevent infection among high-risk populations and health care workers. 6. *Local Community Preparedness*: Assist state and local governments and health care system with preparedness planning in order to provide optimal medical care and maintain essential community services. 7. *Public communication effectiveness*. The plan has four phases: U.S. Phase 0, Level 1: “New virus alert” with a case of human infection caused by a novel strain; U.S. Phase 0 Level 2: Two or more human cases but no documented person-to-person transmission and unclear ability to cause outbreaks, and U.S. Phase 0 Level 3: “Pandemic alert” with person-to-person spread in the community and an outbreak in one country lasting for more than two weeks. Each phase is associated with specific response activities. *See also* National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza.

Pandemic Influenza, National Strategy for *See* National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza.

panic 1. Great agitation and anxiety caused by the expectation or the realization of danger. *See also* agitation; anxiety expectation. 2. In sociology, a form of collective behavior in which people try to escape from a

perceived danger in an uncooperative, often irrational way.

paper, bindle *See* bindle paper.

paper plan syndrome A syndrome characterized by the creation of an illusion of emergency preparedness based on the mere completion of a written plan. One of the greatest impediments to preparedness is the belief that it can be achieved merely by the completion of a written plan. A bad plan is sometimes worse than no plan, because of the false sense of security it promotes. The paper plan syndrome also occurs when there is planning that is based on invalid assumptions. *See also* illusion; magical thinking.

paradox, intergovernmental *See* intergovernmental paradox.

paramedic *See* emergency medical technician.

paramedic, firefighter/ *See* firefighter/paramedic.

paramilitary A group of civilians trained and organized in a military fashion. *See also* paramilitary forces.

paramilitary forces A category of forces or groups distinct from the regular armed forces of any country, but resembling them in organization, equipment, training, or mission. *See also* paramilitary.

parity Equality, as in amount, status, or value. *See also* nuclear parity.

parity, nuclear *See* nuclear parity.

participation The act of taking part or sharing in something, as in a citizen participates in a community emergency response team.

particle **1.** A very small piece or part; a tiny portion or speck. **2.** A very small or the smallest possible amount, trace, or degree. **3.** In physics, an elementary or subatomic particle. *See also* alpha particle; beta particle.

particle, alpha *See* alpha particle.

particle, beta *See* beta particle.

particle radiation, alpha- *See* alpha-particle radiation.

particle radiation, beta- *See* beta-particle radiation.

partnership, public-private *See* public-private partnership.

Party, Arab Socialist Ba'ath *See* Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party.

Party (Syria), Ba'ath *See* Ba'ath Party (Syria).

passive immunity A category of immunity conferred by an antibody, such as variola immune globulin, produced in another host and acquired either naturally by an infant from its mother or artificially by administration of an antibody-containing preparation, such as antiserum or immune globulin. *Compare* active immunity. *See also* antibodies; immunoglobulin.

passive immunization The administration of preformed antibodies to confer immunity to a specific pathogen or toxin. *Compare* active

immunization. *See also* antibodies; immunization.

passport (U.S.) A formal document issued by the U.S. government to a U.S. citizen for travel to and from the United States. U.S. passports are legally recognized as proof of both a person's identity and U.S. citizenship. The United States passport is one of the most important identity documents in our country. Nearly 9 million passports were issued in 2004. *See also* identity document.

passport fraud Deception deliberately practiced in order to secure an unfair or unlawful passport. Passport fraud is rarely a crime unto itself. Obtaining a U.S. passport fraudulently is almost always a crime intended to facilitate other crimes. Those other crimes generally fall into one or more of the following categories: 1. Illegal immigration contraband smuggling (e.g., narcotics, weapons, illegal aliens); 2. Flight from justice; 3. Economic crimes (e.g., bank fraud, insurance fraud, credit card fraud, confidence scams); 4. Hostile intelligence, and 5. International terrorism. A common nexus that foreign terrorists who have conducted operations within the United States use has been fraudulent identity documents, including state driver's licenses and identification cards. To acquire a U.S. passport for the first

time, applicants must provide evidence of citizenship, such as a certificate of birth in the United States or a naturalization certificate. The most common form of identity evidence presented with a passport application is a state-issued driver's license or identity card. Those attempting to obtain original U.S. passports fraudulently must generally first acquire one or more of these documents. U.S. investigators have identified three common schemes for attempts to secure original passports through fraudulent means: 1. stolen identity; 2. counterfeit identity, or 3. true identity using counterfeited citizenship documentation. *See also* fraud; naturalization.

pathogen A disease-causing agent or microorganism, e.g., viruses and bacteria. *See also* disease.

pathogenesis The postulated mechanisms by which the etiologic agent produces disease.

pathogenicity The property of an organism that determines the extent to which overt disease is produced in an infected population, or the power of an organism to produce disease. Also used to describe comparable properties of toxic chemicals. Pathogenicity of infectious agents is measured by the ratio of the number of people developing clinical illness to the number

exposed to infection. *See also* virulence.

patient **1.** A sick, injured, wounded, or other person requiring medical/dental care or treatment. **2.** A person who is formally admitted to the inpatient service of a hospital for observation, care, diagnosis, or treatment. *See also* emergency patient; hospital; inpatient; outpatient.

patient department, out- *See* outpatient department.

patient, emergency *See* emergency patient.

patient, in- *See* inpatient.

Patient Movement Requirements Center, Global *See* Global Patient Movement Requirements Center.

patient, out- *See* outpatient.

patrol **1.** The activity of moving about an area especially by an authorized and trained person or group, for purposes of observation, inspection, or security. **2.** A person or group of people who patrols. *See also* border patrol agent. **3.** In military usage, a military unit sent out on a reconnaissance or combat mission or one or more military vehicles, boats, ships, or aircraft assigned to guard or reconnoiter a given area.

patrol agent, border *See* border patrol agent.

Patrol, Customs and Border *See* Customs and Border Patrol.

patrol, highway *See* highway patrol.

pattern A consistent, characteristic design or orderly formation.

pattern, data *See* data pattern.

pattern of activities A series of acts with a common purpose or objective.

PATRIOT Act *See* Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act (USA PATRIOT Act).

peacekeeping Military operations undertaken with the consent of all major parties to a dispute, designed to monitor and facilitate implementation of an agreement (ceasefire, truce, or other such agreement) and support diplomatic efforts to reach a long-term political settlement.

peacemaking The process of diplomacy, mediation, negotiation, or other forms of peaceful settlements that arranges an end to a dispute, and resolves issues that led to it.

peacetime The period when the United States influences world events through actions that routinely occur between nations.

perception **1.** A way of conceiving something. **2.** The process of perceiving something. **3.** The knowledge gained by perceiving. **4.** Becoming aware of something via the senses. *See also* risk perception.

perception, risk *See* risk perception.

pediatric emergency A pediatric condition manifesting itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity (including severe pain, psychiatric disturbances, and/or symptoms of substance abuse) such that the absence of immediate medical attention could reasonably be expected to result in: placing the health of the individual in serious jeopardy; serious impairment to any bodily functions, or serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part, e.g., meningitis, asthma, and epiglottitis. *See also* emergency medical services for children; medical emergency.

pediatric emergency medical services *See* emergency medical services for children.

pediatrics The branch of medicine that deals with the development and care of infants and children and the treatment of their diseases.

performance The way an act or process is carried out or accomplished. *See also* performance assessment; performance improvement; performance measurement.

performance assessment Transformation of performance measurement data into information useful for performance improvement. *See also* performance; performance improvement.

performance, human *See* human performance.

performance improvement **1.** The study and adaptation of functions and processes to increase the probability of achieving desired outcomes. **2.** A method of evaluating and improving processes that emphasizes a multidisciplinary approach to problem solving, and focuses on systems (instead of individuals) that might cause variations in outcomes.

performance management A framework that identifies opportunities for performance improvement through use of performance measures such as standards and indicators.

performance measure A tool for assessing levels of performance, e.g., performance indicator.

performance measurement The quantification of processes and outcomes, using one or more dimensions of performance, such as timeliness or availability. *See also* availability; timeliness.

performance standard A statement of expectation set by competent authority concerning a degree or level of requirement, excellence, or attainment in performance of a task achieved by an individual, group, organization, community, or nation, according to pre-established requirements and/or specifications.

See also expectation; performance; standard.

period, communicable *See* communicable period.

period, latent *See* latent period.

Persian An inhabitant of Persia, which, strictly speaking, names only a province (Pars) in what is now Iran. Inhabitants have never called their country Persia and have always called it Iran, which became its official name in 1935. The word "Iran" derives from the ancient Persian *aryanam*, meaning land of the Aryans, dating back to the early migrations of the Indo-Aryan peoples.

Persian Gulf A body of water surrounded by the following countries: Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

person A living human being. *See also* disaffected person.

personality, cult of *See* cult of personality.

personal protective equipment (PPE) Primary barrier of safety equipment that can consist of gloves, coats, gowns, shoe covers, boots, respirators, face shields, safety glasses, or goggles. PPE is used to shield or isolate individuals from the chemical, physical, and biological hazards they may encounter. *See also* biohazard suit; chemical protective clothing; equip-

ment; firefighter protective clothing; goggles; hazmat suit.

person, disaffected *See* disaffected person.

person, displaced *See* displaced person.

personnel **1.** The body of people employed by or active in an organization, business, or service, e.g., EMS personnel. **2.** An administrative division of an organization concerned with the body of people employed by or active in it and often acting as a liaison between different departments.

personnel convergence The tendency in disasters for people to flow *toward* the disaster site. One of the popular images of disasters is panic flight. However, field studies demonstrate that panic flight (as opposed to orderly evacuation) is uncommon. Rather, large numbers of people often gravitate towards the disaster site because of curiosity or wanting to volunteer assistance. *See also* convergence; informational convergence; material convergence; panic.

personnel, EMS *See* EMS personnel.

personnel, high-risk *See* high-risk personnel.

personnel, high-risk-of-capture *See* high-risk-of-capture personnel.

personnel mine, anti- *See* anti-personnel mine.

- personnel recall** A procedure to summon off-duty responders to support a relief effort.
- persuasion** The act of influencing the mind by arguments or reasons offered, or by anything that moves the mind or passions, or inclines the will to a determination. *Compare* dissuasion.
- pharmaceutical** A substance used in the treatment of disease. *Synonyms*: drug; medication; medicine. *See also* drug.
- pharmacist** A health professional who compounds and dispenses medications, performs medication review, and provides drug information, among other medication management processes to increase the probability of desirable produce health outcomes.
- pharmacy** **1.** The branch of health sciences dealing with the preparation, preserving, compounding, dispensing, and proper use of drugs. **2.** A place where pharmacy is practiced, as in a retail pharmacy.
- phase, post-impact** *See* post-impact phase.
- phase, pre-impact** *See* pre-impact phase.
- phosgene** A major industrial chemical used to make plastics and pesticides. It can also be used as a chemical warfare agent and was used extensively during World War I as a choking (pulmonary) agent. *See also* choking agents; industrial agent.
- photon** Indirect ionizing radiation that is a bundle of electromagnetic radiation. Some common examples are gamma rays and X-rays. *See also* gamma radiation; X-rays.
- Physical Protection of Critical Infrastructure and Key Assets, National Strategy for the** *See* National Strategy for the Physical Protection of Critical Infrastructure and Key Assets.
- physician** An individual qualified by education and authorized by law to practice medicine.
- physician, public health** *See* public health physician.
- physics, health** *See* health physics.
- physics technician, health** *See* health physics technician.
- picture, common operating** *See* common operating picture.
- picture, common operational** *See* common operational picture.
- pipe bomb** Homemade explosive device encased in a piece of ordinary plumbing pipe, which creates shrapnel when it explodes. *See also* bomb; improvised explosive device.
- pit, plutonium** *See* plutonium pit.
- placards, hazardous materials warning** *See* hazardous materials warning placards.
- plague** **1.** A zoonotic infection caused by *Yersinia pestis*, a Gram-negative bacillus, which has been

the cause of three great pandemics of human disease in the sixth, fourteenth, and twentieth centuries. The naturally-occurring disease in humans is transmitted from rodents and is characterized by the abrupt onset of high fever, painful local lymph nodes draining the exposure site (i.e., a *bubo*, the inflammatory swelling of one or more lymph nodes, usually in the groin; the confluent mass of nodes, if untreated, may suppurate and drain pus), and bacteremia (blood poisoning). Septicemic plague can sometimes ensue from untreated bubonic plague or, *de novo*, after a flea bite. Patients with the bubonic form of the disease may develop secondary pneumonic plague (also called plague pneumonia); this complication can lead to human-to-human spread by the respiratory route and cause primary pneumonic plague, the most severe and frequently fatal form of the disease. The death of a rodent pressures the living fleas to leave that host and seek other mammals, including humans. *See also* zoonosis. **2.** *Yersinia pestis* used in an aerosol attack could cause cases of the pneumonic form of plague. Once people have the disease, the bacteria can spread to others who have close contact with them. Because of the delay between being exposed to the bacteria and becoming sick, people could travel over a

large area before becoming contagious and possibly infecting others. *See also* Category A agents; enzootic; epizootic; zoonosis.

plan 1. A method for making, doing, or accomplishing something.

2. Systematic arrangement and design. **3.** To work out and arrange the parts or details of.

plan, business continuity *See* business continuity plan.

plan, business recovery *See* business continuity plan.

plan, disaster *See* disaster plan.

plan, emergency *See* emergency plan.

plan, emergency operations *See* emergency operations plan.

Plan, Federal Radiological Response *See* Federal Radiological Response Plan.

Plan, Federal Response *See* Federal Response Plan.

plan, incident action *See* incident action plan.

Plan, National Infrastructure Protection *See* National Infrastructure Protection Plan.

Planned or Unplanned Entry into an Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH) Environment, an Environment of Unknown Concentration of Hazardous Contaminant, or an Environment of Unknown Composition A situation in which respiratory devices are recommended to provide adequate protection to

workers entering an area where the contaminant concentration is above the Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH) level, or is unknown. *See also* Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health.

planning The act or process of formulating a program for a definite course of action, as in emergency planning.

Planning and Community Right to Know Act, Emergency *See* Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act.

Planning and Development Act of 1990, Trauma Care Systems *See* Trauma Care Systems Planning and Development Act of 1990.

planning, capabilities-based *See* capabilities-based planning.

planning committee, local emergency *See* local emergency planning committee.

planning, designated agent *See* designated agent planning.

planning, industrial preparedness *See* industrial preparedness planning.

planning, pre-incident site *See* pre-incident site planning.

planning, regional hospital emergency *See* regional hospital emergency planning.

planning scenarios, national *See* national planning scenarios.

plan, recovery *See* recovery plan.

plans, national interagency *See* national interagency plans.

plume A volume of a substance that moves from its source to places farther away from the source. Plumes can be described by the volume of air or water they occupy and the direction they move. For example, a plume can be a column of smoke from a chimney or a substance moving with groundwater. *See also* groundwater.

plume, chemical *See* chemical plume.

Plum Island Animal Disease Center Located on Plum Island, off the northeast coast of Long Island, it conducts research and diagnostic testing and training on foreign animal diseases and exotic diseases not found in the United States. By law it is the only U.S. facility that can conduct research on Foot and Mouth Disease and Rinderpest because such research can only be conducted off the mainland. Plum Island also houses the North American Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccine Bank, which was developed in 1982 and is jointly owned by the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The island is now under the control of the Department of Homeland Security. *See also* agroterrorism.

plutonium A man-made radioactive and fissile metallic element similar to uranium. It is produced when uranium is irradiated in a reactor. Plutonium-239 is a suitable

isotope for constructing nuclear weapons and some reactor use. *See also* nuclear fuel; plutonium economy; plutonium pit; special nuclear materials; uranium.

plutonium economy The use of plutonium in nuclear power reactors. Controversial because the reprocessing of spent fuel is necessary to separate the plutonium, raising concerns that the material could be used in nuclear weapons. *See also* plutonium.

plutonium pit The core element of a nuclear weapon's primary or fission component. Pits are made of plutonium-239 and surrounded by some type of casing. *See also* plutonium.

pneumonia An acute or chronic disease marked by inflammation of the lungs and caused by viruses, bacteria, or other microorganisms and sometimes by physical and chemical irritants.

pneumonia, anthrax *See* anthrax pneumonia.

point, casualty collection *See* casualty collection point.

point epidemic *See* common source epidemic.

point, mobilization *See* mobilization point.

point of exposure The place where someone can come into contact with a substance present in the environment.

points, risk *See* risk points.

point source epidemic *See* common source epidemic.

point, traffic control *See* traffic control point.

poison A substance that when inhaled, ingested, or absorbed impairs health or causes death. *See also* adulterated food; antidote; poison control center; potentially hazardous food.

poison control center A facility that provides information concerning poisons and the management of poisoning in emergency situations. *See also* antidote; poison.

poisoning, food *See* food poisoning.

polarization A concentration, as of groups, forces, or interests, about two conflicting or contrasting positions. i.e., polarity. *See also* group polarization.

polarization, group *See* group polarization.

police The branch of government that is charged with the preservation of public order and tranquility, the promotion of the public health, safety, and morals, and the prevention, detection, and punishment of crimes. *See also* community policing; police officer; sheriff.

police, city *See* city police.

police, county *See* county sheriff's department.

police officer 1. A staff member employed in cities and towns to enforce the municipal ordinances

and state laws and ordinances for preserving the peace, safety, and good order of the community. **2.** A public safety officer whose duties include order maintenance, keeping the peace, and the investigation, apprehension, or detention of individuals suspected or convicted of offenses against the criminal laws of the United States. *See also* law enforcement officer; ordinance; public safety officer.

police, railroad *See* transit police.

police, security *See* security police.

police, special-district *See* special-district police.

police, special-purpose *See* special-district police.

police, state *See* state police.

police, transit *See* transit police.

policing Regulating, controlling, or maintaining order. *See also* community policing.

policing, community *See* community policing.

policy **1.** The act, method, or manner of proceeding in some process or course of action adopted and pursued by an individual or an organization. **2.** Any course of action or way of doing something adopted as proper, advantageous, or expedient. The U.S. Congress, for example, makes policy principally by writing legislation and conducting oversight activities. Policies bear the same relationship to rules (regu-

lations) as rules do to law, except that unlike regulations, they do not have the force of law. *See also* domestic policy; foreign policy; health policy; public policy.

Policy Act, Natural Gas *See* Natural Gas Policy Act.

policy analysis A set of techniques that seeks to answer the question of what the probable effects of a policy will be before they actually occur. *See also* policy.

Policy and Conservation Act, Energy *See* Energy Policy and Conservation Act.

policy, domestic *See* domestic policy.

policy entrepreneur A political actor who makes major investments of political capital in a specific issue in the expectation that the issue can be used to political advantage. Policy entrepreneurs can be outside of political office. *See also* public policy entrepreneur.

policy, foreign *See* foreign policy.

policy, health *See* health policy.

policy-making, public *See* public policy-making.

policy, national *See* national policy.

policy, public *See* public policy.

political Of, relating to, or dealing with the structure or affairs of government, politics, or the state.

political culture A popular, not necessarily coherent, set of problem-solving principles, ideas, atti-

tudes, and values that are commonly held but seldom integrated into a formal system of thought. Political culture can, but does not have to, embrace an ideology. *See also* culture; ideology; political.

political terrorist group *See* terrorist group, political.

politics **1.** The art and science of governance; the means by which the will of the people is arrived at and implemented. **2.** The activities of a government, politician, political party, or political group. *See also* geopolitics.

politics, geo- *See* geopolitics.

pollutant Any element, substance, compound, or mixture, including disease-causing agents, which, after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions, or physical deformations in such organisms or their offspring. *Synonym:* contaminant. *See also* toxicological disaster.

polymerase chain reaction (PCR)

A technique for amplifying DNA sequences in vitro by separating the DNA into two strands and incubating it with oligonucleotide primers and DNA polymerase. It can

amplify a specific sequence of DNA by as many as one billion times and is important in biotechnology, forensics, medicine, and genetic research. *See also* BioWatch.

population All the inhabitants of a given country or area considered together; the number of inhabitants of a given country or area, and the unit of analysis and measurement for public health. *See also* civilian population; civilian institutionalized population.

population, civilian *See* civilian population.

population, civilian institutionalized *See* civilian institutionalized population.

port **1.** A place on a waterway with facilities for loading and unloading ships and vessels. *See also* fixed port; major port; port security.

2. A city or town on a waterway with such facilities. **3.** A place along a coast for ships and boats during storms and rough water. **4.** A port of entry. *See* port of entry.

portable Carried around with relative ease. *See also* mobile.

portable emergency isolation

treatment center A portable, quickly transportable and assembled shelter to house or quarantine patients exposed to an intentional or natural epidemic or disaster. The center provides a place where large groups of patients can be treated without contaminating an

irreplaceable or costly existing structure. Following use, the structure could be disposed of safely by burning it. One cost estimate of such a shelter is approximately \$500,000 dollars for a 500-bed shelter. *See also* quarantine.

portable room-air HEPA recirculation units Freestanding portable devices that remove airborne contaminants by recirculating air through a HEPA filter. *See also* high-efficiency particulate air filter.

port, fixed *See* fixed port.

port, major *See* major port.

port of entry A port where customs officials are stationed to oversee the entry and exit of people and merchandise, and where people may lawfully enter a country. *Synonym:* point of entry. *See also* port; visa.

Ports and Waterways Safety Act

An act that authorizes the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish vessel traffic systems for ports, harbors, and other navigable waterways, and to control vessel traffic in areas determined to be hazardous (e.g., due to vessel congestion). In such emergency situations, the Department of Energy may be asked to advise the U.S. Coast Guard on “priority” vessel movements to expedite delivery of needed energy supplies. *See also* Department of Energy; U.S. Coast Guard.

port security The safeguarding of vessels, harbors, ports, waterfront facilities, and cargo from internal threats such as: destruction, loss, or injury from sabotage or other subversive acts; accidents; thefts, or other causes of similar nature. *See also* container; intermodal; security.

Positioning System, Global *See* Global Positioning System.

positive identification The identification of an individual using biometric characteristics that are unique and not subject to alteration. In present usage, the term refers to identification by fingerprints but may also include identification by retinal images, voiceprints, or other techniques. Positive identification is to be distinguished from identification using name, sex, date of birth, or other personal identifiers as shown on a document subject to alteration or counterfeit such as a birth certificate, Social Security card, or driver’s license. Because individuals can have identical or similar names, ages, and other attributes, identifications based on such characteristics are not reliable.

positive pressure Air pressure differential between two adjacent air spaces such that air flow is directed from the room relative to the corridor ventilation (i.e., air from corridors and adjacent areas is prevented from entering the room). *Compare* negative pressure.

positive pressure respirator A respirator in which the pressure inside the respiratory inlet covering exceeds the ambient air pressure outside the respirator. *See also* ambient air; respirator.

Posse Comitatus Act (Title 18 USC, Section 1385) An act that prohibits the use of the Army or the Air Force for law enforcement purposes, except as otherwise authorized by the U.S. Constitution or statute. This prohibition applies to Navy and Marine Corps personnel as a matter of Department of Defense policy. The primary prohibitions of the Posse Comitatus Act is against direct involvement by active duty military personnel (to include Reservists on active duty and National Guard personnel in federal service) in traditional law enforcement activities (to include interdiction of vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or other similar activity; directing traffic; search or seizure; an arrest, apprehension, stop and frisk or similar activity). (Note exceptions under the Insurrection Statutes.) Exceptions to the Posse Comitatus Act are found in 10 USC. 331-335 and other statutes. They include assisting with drug interdiction and other law enforcement functions; protecting civil rights or property, or suppressing insurrection; assisting the U.S. Secret Service; protecting nuclear

materials and assisting with solving crimes involving nuclear materials; assisting with some terrorist incidents involving weapons of mass destruction, and assisting with the execution of quarantine and certain health laws. *See also* Department of Defense.

post-impact phase The period of time after a disaster event. Often associated with the activities of response and recovery. *See also* pre-impact phase.

post, incident command *See* incident command post.

post-mortem care A category of care provided to a deceased person. Certain precautions are indicated for corpses infected with certain diseases, such as Ebola virus, that can be transmitted to handlers. *See also* isolation precautions.

post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) A psychiatric disorder that can occur following the experience or witnessing of life-threatening events such as military combat, natural disasters, terrorist incidents, serious accidents, or violent personal assaults like rape. People who suffer from PTSD often relive the experience through nightmares and flashbacks, have difficulty sleeping, and feel detached or estranged. These symptoms can be severe and last long enough to significantly impair the person's daily life.

postulated threat The U.S. Intelligence Community's (mostly the Department of Defense Intelligence Office) official assessment of potential terrorist threats to U.S. nuclear weapon facilities. After 9/11, the 1998 postulated threat underwent revision and the new postulated threat was officially released January 2003. Its main points are that: 1. There is a credible threat to U.S. facilities with nuclear or chemical weapons or biological agents; 2. A well-organized terrorist group presents the greatest and most likely threat in most circumstances; 3. Terrorist may use aircraft as weapons; 4. Terrorist may use multiple vehicle bombs loaded with explosives; 5. Terrorist groups would probably consist of a small to medium sized group of well-armed and trained members. A larger force is possible if the group thought this was necessary to attain an important strategic goal, and 6. Terrorist objectives include the theft of a weapon, detonation of a nuclear weapon in place, radiological sabotage, and mass casualties. *See also* design basis threat; nuclear weapons sites.

potential epidemic *See* threatened epidemic.

potentially hazardous food 1. Food that is natural or synthetic and that requires temperature control because it is in a form capable of

supporting: a. The rapid and progressive growth of infectious or toxigenic microorganisms; b. The growth and toxin production of *Clostridium botulinum*, or c. In raw shell eggs, the growth of *Salmonella enteritidis*. 2. A food of animal origin that is raw or heat treated; a food of plant origin that is heat treated or consists of raw seed sprouts; cut melons, and garlic oil mixtures that are not acidified or otherwise modified at a food processing plant in a way that results in mixtures that do not support growth. *See also* adulterated food; poison.

poverty of expectations A term coined by economist Thomas Schelling in the 1960s to explain the ease with which Pearl Harbor was successfully attacked in 1941. "Many Americans tend to be surprised by the actions of enemies, and confused in our planning the unfamiliar with the improbable... The contingency we have not considered seriously looks strange; what looks strange is thought improbable; what is improbable need not be considered seriously," he noted. *See also* expectation.

power, backup *See* backup power.

power, civil nuclear *See* civil nuclear power.

powered air purifying respirator (PAPR) An air-purifying respirator that uses a blower to force the

ambient air through air-purifying elements to the inlet covering. *See also* ambient air; respirator.

power, instruments of national

See instruments of national power.

power, nuclear *See* nuclear power.

Powerplant and Industrial Fuel

Use Act A federal act that authorizes the U.S. President to allocate coal (and require the transportation of coal) for the use of any power plant or major fuel-burning installation during an energy emergency. *See also* federal act.

PPE *See* personal protective equipment.

practical nurse, licensed *See* licensed practical nurse.

practice, best *See* best practice.

practice nurse, advanced *See* advanced practice nurse.

Practice Program Office, Public

Health *See* Public Health Practice Program Office.

Practices, Advisory Committee

on Immunization *See* Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices.

practitioner, infection control

See infection control practitioner.

practitioner, nurse *See* nurse practitioner.

pralidoxime *See* nerve agent antidote.

precautionary evacuation An evacuation that appropriate authorities recommend evacuation within a certain parameter, usually a build-

ing or a block, until the initial situation is contained. *See also* evacuation.

precaution An action taken in advance to protect against possible danger, failure, or injury; a safeguard, as in infection control precautions and isolation precautions.

precautions, airborne *See* airborne precautions.

precautions, contact *See* contact precautions.

precautions, droplet *See* droplet precautions.

precautions, infection control

See infection control precautions.

precautions, isolation *See* isolation precautions.

precautions, respiratory *See* airborne precautions.

precautions, standard *See* standard precautions.

precautions, universal *See* universal precautions.

predictability, hazard *See* hazard predictability.

pre-impact phase The period of time before a disaster strikes. Often associated with mitigation and prevention activities. *See also* post-impact phase.

pre-incident site planning Pre-incident site planning (or pre-planning) involves the collection and storage of critical data at a particular site and characteristics about target hazard sites by emergency responders. In general, there are two

broad types of pre-incident site plans: 1. tactical, “quick action” pre-plans provide an initial tactical overview of a site, its layout, and any relevant hazards and are designed for first responders at the tactical level for the initial minutes of an incident response, and 2. comprehensive, strategic pre-plans provide more in-depth, detailed pre-incident planning information and are designed for incident commanders and other strategic personnel for longer incident response timelines.

preliminary damage assessment A mechanism used to determine the impact and magnitude of damage and the resulting unmet needs of private and public sectors. Information collected is used by the state as a basis for a governor’s request for a presidential declaration, and by the Department of Homeland Security to document the recommendation made to the President in response to the governor’s request. *See also* damage assessment; Department of Homeland Security; private sector; public sector.

preparedness 1. The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process involving efforts at all levels

of government and between government and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources. 2. The existence of plans, procedures, policies, training, and equipment necessary at the federal, state, and local levels to strengthen the ability to prevent, respond to, and recover from major events. The term “readiness” is used interchangeably with preparedness. 3. All measures and policies taken before an event occurs that allow for prevention, mitigation, and readiness. Preparedness includes designing warning systems, planning for evacuation and relocation, storing food and water, building temporary shelter, devising management strategies, and holding disaster drills and exercises. *Synonym:* readiness.

Preparedness Act of 2002, Veterans Affairs Emergency Preparedness Act of 2002.
See Veterans Affairs Emergency Preparedness Act of 2002.

preparedness, all-hazards *See* all-hazards preparedness.

Preparedness and Response (EP&R) Directorate, Emergency Preparedness and Response (EP&R) Directorate.
See Emergency Preparedness and Response (EP&R) Directorate.

Preparedness and Response Act, Public Health Security and Bioterrorism *See* Public Health Security and Bioterrorism

Preparedness and Response Act, 2002.

Preparedness and Response Plan, Pandemic Influenza *See* Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Response Plan.

preparedness, disaster *See* disaster preparedness.

preparedness, domestic *See* domestic preparedness.

preparedness, emergency *See* emergency preparedness.

Preparedness Goal, National *See* National Preparedness Goal.

preparedness, industrial *See* industrial preparedness.

preparedness, national *See* national preparedness.

Preparedness, Office for Domestic *See* Office for Domestic Preparedness.

Preparedness, Office of State and Local Government Coordination and *See* Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness.

preparedness planning, industrial *See* industrial preparedness planning.

Preparedness Program, Industrial *See* Industrial Preparedness Program.

Preparedness Program, Nunn-Lugar-Domenici Domestic *See* Nunn-Lugar-Domenici Domestic Preparedness Program.

Preparedness Telecommunications, National Security and

Emergency *See* National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications.

Presidential Directive A form of executive order issued by the U.S. President with the advice and consent of the National Security Council. Presidents since the administration of John F. Kennedy have issued such directives under different names, e.g., National Security Action Memoranda (Kennedy), National Security Decision Memoranda (Nixon), Presidential Directives (Carter), National Security Decision Directives (Reagan), National Security Directives (George HW Bush), Presidential Decision Directives (Clinton), and National Security Presidential Directives (George W. Bush). *See also* executive order; Homeland Security Presidential Directive.

Presidential Decision Directive 39 The directive issued on June 21, 1995, that established policy to reduce the nation's vulnerability to terrorism, deter and respond to terrorism, and strengthen capabilities to detect, prevent, defeat, and manage the consequences of terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction. It also assigns agency responsibilities. It spawned the Critical Infrastructure Working Group headed by the Attorney General. Its recommendations resulted in the creation by Executive Order 13010

of the Presidential Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection (PCCIP), which was signed into existence by the President on July 15, 1996. On a timeline, the PCCIP identified the Pan Am Flight 103 (Lockerbie) disaster on Dec 21, 1988, as the starting point for national concern. Subsequent terrorist events on the timeline include the first World Trade Center attack (February 23, 1993), the Citibank cash management system intrusions (June–October 1994), and the Oklahoma City/Murrah federal building attack (April 19, 1995). The PCCIP identified eight critical U.S. infrastructures: telecommunications, transportation, electrical power systems, water supply systems, gas and oil storage and transportation, emergency services, banking and finance, and continuity of government services. These eight national infrastructures are so vital that their incapacity or destruction would have a debilitating impact on the defense or economic security of the United States. Historically, U.S. infrastructures were physically separate systems that had little interdependence. As a result of advances in information technology and the necessity of improved efficiency, however, these infrastructures have become increasingly automated and interlinked. The Commission's mission was to recommend a compre-

hensive national policy and an implementation strategy for protecting critical infrastructures from both physical (tangible property) and cyber (electronic, radio-frequency or computer-based attacks against the information infrastructure) attacks.

Presidential Decision Directive

63 The directive "Protecting America's Critical Infrastructures" signed on May 22, 1998, that was the culmination of an intense, inter-agency effort to evaluate the recommendations of the Presidential Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection (PCCIP) and produce a workable and innovative framework for critical infrastructure protection. The President's policy set "a goal of a reliable, interconnected, and secure information system infrastructure by the year 2003, and significantly increased security for government systems by the year 2000." It proposed to accomplish this by immediately establishing a national center to warn of and respond to attack, building the capability to protect critical infrastructures from intentional acts by 2003, seeking the voluntary participation of private industry to meet common goals for protecting critical systems through public-private partnerships, protecting privacy rights and seeking to utilize market forces. The structure envisioned for

protecting U.S. critical infrastructures included a national coordinator whose scope was to include in addition to critical infrastructure, foreign terrorism, and threats of domestic mass destruction (including biological weapons) because "attacks on the U.S. may not come labeled in neat jurisdictional boxes." In addition to the national coordinator was the National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC) at the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) whose task was to fuse FBI, Department of Defense, U.S. Secret Service, Energy, Transportation, intelligence, and private sector representatives in an unprecedented attempt at information sharing among agencies in collaboration with the private sector. The NIPC was also charged with providing "the principal means of facilitating and coordinating the federal government's response to an incident, mitigating attacks, investigating threats, and monitoring reconstitution efforts." *See also* Presidential Decision Directive 39.

presidential declaration A declaration made by the U.S. President, as in a presidential declaration of an emergency. *See also* declaration.

presidential declaration of an emergency The formal action by the U.S. President to make elements of the United States, such as states, eligible for emergency assis-

tance under the Robert T. Stafford Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, which is the principal federal authority for the provision of relief. The act permanently authorizes the President to issue emergency or major disaster declarations, sets out eligibility criteria, and specifies types of assistance. Lesser crises that overwhelm local and state governments may not result in major disaster declarations, but may still be catalysts for federal action. Thus emerged the term "emergency," which, by contrast to "major disaster," is "any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, federal assistance is needed to supplement state and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States." Federal grants provided under the emergency declaration designation are considerably less than under the major disaster-declaration designation. The declaration process for emergencies and major disasters is similar. The President may, however, declare an emergency without a governor's request if primary responsibility rests with the federal government, according to the Stafford Act. When the Alfred P. Murrah building was bombed on April 19, 1995, President Clinton

initially unilaterally issued an emergency declaration without a request from the governor of the State of Oklahoma under authority of Section 501(b) of the Stafford Act. The declaration was later revised as a major disaster declaration. Under an emergency declaration, the federal government funds and undertakes emergency response activities, debris removal, and individual assistance and housing programs. Disaster relief fund expenditures for an emergency are limited to \$5 million per declaration unless the President determines that there is a continuing need; the U.S. Congress must be notified if the \$5 million ceiling is breached. *See also* debris; major disaster; presidential declaration of a major disaster; Robert T. Stafford Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

presidential declaration of a major disaster The formal action by the U.S. President to make one or more of the fifty states and U.S. territories eligible for major disaster assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, which is the principal federal authority for the provision of relief. The act permanently authorizes the President to issue emergency or major disaster declarations, sets out eligibility criteria, and specifies types of assistance. A major disaster, according

to the Stafford Act, is “any natural catastrophe [...] 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 [the] act to supplement the efforts and available resources or states, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.” The President issues a major disaster declaration after receiving a request from the governor of the affected state, who must base it on a “finding that the disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the state and the affected local governments and that federal assistance is necessary.” Federal grants provided under the major disaster-declaration designation are considerably more than under the emergency declaration designation. The declaration process for emergencies and major disasters is similar. *See also* debris; major disaster; presidential declaration of an emergency; Robert T. Stafford Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

President of the United States The head of state of the United States who, under the U.S. Constitution, is also the chief exec-

utive of the federal government and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States.

press **1.** The collecting and publishing or broadcasting of news; journalism in general. **2.** The entirety of media and agencies that collect, publish, transmit, or broadcast the news. **3.** The people involved in the media, as news reporters, photographers, publishers, and broadcasters. **4.** Commentary or coverage, especially in print media.

press briefing The act of giving in advance specific instructions or information to representatives of the press. *See also* press; briefing.

press conference An interview held for newsmen by individuals who have something to report of interest to the newsmen. *Synonym:* news conference.

press release An announcement of an event, performance, or other newsworthy item that is issued to the press.

pressure demand respirator A positive pressure atmosphere-supplying respirator that admits breathing air to the face piece when the positive pressure is reduced inside the face piece by inhalation. *See also* atmosphere; respirator.

pressure, negative *See* negative pressure.

pressure, positive *See* positive pressure.

pressure respirator, negative

See negative pressure respirator.

pressure respirator, positive

See positive pressure respirator.

prevalence In epidemiology, the number or proportion of cases or events or conditions in a given population. *See also* prevalence rate.

prevalence rate In epidemiology, the proportion of people in a population who have a particular disease or attribute at a specified point in time or over a specified period of time. *See also* incidence rate; prevalence.

prevention **1.** Actions taken to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions taken to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine, and as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice. **2.** Activities that provide

outright avoidance of the adverse impact of hazards and related disasters. **3.** Activities undertaken by the first-responder community during the early stages of an incident to reduce the likelihood or consequences of threatened or actual terrorist attacks. **4.** In public health, actions aimed at eradicating, eliminating, or minimizing the impact of disease and disability, or if none of these is feasible, retarding the progress of disease and disability. The concept of prevention is best defined in the context of levels, traditionally called primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention. *Primary prevention* is prevention of the occurrence of death, injury, or illness in a disaster (e.g., evacuation of a community in a flood-prone area, sensitizing warning systems for tornadoes and severe storms). *Secondary prevention* mitigates the health consequences of disasters. Examples include the use of carbon monoxide detectors when operating gasoline-powered generators after the loss of electric power, employing appropriate occupant behavior in multi-story structures during earthquakes, and building “safe rooms” in dwellings located in tornado-prone areas. Secondary prevention may be instituted when disasters are imminent. *Tertiary prevention* is the minimization of the effects of disease and disability among those with

pre-existing health conditions. Tertiary prevention shields people with health conditions from negative health effects relating to a disaster. Examples of tertiary prevention include protecting people with respiratory illnesses and those prone to respiratory conditions from the haze and smoke that originates from forest fires and sheltering elderly who are prone to heat illnesses during episodes of extreme ambient temperatures.

prevention, disaster *See* disaster prevention.

prevention, injury *See* injury prevention.

prevention, primary *See* prevention.

prevention, secondary *See* prevention.

prevention, tertiary *See* prevention.

primary agency The federal department or agency assigned primary responsibility for managing and coordinating a specific emergency support function in the National Response Plan. *See also* American Red Cross; National Response Plan; support agency.

primary contact Person(s) in direct contact or associated with a communicable disease case. *See also* communicable disease; direct contact.

primary containment Protection of laboratory personnel and the

immediate laboratory environment through good microbiological technique (laboratory practice) and the use of appropriate safety equipment such as a biosafety cabinet. The use of vaccines may provide an increased level of personal protection. *See also* biosafety; biosafety cabinet; containment; microbiology.

primary target In military usage, an object of high publicity value to terrorists. *See also* secondary target.

principal federal official (PFO) The federal official designated by the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security to act as his or her representative locally to oversee, coordinate, and execute the secretary's incident management responsibilities under Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 for incidents of national significance. *See also* Department of Homeland Security; incident of national significance.

priority service, wireless *See* wireless priority service.

"prison Islam" **1.** A version of Islam that results when inmates follow Islam without direction or analysis, which results in a distortion of Islam to encompass prison values such as gangs and loyalty to other inmates. **2.** Conversion to Islam by inmates who are logical targets for Islamic terrorist recruitment because the inmates are predisposed to violence; often feel

disenfranchised from society; desire power and influence; seek revenge against those who incarcerated them; are hostile towards authority and the United States, and/or cling to a radical or extremist Islamic "family." In addition, prisons have large populations of non-Arab Muslim inmates who are increasingly valuable for Islamic terrorism recruitment, since they may not received the same level of scrutiny as Middle Eastern Muslims. Moreover, the immense amount of wealth associated with extreme Wahhabism/Salafism makes the religion appealing to inmates who are seeking financial support after they leave prison. *See also* appeal; Islam; Wahhabism.

private nonprofit facility Private nonprofit educational, utility, irrigation, emergency, medical, rehabilitational, and temporary or permanent custodial care facilities (including those for the aged and disabled), other private nonprofit facilities which provide essential services of a governmental nature to the general public, and facilities on Native American reservations as defined by the U.S. President under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

private partnership, public- *See* public-private partnership.

private sector Organizations and entities that are not part of

nongovernmental structure, including for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce and industry, private emergency response organizations, and private voluntary organizations. *Compare* public sector. *See also* sector.

private volunteer organization

A private, nonprofit humanitarian assistance organization involved in development and relief activities. *Synonym:* nongovernmental organization. *See also* nongovernmental organization.

privatization The process of returning to the private sector property, such as public lands, or functions, such as trash collection or fire protection, previously owned or performed by government. *Compare* nationalization.

procedure, alarm *See* alarm procedure.

procedure, standard operating *See* standard operating procedure.

process A goal-directed, interrelated series of actions, events, mechanisms, or steps.

prodrome An early symptom indicating the onset of a biological attack or a disease, usually followed by a period of apparent recovery. *See also* symptom.

product, biological *See* biological product.

production, counterintelligence *See* counterintelligence production.

production of a government service, citizen co- *See* citizen co-production of a government service.

professional, health care *See* health care professional.

professional, homeland security *See* homeland security professional.

profile, community *See* community profile.

profiling A law enforcement investigative technique that develops a behavioral pattern of an offender who has not yet been caught.

program A formal set of procedures to conduct an activity, e.g., eradication of smallpox.

Program, BioWatch *See* Bio-Watch program.

program, CHEMPACK *See* CHEMPACK program.

Program, Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation *See* Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program.

Program, Industrial Preparedness *See* Industrial Preparedness Program.

Program, National Immunization *See* National Immunization Program.

Program, Nunn-Lugar-Domenici Domestic Preparedness *See* Nunn-Lugar-Domenici Domestic Preparedness Program.

Program Office, Epidemiology *See* Epidemiology Program Office.

Program Office, Public Health Practice *See* Public Health Practice Program Office.

program, public assistance *See* public assistance program.

program, shared resources high frequency radio *See* shared resources high frequency radio program.

program, Strategic National Stockpile *See* Strategic National Stockpile program.

program, swine flu immunization *See* swine flu immunization program.

program, telecommunications service priority *See* telecommunications service priority program.

program, visa security *See* visa security program.

project, quality improvement *See* quality improvement project.

prone, disaster- *See* disaster-prone.

propaganda **1.** A specific type of message presentation aimed at serving an agenda and influencing people's opinions, most often applied in political contexts, in particular to refer to certain efforts sponsored by governments or political groups. What separates propaganda from non-propaganda communication is the subtle and often insidious ways that the message attempts to shape opinion. For example, propaganda is often presented in a way that

attempts to deliberately evoke a strong emotion, especially by suggesting non-logical (or non-intuitive) relationships between concepts.

2. Any form of communication in support of national objectives designed to influence the opinions, emotions, attitudes, or behavior of any group in order to benefit the sponsor, either directly or indirectly. *See also* opinion; psychological warfare.

propagated outbreak An outbreak that does not have a common source, but instead spreads from person to person. *See also* common source epidemic.

property **1.** Something owned. **2.** A piece of real estate. *See also* historic property; industrial property.

property, historic *See* historic property.

property, industrial *See* industrial property.

prophylaxis Any measure designed to preserve health and prevent the spread of disease. It is categorized as a treatment that helps to prevent a disease or condition before it occurs (primary prophylaxis) or recurs (secondary prophylaxis).

prophylaxis, antibiotic *See* antibiotic prophylaxis.

prophylaxis, chemo- *See* chemoprophylaxis.

prophylaxis, emergency *See* emergency prophylaxis.

- prophylaxis, iodine** *See* iodine prophylaxis.
- prophylaxis, mass** *See* mass prophylaxis.
- proportional counter** A radiological instrument that detects alpha-particle radiation and beta-particle radiation, used for detecting contamination. *See also* Geiger counter; ion chamber.
- protection** Actions taken to prevent, remediate, or mitigate the risks resulting from vulnerabilities to harm. *See also* critical infrastructure protection.
- Protection Agency, Environmental** *See* Environmental Protection Agency.
- Protection Center, National Infrastructure** *See* National Infrastructure Protection Center.
- protection, critical infrastructure** *See* critical infrastructure protection.
- Protection, Customs and Border** *See* Customs and Border Protection.
- protection environment, fire** *See* fire protection environment.
- protection, force** *See* force protection.
- Protection Plan, National Infrastructure** *See* National Infrastructure Protection Plan.
- protection system, fire** *See* fire protection system.
- protective clothing, chemical** *See* chemical protective clothing.
- protective clothing, firefighter** *See* firefighter protective clothing.
- protective equipment, personal** *See* personal protective equipment.
- protocol** Standards for practice in a variety of situations, e.g., emergency medical services (EMS) protocols within the emergency medical services system. *See also* emergency medical services system; EMS protocol.
- protocol, EMS** *See* EMS protocol.
- provider** **1.** One that makes something, such as a service, available, as in health care provider or ambulance service provider. **2.** One who supplies a means of subsistence, as in the parent was a good provider.
- provider, emergency response** *See* emergency response provider.
- provider, health care** *See* health care provider.
- providers, ambulance service** *See* ambulance service providers.
- provider, service** *See* service provider.
- proximate cause** An act or omission that naturally and directly produces a consequence. It is the superficial or obvious cause for an occurrence. Treating “symptoms” only, or the proximate special cause, may lead to some short-term improvements, but will not prevent the variation from recurring. *See also* symptom.

prudent layperson definition of emergency medical condition

A medical condition that a non-medical person with an average knowledge of the world would recognize as needing emergency care. *See also* medical emergency.

psychology **1.** The science that deals with mental processes and behavior. **2.** The emotional and behavioral characteristics of an individual, group, or activity. **3.** Subtle tactical action or argument used to manipulate or influence another. *See also* anthropology; magical thinking; psychological operations; sociology.

psychological operations Planned operations to convey selected information and indicators to foreign audiences to influence their emotions, motives, objective reasoning, and ultimately the behavior of foreign governments, organizations, groups, and individuals. The purpose of psychological operations is to induce or reinforce foreign attitudes and behavior favorable to the originator's objectives. *See also* psychology.

psychological warfare The planned use of propaganda and other psychological actions having the primary purpose of influencing the opinions, emotions, attitudes, and behavior of hostile foreign groups in such a way as to support the achievement of national objectives.

See also opinion; propaganda; psychology; warfare.

public **1.** The people in general. **2.** The citizens of a jurisdiction. **3.** A subset of a larger public, such as the viewing public (those who regularly watch television) or the reading public (those who regularly read books).

public access system An emergency telephone system by which the public notifies authorities of a medical emergency, accessed by dialing 9-1-1.

public administration The practical discipline whose goal is to help solve government problems. It has evolved as the changing relationship between theoretical and practitioner knowledge. Public administration has gone through three distinct eras: the Age of Principles (1880s-1940s), the Age of Science (1940s-1960s), and the Age of Deconstruction (1960s to the present). *See also* public sector.

public affairs **1.** Those aspects of corporate public relations that deal with political and social issues. *See also* public relations. **2.** The totality of a government agency's public information and community relations activities.

public agency The United States; any U.S. state; the District of Columbia; the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; any U.S. territory or possession; any unit of local government; any

combination of such states or units, and any department, agency, or instrumentality of the foregoing.

Public Alert and Warning System, Integrated *See* Integrated Public Alert and Warning System.

public apathy Indifference to prompt to action among the public at large, caused by underestimation of risk, reliance on technology, fatalism/denial, and social pressures. *See also* apathy; governmental apathy.

public assistance program **1.** The program currently administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, which provides supplemental federal disaster grant assistance for debris removal and disposal, emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly-owned facilities and the facilities of certain private nonprofit organizations. **2.** Local government welfare program that is a right, an entitlement, to those who meet specific criteria for the determination of need. They are often, as in the case of Aid to Families with Dependent Children and food stamps, heavily subsidized by the federal government.

public bill A bill that deals with general questions and that becomes a public law if passed. *See also* bill.

public domain **1.** Land owned by the government. **2.** Any property

right held in common by all citizens; for example, the content of U.S. government publications, expired copyrights, and expired patents. **3.** The right of government to take property, with compensation, for public purpose.

public facility A facility owned by a state or local government, including: **1.** any flood control, navigation, irrigation, reclamation, public power, sewage treatment and collection, water supply and distribution, watershed development, or airport facility; **2.** any non-federal-aid street, road, or highway; **3.** any other public building, structure, or system, including those used for educational, recreational, or cultural purposes, and **4.** any park. *Compare* private nonprofit facility.

public good In economics, a commodity typically provided by government that cannot, or would not, be separately parceled out to individuals, since no one can be excluded from its benefits. Public goods, such as national defense, clean air, and public safety, are neither divisible nor exclusive. This definition applies only to pure public goods. Many goods supplied by government (public housing, hospital, and police protection) could be and often are supplied privately.

public health The science and practice of protecting and improving the health of the community (a

population), as by preventive medicine, health education, control of communicable diseases, application of sanitary measures, and monitoring of environmental hazards. There are many differences between public health and the clinical health professions. Public health activities focus on entire populations rather than on individual patients. Physicians and all other health care professionals treat individual patients one-on-one for a specific symptom, sign, disease, or injury. Public health professionals monitor and diagnose the health concerns of entire communities and promote healthy practices and behaviors to assure that populations under the control of public health stay healthy. Public health achievements during the twentieth century include: 1. widespread vaccination, resulting in the eradication of smallpox; elimination of poliomyelitis in the Americas, and control of measles, rubella, tetanus, diphtheria, *Haemophilus influenzae* type b, and other infectious diseases in the United States and other parts of the world, and 2. motor-vehicle safety improvements resulting from engineering efforts to make both vehicles and highways safer and from successful efforts to change personal behavior (e.g., increased use of safety belts, child safety seats, and motorcycle helmets and decreased drinking and driv-

ing), and safer workplaces, bringing diseases such as silicosis, common at the beginning of the century, under better control. Severe injuries and deaths related to mining, manufacturing, construction, and transportation also have decreased; since 1980, safer workplaces have resulted in a reduction of approximately forty percent in the rate of fatal occupational injuries.

public health activities Essential services of public health including surveillance, investigations, education, community mobilization, workforce training, research, and personal care services delivered or funded by governmental agencies.

public health agency (local) A government entity that: 1. derives its authority and responsibility from the state and local laws that govern them; 2. exists to improve the health and prevent illness and injury of the population for which it is responsible, and 3. varies widely from community to community.

public health agency accreditation A formal voluntary process by which an authorized body (National Association of City and County Health Officials) assesses and recognizes a public health agency as complying with requirements. Public health performance improvement has not yet emerged to the forefront of the public health agenda. In this respect, public

health lags all the other health professions. *See also* accreditation.

public health nurse A nurse employed by a public health agency who provides nursing services independently within established agency guidelines to individuals and groups in homes and community health centers, and participates in planning and implementing community health programs, including, for example, conducting communicable and preventative disease case finding investigations for the purpose of preventing and controlling diseases and disabling conditions. *See also* nurse.

public health physician A physician dedicated to helping guide a community, agency, health organization, medical office, or program in pursuit of group or community health goals, including, but not be limited to, physicians who plan, provide, and administer public health and preventive medicine services in public, private, or voluntary settings. *See also* physician.

Public Health Practice Program Office (PHPPO) A program office within the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that works to strengthen community practice of public health by creating an effective workforce, building information networks, conducting practice research, and ensuring laboratory quality. *See also* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act

Homeland Security Public Law 107-188, cleared by the 107th U.S. Congress on May 23, 2002, which is designed to improve the ability of the United States to prevent, prepare for, and respond to bioterrorism and other public health emergencies. Key provisions of the act address the development of a national preparedness plan by the Health and Human Services Department designed to provide effective assistance to state and local governments in the event of bioterrorism or other public health emergencies; operation of the National Disaster Medical System to mobilize and address public health emergencies; grant programs for the education and training of public health professionals and improving state, local, and hospital preparedness for and response to bioterrorism and other public health emergencies; streamlining and clarifying communicable disease quarantine provisions; enhancing controls on dangerous biological agents and toxins, and protecting the safety and security of food and drug supplies. *See also* National Disaster Medical System.

Public Health Service A component of the Department of Health and Human Services that promotes the protection and advancement of

physical and mental health; establishes national health policy; maintains cooperative international health-related agreements and programs; administers programs to develop health resources and improves delivery of health services; works to prevent and control communicable disease; conducts and supports research in medical and related sciences, and provides scientific information; protects against impure or unsafe foods, drugs, and cosmetics, and develops education for the health profession. Elements of the Public Health Service include the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Food and Drug Administration, the National Institutes of Health, Health Resources and Services Administration, Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, and others.

Public Health Service (PHS) Act

One of the principal acts of the U.S. Congress providing legislative authority for federal health activities. Originally enacted July 1, 1944, the PHS Act was a complete codification of all the accumulated federal public health laws. Generally, it authorizes public health programs, biomedical research, health personnel training, family planning, emergency medical services systems, and other activities. Among other elements, it provides that the Secretary of Health Human Ser-

vices may declare a public health emergency, and that the Secretary is authorized to develop and take such actions as may be necessary to implement a plan under which the personnel, equipment, medical supplies, and other resources of the department may be effectively used to control epidemics of any disease or condition and to meet other health emergencies and problems. The Secretary is further empowered to extend temporary assistance to states or localities. During an emergency proclaimed by the President, the President has broad authority to direct PHS services. Under that section, the President is authorized to "utilize the [Public Health] Service to such extent and in such manner as shall in his judgment promote the public interest." Additionally, the Secretary is authorized to make and enforce quarantine regulations "necessary to prevent the introduction, transmission, or spread of communicable diseases" from foreign countries into the states or possessions, or from one state or possession to another. The diseases for which a person may be subject to quarantine must be specified by the President through an executive order.

Public Health Service Commissioned Corps

One of the seven uniformed services of the United States, its mission is to manage

health professionals who may be assigned to federal, state, or local agencies or international organizations to accomplish its mission. Its mission is to help provide health care and related services to medically underserved populations: rural Americans, Native Americans, and Alaska Natives, and to other population groups with special needs; prevent and control disease; identify health hazards in the environment and help correct them, and promote healthy lifestyles for the nation's citizens; improve the nation's mental health; ensure that drugs and medical devices are safe and effective, that food is safe and wholesome, that cosmetics are harmless, and that electronic products do not expose users to dangerous amounts of radiation; conduct and support biomedical, behavioral, and health services research and communicate results to health professionals and the public, and work with other nations and international agencies on global health problems and their solutions. The PHS Commissioned Corps, led by the U.S. Surgeon General, consists of approximately 6,000 officers in the following professional categories: dentists, dietitians, engineers, environmental health specialists, pharmacists, physicians, scientists, therapists, nurses, and veterinarians, among others.

public health services A kind of service provided by a public health agency, including: 1. monitoring health status to identify community health problems; 2. identify and investigate identified health problems and health hazards in the community; 3. inform, educate, and empower people about health issues; mobilize community partnerships to identify and solve health problems; develop policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts; enforce laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety; link people to needed personal health services and ensure the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable; ensure a competent public health and personal health care workforce; assess effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based health services, and conduct research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems. *See also* public health agency (local).

public health surge capacity The ability of the public health system to increase capacity not only for patient care but also for epidemiologic investigation, risk communication, mass prophylaxis or vaccination, mass fatality management, mental health support, laboratory services, and other activities. *See also* risk communication; surge capacity.

public health surveillance The systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of the health data that is used to plan, implement, and evaluate public health programs, and to determine the need for public health action. *See also* public health; surveillance.

public hearing A meeting to receive public informational and opinionated input on a designated need, issue, problem, or pending policy or program. Local, state, and national elected bodies, such as a U.S. Senate subcommittee or a board of county commissioners hold public hearings. In addition, public agencies, such as the Environmental Protection Agency or a state highway department, hold public hearings. *See also* opinion.

public information, emergency
See emergency public information.

public information officer (PIO)
1. The response official who is responsible for disseminating information regarding an incident to the public in cooperation with other responding federal, state, and local agencies. *See also* emergency public information. **2.** A member of the command staff (incident command system) responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements. *See also* joint information center; joint information system.

public infrastructure A category of infrastructure owned by the public. Public infrastructure is often further qualified as public works, critical infrastructure (required to sustain life), urban infrastructure (supporting large masses of people), rural infrastructure (connecting sparser settlements), or municipal infrastructure under municipal control, among others.

public interest groups **1.** A national network of quasi-public voluntary associations, including the Council of State Governments, the National Governors Association, the National Conference of State Legislatures, the National Association of Counties, the National League of Cities, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, and the International City Management Association. **2.** Organized pressure groups seeking to develop positions and to support national causes relating to a broader definition of the public good, as opposed to a specific social or economic interest, e.g., Ralph Nader's organizations, the League of Women Voters, and the Sierra Club.

public interest movement The continuous efforts of public interest groups to gain the passage of legislation that will advance broad societal interests. Goals are achieved by lobbying for legislation, bringing civil suits in the federal courts, and

supporting political candidates who support a particular group's views.

public law **1.** Legislative acts that deal with the citizenry as a whole. **2.** Legal actions initiated by a government agency on behalf of the public, as opposed to private civil actions initiated by a private party for its benefit. **3.** The branch of the law that deals with the relations between a government and its citizens. *See also* law; laws.

Public Law 93-288 *See* Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

Public Law 107-56 *See* Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act (USA PATRIOT Act).

Public Law 107-71 *See* Aviation and Transportation Security Act.

Public Law 107-173 *See* Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act, 2002.

Public Law 107-188 *See* Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act, 2002.

Public Law 107-295 *See* Maritime Transportation Antiterrorism Act, 2002.

Public Law 107-296 *See* Homeland Security Act of 2002.

Public Law 107-297 *See* Terrorism Risk Insurance Act, 2002.

Public Law 108-458 *See* Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.

Public Laws, Homeland Security *See* Homeland Security Public Laws.

public policy The basic policy or set of policies forming the foundation of public laws. The field of public policy involves the study of specific policy problems and governmental responses to them. While the study of politics has a long history, the systematic study of public policy is a twentieth-century creation, originating in 1922 when political scientist Charles Merriam sought to connect the theory and practices of politics to understanding the actual activities of government. *See also* policy; public policy cycle; public policy-making.

public policy cycle A model that views the public policy process as moving through agenda setting (or the identification of a policy issue), policy or decision making, implementation, program evaluation or impact analysis, and feedback which leads to revision or termination. *See also* public policy.

public policy entrepreneur A political actor who takes a political issue and runs with it; it can be anyone in the political environment whose expertise and actions can affect an issue. *See also* policy entrepreneur; public policy.

public policy-making The totality of the decisional processes by which a government decides to act or not act on a particular problem or concern. *See also* public policy.

public-private partnership **1.** An arrangement between a public agency (federal, state, or local) and a for-profit corporation. Each sector (public and private) contributes skills and assets in delivering a service of facility for the use of the general public or the parties to the partnership. **2.** A joint effort on the part of local government and the business community or other partner to plan for, generate public support for, and/or pay for major social programs or construction projects that will be mutually beneficial.

public relations **1.** The art and science of establishing and promoting a favorable relationship with the public. It often involves a form of communication that is primarily directed to image building and that tends to deal with issues rather than specifically with products or services. **2.** An organizational management function that evaluates public opinion, identifies the policies and services of an organization with the public interest, and develops and executes programs to earn public understanding and acceptance. It is also responsible for media relations. *See also* media; opinion; public affairs; swine flu.

public safety The prevention of, and the protection of the general population from, all manners of significant danger, injury, damage, or harm. This prevention and protection traditionally is provided by police, fire, emergency medical services, and communications.

public safety answering point (PSAP) A facility equipped and staffed to efficiently manage calls for service for emergency service responders. *Synonym:* 9-1-1 center. *See also* dispatch.

public safety answering point accreditation A voluntary process by which an authorized body assesses and recognizes a public safety answering point as complying with requirements. *See also* accreditation.

public safety officer A person serving a public agency in an official capacity, with or without compensation, as a law enforcement officer, firefighter, or member of a public rescue squad or ambulance crew. In October 2000, Public Law 106-390 (Sec. 305) designated Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) employees as public safety officers under the Public Safety Officers' Benefit Program if they are performing official, hazardous duties related to a declared major disaster or emergency. The legislation also indicates that state, local, and tribal emergency management

or civil defense agency employees working in cooperation with FEMA are, under the same circumstances, considered public safety officers. *See also* chaplain; firefighter; law enforcement officer; public agency.

public safety telecommunicators An individual trained to city (communicate remotely with people seeking emergency assistance, and with agencies and individuals providing such assistance.

public safety warning system *See* alert system; Emergency Alert System.

public sector That part of the economy controlled by the government. *Compare* private sector. *See also* sector.

public servant A person who holds a government position by election or appointment.

public service **1.** Participation in public life; voluntary acts for one's communities. **2.** Government employment; the totality of a jurisdiction's employees; the totality of a nation's public sector employees. **3.** The service provided by a government for its public, e.g., police protection. *See also* public sector; public service announcement.

public service announcement A radio or television spot run free by broadcasters as a public service. The spots are commercials prepared by government agencies or non-

profit organizations that typically deal with noncontroversial topics, such as health and public safety. *See also* public service.

public utility **1.** A legal designation encompassing organizations producing essential services, usually in a monopolistic fashion. Originally, public utilities referred to a designation of services such as water, gas, and electricity to large numbers of the public provided by private corporations and paid for by community users. The public nature yet monopolistic character of such corporations eventually subjected them to public scrutiny and regulation and, often, public ownership. They are all characterized as public now, despite differences in ownership, management and regulation.

2. A company that maintains the infrastructure for a public service. *See also* public utilities commissions.

public utilities commissions State agencies that regulate, for example, power companies and railroads. They typically set rates, hold hearings on the quality and level of services, and perform economic analyses on regulated industries. *See also* public utility; public utilities regulation.

public utilities regulation The regulation of utility rates and standards of service established by direct legislation and administered by state regulatory commissions and

by federal agencies including the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Federal Communications Commission, which supervise utilities conducting interstate business. Rates are subject to review by the courts, which have held that they must provide a "fair" return on a "fair" valuation of investment, i.e., a utility may not earn excessive profits.

Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 and the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978

Two acts that give the U.S. President the authority to prohibit any power plant or major fuel-burning installation from using natural gas or petroleum as a primary fuel during an emergency.

public works **1.** The physical structures and facilities that are developed or acquired by public agencies to house governmental functions and provide water, power, waste disposal, transportation, and similar services. **2.** Construction and maintenance of all city-owned or city-operated assets, including the water supply system, sewer, streets, snow removal, street signs, vehicles, buildings, and land, among others. *See also* city (municipal) government.

public works accreditation A formal voluntary process by which the American Public Works

Association (functioning as an accrediting body) assesses and recognizes a public works organization's compliance with the recommended practices set forth in the Public Works Management Practices Manual. The objectives of the accreditation program are: to create impetus for organizational self improvement and stimulate a general raising of standards; offer a voluntary evaluation and educational program rather than government regulated activity; recognize good performance and provide motivation to maintain and improve performance; improve public works performance and the provision of services; increase professionalism, and instill pride among agency staff, elected officials and the local community. *See also* accreditation; compliance; public works.

pulmonary anthrax *See* anthrax pneumonia.

pulmonary syndrome, hantavirus *See* hantavirus pulmonary syndrome.

pulse, electromagnetic *See* electromagnetic pulse.

pumper *See* fire engine.

purveyor, water *See* water purveyor.

push package A cache of pharmaceuticals, antidotes, and medical supplies designed to provide rapid delivery of a broad spectrum of assets for an ill-defined threat in the

early hours of an event. These push packages are positioned in strategically located, secure warehouses ready for immediate deployment within twelve hours of the federal decision to deploy Strategic National Stockpile assets. *See also* Strategic National Stockpile program.

Qq

quality A subjective term for which each person has his or her own definition. In technical usage, quality can have two meanings: **1.** The characteristics of a product or service that bear on its ability to satisfy stated or implied needs. **2.** A product or service free of deficiencies.

quality, air *See* air quality.

quality assurance All planned or systematic actions implemented with the quality system that can be demonstrated to provide confidence that a service or product will satisfy given requirements for quality. *See also* quality control; quality management.

quality control The operational techniques and activities used to fulfill requirements for quality. “Quality assurance” and “quality control” are often used interchangeably, referring to the actions performed to ensure the quality of a product, service, or process. *See also* quality; quality assurance.

quality improvement The process of attaining a new level of per-

formance or quality that is superior to any previous level of quality or performance. It emphasizes a multidisciplinary approach to problem solving, and focuses not on individuals, but systems that might be the cause of undesirable variations. *See also* benchmarking; best practice; continuous quality improvement; performance improvement.

quality improvement project A discrete activity in the process of continuous quality improvement consisting of a process that has been identified as needing improvement and has been given priority. A team composed of representatives from all departments and disciplines involved in the process is assigned to measure, assess, and improve the process. To be successful, the team must be supported by management in its project.

quality, indoor air *See* indoor air quality.

quality, industrial *See* industrial quality.

quality management A broad term that encompasses both quality

assurance and quality improvement, describing a program of evaluating the quality of care using a variety of methodologies and techniques. *See also* medical control; quality assurance; quality improvement.

quarantine Restriction of the activities of people or animals (called contacts) who are not ill but who are believed to have been exposed to a case of communicable disease during its period of communicability and are therefore at highest risk of becoming infected. Although rarely used in the modern era (due in part to the advent of antibiotics and antiviral agents and the negative connotations associated with past use of quarantine), quarantine and other community containment strategies were valuable for the control of the 2003 global SARS outbreak. *Absolute or complete quarantine* is the limitation of freedom of movement of those exposed to a communicable disease for a period of time not longer than the longest usual incubation period of that disease. *Modified quarantine* is a selective, partial limitation of freedom of movement of contacts, commonly on the basis of known or presumed differences in susceptibility and related to the danger of disease transmission. *See also* contact; cordon sanitaire; incubation period; isolation; working quarantine.

quarantine, working *See* working quarantine.

Qutb, Sayyid *See* Sayyid Qutb.

Rr

- rad** A measurement of the amount of radiation absorbed by body tissues. The rad has replaced the roentgen as the measure of choice for expressing exposure limitations for people undergoing radiation treatment. *See also* absorbed radiation dose radiation; roentgen.
- radiation** Electromagnetic energy emitted in the form of rays or particles, including gamma rays, X-rays, ultraviolet rays, visible light, and infrared radiation. These emissions occur randomly as each atom tries to achieve stability (also known as nuclear stability). Some of these types of radiation are used in health care for diagnosis and treatment. *See also* alpha particle; alpha-particle radiation; beta particle; gamma radiation; nuclear stability; X-rays.
- radiation, alpha-particle** *See* alpha-particle radiation.
- radiation, beta-particle** *See* beta-particle radiation.
- radiation, background** *See* background radiation.
- radiation dose, absorbed** *See* absorbed radiation dose.
- radiation dose, chronic** *See* chronic radiation dose.
- radiation, electromagnetic** *See* electromagnetic radiation.
- radiation, gamma** *See* gamma radiation.
- radiation, initial** *See* initial radiation.
- radiation, ionizing** *See* ionizing radiation.
- radiation, ir-** *See* irradiation.
- radiation, natural** *See* natural radiation.
- radiation, nuclear** *See* nuclear radiation.
- radiation sickness** *See* acute radiation syndrome.
- radiation syndrome, acute** *See* acute radiation syndrome.
- radiation syndrome, cutaneous** *See* cutaneous radiation syndrome.
- radiation, terrestrial** *See* terrestrial radiation.
- radiation weapon, enhanced** *See* neutron bomb.
- radio 1.** The transmission and reception of signals by means of electromagnetic waves in a certain frequency range, without a connecting

wire. **2.** A station for radio transmission. **3.** Public programming via radio broadcast. **4.** The radio broadcast industry. *See also* amateur radio, Amateur Radio Emergency Service; NOAA weather radio.

radioactive Emitting radiation, as in radioactive contamination.

radioactive contamination Deposition of radioactive material in any place where it is not desired, particularly where its presence can be harmful. *Compare* radioactive decontamination. *See also* contamination.

radioactive decay The spontaneous disintegration of the nucleus of an atom, as determined by half-life, which is a process by which a nucleus spontaneously disintegrates by one or more energy releases until stability is reached. *See also* atom; cobalt; decay rate; radioactivity; nuclear stability.

radioactive decontamination The reduction or removal of contaminating radioactive material from a structure, area, object, or person. *Compare* radioactive contamination. *See also* contamination.

radioactive half-life **1.** The time required for a quantity of radioisotope to decay by half. **2.** A process by which a nucleus spontaneously disintegrates by one or more energy releases until stability is reached. *See also* half-life; nuclear stability.

radioactive nuclides Radioactive atoms characterized by what is

in their nucleus—the number of protons, number of neutrons, and energy content. *Synonym:* radionuclides.

radioactivity Emission of radiation in the form of particles or waves as a result of the spontaneous disintegration (decay) of the nuclei of certain naturally occurring radioactive elements (for example, cesium) or of artificially produced radioisotopes, such as iodine-131. *See also* radiation; radioactive decay.

radioactivity, airborne *See* airborne radioactivity.

Radio All-Hazards Network, NOAA Weather *See* NOAA Weather Radio All-Hazards Network.

radio, amateur *See* amateur radio.

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) A volunteer organization of licensed amateur radio operators who provide communications to affiliated government agencies during emergencies. The Federal Communications Commission regulates RACES under Title 47 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 97, subpart F, and it was originally sponsored by the Federal Emergency Management Agency but now managed by the emergency management offices of individual states. *See also* Federal Emergency Management Agency.

radio, Citizens band *See* Citizens band radio.

Radiogardase® A chemical (Prussian Blue pigment) approved on October 20, 2003, by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, for treatment of people accidentally exposed to high levels of radiation from cesium-137 or thallium isotopes. Its safety and use was pioneered in forty-seven patients from Goiania, Brazil, in 1987, when hundreds became ill with acute radiation syndrome from exposure to stolen cesium removed from an abandoned cesium-137 radiotherapy device in a dilapidated radiation oncology clinic. Its use may be appropriate in terrorist attacks involving "dirty bombs" containing cesium or thallium. *See also* acute radiation syndrome; dirty bomb; radiological dispersal device; U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

radiogenic Pertaining to health effects caused by exposure to ionizing radiation. *See also* ionizing radiation.

radiography 1. The use of radiant energy, such as X-rays and gamma rays, to image body systems. 2. The use of radioactive sources to photograph internal structures, such as turbine blades in jet engines. *See also* cobalt; gamma radiation.

radio, ham *See* amateur radio.

radioisotope A natural or artificially-produced radioactive isotope of a chemical element, such as cesium-137, use in medical applica-

tions for diagnosis and therapy, and more recently, as elements of terrorist dirty bombs (radiological dispersal device). *See also* isotope.

radioisotopes, orphan sources of *See* orphan sources of radioisotopes.

radiological dispersal device A weapon or object that is designed or intended to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life. *Synonym:* dirty bomb. *See also* radiological operation.

Radiological Emergency Response Plan, Federal *See* Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan.

radiological emergency response team A team provided by the Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Radiation and Indoor Air to support and respond to incidents or sites containing radiological hazards. This team provides expertise in radiation monitoring, radionuclide analyses, radiation health physics, and risk assessment. The team can provide both mobile and fixed laboratory support during a response. *See also* Environmental Protection Agency; radiation; health physics.

radiological exposure *See* exposure (radiological).

radiological exposure rate *See* exposure rate (radiological).

radiological incident annex, nuclear/ *See* nuclear/radiological incident annex.

radiological monitoring The process of locating and measuring radiation by means of survey instruments that can detect and measure (as exposure rates) radioactivity. *See also* dosimeter; Geiger counter; ion chamber; proportional counter; monitor.

radiological operation The employment of radioactive materials or radiation producing devices to cause casualties or restrict the use of terrain. It includes the intentional employment of fallout from nuclear weapons. *See also* nuclear fallout.

Radiological Emergency Response Plan, Federal *See* Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan.

Radio Network, Salvation Army Team Emergency *See* Salvation Army Team Emergency Radio Network.

Radio, NOAA weather *See* NOAA weather radio.

radio program, shared resources high frequency *See* shared resources high frequency radio program.

Radio System, Military Affiliated *See* Military Affiliated Radio System.

railroad police *See* transit police.

railroad security The circumstances or conditions surrounding security of railroad infrastructure.

Rail passenger service involves substantial unreserved travel, uncontrolled departure access, and no passenger manifest comparable to commercial aviation. Freight rail operations involve a substantial amount of cargo container traffic, usually originating at major ports of entry for foreign trade, as well as large quantities of various hazardous materials, e.g., various petroleum products and chlorine. Railroad tracks are generally accessible and line-of-sight is available to someone seeking to do harm either to a train or to the infrastructure (e.g., track, signals, bridges, tunnels). Some aspects of rail security involve intermodal connections, e.g., the transfer of cargo containers between or among ocean, rail, and motor transport. Train infrastructure is privately owned in almost all cases by a railroad, usually the sole or principal user of that same infrastructure (the most notable exceptions are Amtrak and certain commuter rail operations. Larger rail carriers (including Amtrak) maintain their own company-funded police forces (railroad or transit police). By federal statute, officers in these forces may also exercise law enforcement powers in any jurisdiction in which their employing railroad operates. *See also* London train bombings; Madrid

train bombing; Tokyo sarin attack; ton-mileage.

rail system, commuter *See* commuter rail system.

rail system, heavy *See* heavy rail system.

rail system, light *See* light rail system.

rail transport The land transport of passengers (commuter and intercity) and freight along railways (British) or railroads (American), which consist of two parallel rails, usually made of steel, generally mounted upon cross-sectional timber or concrete beams. The underlying support maintains the rails at a fixed distance apart. Vehicles running on the rails are arranged in a train, which is a series of individual powered or unpowered vehicles linked together. *See also* subway; transport.

rapid needs assessment A collection of techniques (e.g., epidemiological, statistical, anthropological) designed to provide information about an affected community's needs following a disaster. *See also* needs assessment.

rapid needs assessment team A team that provides a rapid assessment capability immediately following a major disaster or emergency. The team collects and provides information to determine requirements for critical resources needed to support emergency

response activities. The team is responsible for assessing the overall impact of a disaster event and for determining federal and/or state immediate response requirements. *See* needs assessment; rapid needs assessment; situational awareness.

rate, attack *See* attack rate.

rate, case-fatality *See* case-fatality rate.

rate, death *See* death rate.

rate (radiological), exposure *See* exposure rate (radiological).

rate, dose *See* dose rate.

rate, incidence *See* incidence rate.

rate, infection *See* infection rate.

rate, injury *See* injury rate.

rate, mortality *See* mortality rate.

rate, prevalence *See* prevalence rate.

rays, cosmic *See* cosmic rays.

rate, secondary attack *See* secondary attack rate.

rate, vaccine efficacy *See* vaccine efficacy rate.

ray **1.** A thin line or narrow beam of light or other radiant energy, as in gamma ray or x-ray. *See also* gamma radiation; X-rays. **2.** A graphic or other representation of such a line.

rays, gamma *See* gamma radiation.

rays, X- *See* X-rays.

reaction **1.** A response to a stimulus. **2.** The state resulting from such a response. *See also* behavior; chain reaction.

- reaction, chain** *See* chain reaction.
- reaction, chemical** *See* chemical reaction.
- reaction, nuclear** *See* nuclear reaction.
- reaction, polymerase chain** *See also* polymerase chain reaction.
- readiness** Preparedness. *See* preparedness.
- readiness conditions, civil disturbance** *See* civil disturbance readiness conditions.
- readiness, medical** *See* medical readiness.
- reason** **1.** The capacity for logical, rational, and analytic thought; intelligence. **2.** An underlying cause that provides logical sense for a premise or occurrence. **3.** Good judgment. **4.** Sanity. *See also* mentality; reasoning.
- reasoning** **1.** The use of reason, especially to form conclusions, inferences, or judgments. **2.** Evidence or arguments used in thinking or argumentation. **3.** Logical thinking. *See also* adjudication; deductive reasoning; inductive reasoning.
- reasoning, deductive** *See* deductive reasoning.
- reasoning, inductive** *See* inductive reasoning.
- recall, personnel** *See* personnel recall.
- receiver, first** *See* first receiver.
- reconnaissance** The act or an instance of exploring or investigating an area to gather information. *See also* reconnaissance satellite.
- Reconnaissance Office, National** *See* National Reconnaissance Office.
- reconnaissance satellite** An artificial satellite launched by a country to provide intelligence information on the military activities of foreign countries. There are four major types. *Early-warning satellites* detect enemy missile launchings. *Nuclear-explosion detection satellites* are designed to detect and identify nuclear explosions in space. *Photo-surveillance satellites* provide photographs of enemy military activities, e.g., the deployment of intercontinental ballistic missiles. There are two subtypes: *close-look satellites* provide high-resolution photographs that are returned to earth via a re-entry capsule, whereas *area-survey satellites* provide lower-resolution photographs that are transmitted to earth via radio. Later satellites have combined these two functions. Other satellites use radar to provide images of enemy activity when there is cloud cover or it is dark. *Electronic-reconnaissance (ferret) satellites* pick up and record radio and radar transmissions while passing over a foreign country. *See also* deployment; National Reconnaissance Office.
- recovery** **1.** The long-term activities beyond the initial crisis period and emergency response phase of

disaster operations that focus on returning all systems in the community to a normal status or to reconstitute these systems to a new condition that is less vulnerable. **2.** The totality of post-response measures undertaken to restore normalcy (e.g., rebuilding homes and reopening local businesses). *See also* disaster cycle. **3.** All types of emergency actions dedicated to the continued protection of the public or to promoting the resumption of normal activities in the affected area. **4.** The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans for impacted communities and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs that: identify needs and define resources; provide housing and promote restoration; address long-term care and treatment of affected people; implement additional measures for community restoration; incorporate mitigation measures and techniques, as feasible; evaluate the incident to identify lessons learned, and develop initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

recovery center, disaster *See* disaster recovery center.

recovery, community *See* community recovery.

recovery plan A plan to restore areas affected by disaster. *See also* recovery.

recovery plan, business *See* business continuity plan.

recovery time The length of time it takes to return a system back to normal operation after an error or other failure has occurred, e.g., expected recovery time objectives following financial market wide-scale disruption. *See also* recovery.

recruitment The act or process of finding candidates for a job or function. *See also* terrorist recruitment.

recruitment, terrorist *See* terrorist recruitment.

Red Cross, American *See* American Red Cross.

red tape **1.** Needlessly time-consuming procedure. **2.** Pertaining to, or characterized by, official formality. The term derives from the red ribbon once used to tie up legal documents in England.

reduction, disaster *See* disaster reduction.

reduction, risk *See* risk reduction.

reduction, vulnerability *See* vulnerability reduction.

Reform Act, Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry *See* Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act.

Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act, Intelligence *See* Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.

refugee One who flees, e.g., political refugee. *See also* asylum; banishment; displaced person; evacuee.

regional emergency transportation coordinator A senior-level executive from the Department of Transportation (DOT) operating administration who is pre-designated by DOT to serve as the regional representative of the Secretary of Transportation for emergency transportation preparedness and response, which includes oversight of emergency support function #1. Depending upon the nature and extent of the disaster or major incident, the Secretary may designate another official in this capacity. *See also* Department of Transportation.

regional EMS system A systematic approach to the delivery of emergency medical services defined by distinct geographic boundaries that may or may not cross state boundaries. *See also* emergency medical services system.

regional hospital communications center A center responsible for sharing critical information on bed capacity, patient information, and resource need and availability.

regional hospital coordination center A center at a location used to promote coordination among facilities during a large-scale mass casualty incident. The coordination center could be located at a pre-designated hospital, at the requesting hospital, at the communications center, or at a neutral location such as the region's emergency operations center. *See also* mass casualty incident.

regional hospital emergency planning The coordination of emergency preparations between hospitals and other health care facilities in a geographic area. This planning process establishes mechanisms for timely and efficient notification of a mass casualty incident, sharing of information between hospitals and pre-hospital responders, efficient use of resources and services, and enhanced communications between hospitals and on-scene emergency responders.

regionalization The identification of available resources within a given geographic area, and coordination of services to meet the needs of a specific group, such as patients.

regional mutual aid Agreements that are intended for use in emergencies that overtax local capabilities. These agreements, often coordinated by councils of government or regional public safety task forces, build on automatic aid

agreements and local mutual aid agreements in order to enhance regional preparedness. *See also* mutual aid.

regional operations center The temporary operations facility for the coordination of federal response and recovery activities located at the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) regional office (or at the federal regional center) and led by the FEMA regional director or deputy regional director until the disaster field office becomes operational. *See also* disaster field office.

regional response coordination center In the National Response Plan, the center at the regional level that coordinates regional response efforts and implements local federal program support until a joint field office is established.

regional response team The regional counterpart to the national response team, comprised of regional representatives of the federal agencies on the national response team and representatives of each state within the region. These teams serve as planning and preparedness bodies before a response and provide coordination and advice to the federal on-scene commander during response actions. *See also* national response team.

regions, forward *See* forward regions.

registered nurse (RN) A professional nurse who often supervises the tasks performed by licensed practical nurses, orderlies, and nursing assistants and provides direct care and makes decisions about care for individuals and groups of healthy, ill, and injured people. Registered nurses often have earned bachelor degrees or associate degrees in nursing, but in many states are not required to do so. Registered nurses comprise the largest group of health care workers in the United States, numbering over 2.6 million. Many nurses pursue voluntary specialty certification through professional organizations and certifying bodies, e.g., certification in critical care. *See also* nurse; advanced practice nurse; nurse practitioner.

regulated medical waste Liquid or semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious materials; contaminated items that would release blood or other potentially infectious materials in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed; items that are caked with dried blood or other potentially infectious materials and are capable of releasing these materials during handling; contaminated sharps, which includes any contaminated object that can penetrate the skin, and pathological and microbiological wastes containing blood or other

potentially infectious materials. *See also* medical waste.

regulation **1.** A principle, rule, or law designed to control or govern conduct. **2.** A governmental order having the force of law. *See also* food supplier regulations; public utilities regulation.

regulations, food supplier *See* food supplier regulations.

regulation, public utilities *See* public utilities regulation.

rehabilitation A long-term development project that follows a disaster or emergency that reconstructs a community's infrastructure to pre-existing levels. Reconstruction is often associated with an opportunity to improve a community rather than to simply "reconstruct" a pre-existing system. *Synonym:* reconstruction.

reinsurance Insurance bought by insurers. A reinsurer assumes part of the risk and part of the premium originally taken by the insurer, known as the primary company. Reinsurance effectively increases an insurer's capital and therefore its capacity to sell more coverage. The business is global and some of the largest reinsurers are based abroad. Reinsurers have their own reinsurers, called retrocessionaires. Reinsurers don't pay policyholder claims. Instead, they reimburse insurers for claims paid. *See also* insurance.

relations, public *See* public relations.

release, overt *See* overt release.

reliability **1.** The capacity of a device or system to perform as designed. **2.** The degree to which yielded results are the same or compatible from test to test. **3.** The degree to which someone or something is capable of being relied on.

reliability, data *See* data reliability.

reliability organization, high *See* high reliability organization.

religious syncretism A religion that combines and fuses elements of cults and creeds of very disparate and remote origins, e.g., the Alawi faith, which combines pagan beliefs (residues of ancient Mesopotamian and Syrian cults), as well as Persian, Christian, Gnostic, and Muslim—both Sunni and Shi'a—religious precepts and practices. *See also* Alawis; Shi'a Islam; Sunni Islam' syncretism.

religious terrorist group *See* terrorist group, religious.

rem A roentgen equivalent measure that quantifies the amount of damage to human tissue from a dose of ionizing radiation. *See also* roentgen.

remote sensing The measurement or acquisition of data (usually the electromagnetic radiation emitted or reflected by the object of interest) about an object or phe-

nomenon with a recording device, such as a camera on an aircraft, spacecraft, satellite, or ship, which is not in physical contact with the object or phenomenon. *See also* aircraft; data; satellite; ship; spacecraft.

remote sensing space capabilities All remote sensing space systems, technology, components, products, data, services, and related information. "Space system" consists of the spacecraft, the mission package(s), ground stations, data links, and associated command and control facilities and may include data processing and exploitation hardware and software. "Commercial remote sensing space capabilities" refers to privately owned and operated space systems licensed under the Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992, their technology, components, products, data, services, and related information, as well as foreign systems whose products and services are sold commercially. *See also* spacecraft.

rentier economy An economy in which rent plays a major role, and in which that rent is external to the economy. External rent liberates the state from the need to extract income from the domestic economy. The government can embark on large public expenditure programs without resorting to taxation. The government becomes an allocation state, which is very different

from a production state. *See also* "Dutch Disease"; economy; rentier state.

rentier mentality A psychological condition with profound consequences for a country's overall productivity: government leaders award contracts as an expression of gratitude rather than as a reflection of economic rationale; civil servants see their principal duty as being available in their offices during working hours; businessmen abandon industry and enter into real-estate speculation or other special situations associated with a booming oil sector; the best and brightest abandon business and seek out lucrative government employment, and manual labor and other work considered demeaning by the rentier is farmed out to foreign workers, whose remittances flood out of the rentier economy. In extreme cases, income is derived simply from citizenship. *See also* rentier state.

rentier state A country that becomes autonomous from its society, unaccountable to its citizens, and autocratic because it receives substantial amounts of oil or other types of revenues from the outside world on a regular basis. The theory of the rentier state helps to explain why Iran, the Gulf States, many African states (Nigeria, Gabon), and other countries (e.g., Netherlands)

with abundant resource wealth perform less well than their resource-poor counterparts. A rentier state and rentier economy lead to a rentier mentality, which adversely affects a country's economy and long-term prospects. *See also* "Dutch Disease"; rentier economy; rentier mentality.

Reorganization, Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense

See Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization.

report, after-action *See* after-action report.

reporter A writer, investigator, or presenter of news stories. *See also* news.

report, incident *See* incident report.

representative, agency *See* agency representative.

Requirements Center, Global Patient Movement *See* Global Patient Movement Requirements Center.

rescue **1.** To access, stabilize, and evacuate distressed or injured individuals by whatever means necessary to ensure their timely transfer to appropriate care or to a place of safety. **2.** To set free, as from danger or imprisonment.

rescue time, air search and *See* air search and rescue time.

rescue team, confined space search and *See* confined space search and rescue team.

rescue team, urban search and

See urban search and rescue team.

research, disaster *See* disaster research.

Research Institute of Infectious Diseases, U.S. Army Medical

See U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases.

Reserve Command, U.S. Air Force *See* U.S. Air Force Reserve Command.

Reserve Corps, Medical *See* Medical Reserve Corps.

Reserve, U.S. Army *See* U.S. Army Reserve.

Reserve, U.S. Navy *See* U.S. Navy Reserve.

residences, assisted living *See* assisted living residences.

resident alien A foreigner who is a permanent resident of the country he or she resides, but does not have citizenship. *See also* alien; green card.

resilience The degree to which a community can recover successfully ("bounce back") from loss and damage related to disaster impact. Elements of community resilience include the totality of measure undertaken by communities *in anticipation of* disaster (i.e., disaster preparedness measures). *See also* high reliability organization.

resolute Unwavering, firm.

resolve **1.** Firmness of purpose. **2.** To make a firm decision about.

- resource coordinator, federal** *See* federal resource coordinator.
- resources** Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or an emergency operations center. *See also* available resources.
- Resources and Services Administration, Health** *See* Health Resources and Services Administration.
- resources, available** *See* available resources.
- resources, cultural** *See* cultural resources.
- resources, initial response** *See* initial response resources.
- resources, military** *See* military resources.
- resources, natural** *See* natural resources.
- resource typing** The process of categorizing and describing resources that are commonly exchanged in disasters via mutual aid, by capacity and/or capability. Through resource typing, responder disciplines examine and identify the capabilities of a resource's components (i.e., personnel, equipment, training). *See also* mutual aid.
- respiration** The act or process of inhaling and exhaling; breathing. *Synonym:* ventilation.
- respirator** A device that supplies oxygen or a mixture of oxygen and carbon dioxide for breathing; may be used as an element personal protective equipment. *See also* personal protective equipment; air purifying respirator; atmosphere-supplying respirator; demand respirator; disposable respirator; escape-only respirator; negative pressure respirator; positive pressure respirator; powered air-purifying respirator; pressure demand respirator.
- respirator, air purifying** *See* air purifying respirator.
- respirator, atmosphere-supplying** *See* atmosphere-supplying respirator.
- respirator, demand** *See* demand respirator.
- respirator, disposable** *See* disposable respirator.
- respirator, escape-only** *See* escape-only respirator.
- respirator fit test** Use of a protocol to qualitatively or quantitatively evaluate the fit of a respirator on an individual.
- respirator, negative pressure (tight fitting)** *See* negative pressure respirator (tight fitting).
- respirator, positive pressure** *See* positive pressure respirator.

respirator, powered air-purifying *See* powered air-purifying respirator.

respirator, pressure demand *See* pressure demand respirator.

respirator use situation, emergency *See* emergency respirator use situation.

respiratory Pertaining to breathing.

respiratory emergency An emergency medical condition characterized by breathing difficulties, including respiratory distress (e.g., asthma, emphysema, obstruction, exposure to hazardous materials) and respiratory arrest (a life-threatening condition in which breathing stops). *See also* medical emergency.

respiratory isolation *See* isolation.

Respiratory Syndrome, Acute Severe *See* Acute Severe Respiratory Syndrome.

responder, emergency *See* emergency responder.

responder, first *See* first responder.

response 1. The totality of measures undertaken during and immediately after disaster impact to resolve to the degree possible crisis-time problems (e.g., damage assessment, debris removal, search and rescue efforts, and emergency medical services). *See also* disaster cycle.
2. Those activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an inci-

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

Response Center, National *See* National Response Center.

Response Coordination Center, National *See* National Coordination Response Center.

response coordination center, regional *See* regional response coordination center.

response, conditioned *See* conditioned response.

Response Fund, Defense Emergency *See* Defense Emergency Response Fund.

- response group, district** *See* district response group.
- response, immediate** *See* immediate response.
- response, immune** *See* immune response.
- Response Plan, Federal** *See* Federal Response Plan.
- Response Plan, Federal Radiological** *See* Federal Radiological Response Plan.
- Response Plan, National** *See* National Response Plan.
- response resources, initial** *See* initial response resources.
- Response System, Metropolitan Medical** *See* Metropolitan Medical Response System.
- response team, disaster assistance** *See* disaster assistance response team.
- response team, disaster mortuary operational** *See* disaster mortuary operational response team.
- response team, community emergency** *See* community emergency response team.
- response team, emergency** *See* emergency response team.
- Response Team, Nuclear Incident** *See* Nuclear Incident Response Team.
- response team, radiological emergency** *See* radiological emergency response team.
- response team, regional** *See* regional response team.
- response time** The time lapse between when an emergency response unit is dispatched and arrives at the scene of the emergency.
- reverse 9-1-1** *See* 9-1-1 reverse.
- review, after-action** *See* after-action review.
- Review, Second Stage** *See* Second Stage Review.
- review, security** *See* security review.
- revolution** **1.** The overthrow of one government and its replacement with another. **2.** A sudden or momentous change in a situation. *See also* terrorist group, revolutionary.
- revolutionary terrorist group** *See* terrorist group, revolutionary.
- ricin** A poison that can be made from the waste left over from processed castor beans. It can be made in the form of a powder, mist, or pellet, or it can be dissolved in water or weak acid. Ricin can be used as a chemical weapon through inhalation or contamination of food or water. Ricin poisoning is not contagious and cannot be spread from person to person through casual contact. *See also* Category B agents.
- rimantadine** A type of antiviral drug effective against type A influenza. *See also* antiviral agents/drugs for influenza; influenza; pandemic influenza.

riot **1.** In law, a violent disturbance of the public peace by three or more people assembled for a common purpose, e.g., the Hamas riots and massacre. **2.** To take part in a riot.

riots and massacre, Hamas *See* Hamas riots and massacre.

riot control agent A chemical compound that temporarily makes people unable to function by causing irritation to the eyes, mouth, throat, lungs, and skin. The most common riot control agents are chloroacetophenone (CN) and chlorobenzylidenemalonitrile (CS). Other examples include chloropicrin (PS), which is also used as a fumigant (that is, a substance that uses fumes to disinfect an area); bromobenzylcyanide (CA); dibenzoxazepine (CR), and combinations of various agents. Riot control agents are used by law enforcement officials for crowd control and by individuals and the general public for personal protection (for example, pepper spray). CS is also used in military settings to test the speed and ability of military personnel to use their gas masks. *See also* chemical ammunition.

risk **1.** A measure of the probability of damage to life, property, or the environment, which could occur if a hazard manifests itself, including the anticipated severity of consequences to people. Risk is the product of hazard (H) and vulnera-

bility (V) as they affect a series of elements (E) comprising the population, properties, economic activities, public services, and so on, under the threat of disaster in a given area. Risk is estimated by combining the probability of events and the consequences (usually conceptualized as losses) that would arise if the events take place. **2.** The risk formula is: Risk = Hazard * Vulnerability divided by Disaster Management, where risk is defined as the scope of consequences (loss of life, damage to property or the environment); hazard as the "Punch of Nature" (external forces); vulnerability as the weakness or strength of the element at risk, and disaster management as a comprehensive strategy based on a set of activities to reduce the risk by: 1. reduction of the vulnerability of the elements at risk; 2. ensuring that adequate measures are implemented before disaster strikes; 3. responding as efficiently and effectively as possible to disasters when they occur, and 4. assuring a sustainable development of the region stricken. Insurance is purchased to cover such exigencies. *See also* acceptable risk; insurance.

risk, acceptable *See* acceptable risk.

risk acceptance *See* risk mitigation.

risk analysis Risk analysis is the most sophisticated level of hazard

analysis/assessment. It involves making quantitative estimates of the damage, injuries, and costs likely to be experienced within a specified geographic area over a specific period of time. Risk, therefore, has two measurable components: 1. the magnitude of the harm that may result (defined through vulnerability assessment), and 2. the likelihood or probability of the harm occurring in any particular location within any specified period of time (risk = magnitude x probability). A comprehensive risk analysis includes a full probability assessment of various levels of the hazard as well as probability assessments of impacts on structures and populations. *See also* hazard identification/analysis; risk; vulnerability analysis.

risk assessment A qualitative or quantitative (or both) determination of the likelihood of an adverse event occurring and the severity or impact of its consequences. It may include scenarios under which two or more risks interact, creating greater or lesser impacts, as well as the ranking of risky events. *See also* risk; risk analysis.

risk assessment, terrorism *See* terrorism risk assessment.

risk aversion The value people place directly on reducing their own and others' risk of death and injury. *See also* risk.

risk avoidance *See* risk mitigation.

risk characterization 1. The synthesis and summary of information about a potentially hazardous situation that addresses the needs and interests of decision makers and of all interested and affected parties. 2. The designation of risk on a categorical scale (e.g., low, medium, and high). Risk characterization provides input for deciding which areas are most suited to mitigate risk.

risk communication The understanding of risks, the transfer of risk information to the public, and the transfer of information from the public to decision makers. Risk communication involves a dialogue among interested parties including risk experts, policy makers, and affected citizens. *See also* communication.

risk factor A characteristic that has been statistically demonstrated to be associated with (although not necessarily the direct cause of) a particular injury. Risk factors can be used for targeting preventative efforts at groups who may be particularly in danger of injury.

risk group (RG), biohazard *See* biohazard risk group.

risk group 1 (RG-1), biohazard *See* biohazard risk group 1.

risk group 2 (RG-2), biohazard *See* biohazard risk group 2.

risk group 3 (RG-3), biohazard

See biohazard risk group 3

risk group 4 (RG-4), biohazard

See biohazard risk group 4.

risk, hazard *See* hazard risk.**Risk Insurance Act, 2002, Terrorism** *See* Terrorism Risk Insurance Act, 2002.

risk management **1.** The process whereby decisions are made and actions implemented to eliminate or reduce the effects of identified hazards. **2.** A framework for the systematic application of management policies, procedures, and practices to the tasks of identifying, analyzing, evaluating, treating, and monitoring risk.

risk mitigation The implementation of mitigating actions, depending on an organization's chosen action posture (i.e., the decision on what to do about overall risk). Specifically, risk mitigation may involve risk acceptance (taking no action), risk avoidance (taking actions to avoid activities that involve risk), risk reduction (taking actions to reduce the likelihood and/or impact of risk), and risk sharing (taking actions to reduce risk by sharing risk with other entities). Risk mitigation is best framed within an integrated systems approach that encompasses action in all organizational areas; including personnel, processes, technology, infrastructure, and governance. An

integrated systems approach helps to ensure that taking action in one or more areas will not create unintended consequences in another area.

risk perception The common-sense understanding of hazards, exposure, and risk, arrived at by a community through intuitive reasoning usually expressed as safe or unsafe. Policy decisions are almost always driven by perceived risk among the population affected and among decision makers. These perceptions are commonly at variance with technical risk assessments. *See also* perception; reasoning.

risk points Specific points in a process that are susceptible to error or system breakdown. They generally result from a flaw in the initial process design, a high degree of dependence on communication, non-standardized processes, and failure or absence of backup. *See also* error.

risk reduction Long-term measures to reduce the scale and/or the duration of adverse effects of unavoidable or unpreventable disaster hazards on a society which is at risk, by reducing the vulnerability of its people, structures, services, and economic activities to the impact of known disaster hazards. Typical risk reduction measures include improved building standards, flood plain zoning, and land-use planning, crop

diversification, and planting wind-breaks. The measures are frequently subdivided into structural and non-structural, active, and passive measures. *Synonyms:* disaster mitigation; disaster prevention. *See also* disaster reduction; risk mitigation.

risk sharing *See* risk mitigation.

risk society, world *See* world risk society.

“risk trap” *See* world risk society.

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance

Act The Public Law 100-107 (November 23, 1988, and that amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288) that established the programs and processes for the federal government to provide disaster and emergency assistance to states, local governments, tribal nations, individuals, and qualified private nonprofit organizations. The provisions of the Stafford Act cover all hazards, including natural disasters and terrorist events. Relevant provisions of the Stafford Act include a process for governors to request federal disaster and emergency assistance from the U.S. President, who may declare a major disaster or emergency if an event is beyond the combined response capabilities of the state and affected local government; and if, based on the findings of a joint federal-state-local post-disaster assessment, the damages are of sufficient severity

and magnitude to warrant assistance under the act.

roentgen (R) A unit of radiation exposure equal to the quantity of ionizing radiation that will produce one electrostatic unit of electricity in 1 cm³ of dry air at 0 degrees Centigrade and standard atmospheric pressure. *See also* rem; rad; radiation.

rogue state A state ruled by authoritarian regimes that severely restrict human rights, are generally hostile to the United States, and sponsor terrorism and seek to acquire or develop weapons of mass destruction, e.g., North Korea, Iran.

room, ante- *See* anteroom.

room, isolation *See* isolation room.

root cause The most fundamental reason for the failure or inefficiency of a process. *See also* root cause analysis.

root cause analysis A structured process for identifying the causal or contributing factors underlying adverse events, which aims to identify specific contributing factors in several causal categories, such as personnel, training, equipment, protocols, scheduling, and environmental factors. Root cause analysis focuses on systems design and processes rather than individual performance. Even if human error may have played a role, root cause analysis typically focuses

on the adequacy of training and/or adequacy of supervision. In general, root cause analyses probe deeper than traditional incident reviews by clarifying the precise chronology of events surrounding the incident and identifying factors accounting for all aspects of the incident. *See also* action plan; failure mode and effect analysis.

routes of entry The means by which radioactivity can enter the human body: injection, inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or through an open wound. *See also* alpha-particle radiation; beta-particle radiation; internal contamination.

rules for the use of force Directives issued to guide U.S. forces on the use of force during various operations. These directives may take the form of execute orders, deployment orders, memoranda of agreement, or plans. *See also* execute order.

rules of engagement Directives issued by competent military authority that delineate the circumstances and limitations under which United States forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered.

run, dry *See* dry run.

rural **1.** Pertaining to those areas not designated as metropolitan statistical areas. *See also* metropolitan statistical area. **2.** Relating to people

who live in the country. **3.** Relating to farming; agricultural. *See also* agriculture.

Ss

sabotage **1.** An act or acts with intent to injure, interfere with, or obstruct the national defense of a country by willfully injuring or destroying, or attempting to injure or destroy, any national defense or war material, premises, or utilities, to include human and natural resources. **2.** An act or acts that involve destruction of private sector property, e.g., industrial sabotage, employee sabotage. *See also* counter-intelligence collection; espionage.

saboteur One who commits sabotage. *See also* sabotage.

sacred cow An entity that is immune from criticism, often unreasonably so.

Sadat, Anwar *See* Anwar Sadat.

safe Secure from danger or hazard, as in safe anchorage. *See also* safety.

safe anchorage An anchorage considered safe from enemy attack to which merchant ships may be ordered to proceed when the shipping movement policy is implemented. *See also* merchant ship.

safe area **1.** A designated area in hostile territory that offers the evader or escapee a reasonable chance of avoiding capture and of surviving until he can be evacuated.

2. That area in the center of a screen that is sure to be displayed on all receivers and monitors. The outer edge of a screen (about ten percent of the total picture) is not represented in the same way on all televisions and monitors.

safeguard **1.** A mechanical device designed to prevent accidents. **2.** A protective stipulation, as in a contract. **3.** A precautionary measure.

safe haven **1.** Designated area(s) to which noncombatants of the U.S. government's responsibility and commercial vehicles and materiel may be evacuated during a domestic or other emergency. *See also* non-combatant evacuation operations. **2.** Temporary storage provided to Department of Energy classified shipment transporters at Department of Defense facilities in order to assure safety and security of nuclear material and/or non-nuclear classified

material. Also includes parking for commercial vehicles containing Class A or Class B explosives. **3.** A protected body of water or the well deck of an amphibious ship used by small craft operating offshore for refuge from storms or heavy seas. *See also* Department of Energy; ship.

safe house An innocent-appearing house or premises established by an organization for the purpose of conducting clandestine or covert activity in relative security. *See also* terrorism.

safety Freedom from danger, risk, or injury. *See also* risk; security.

safety data sheet, material *See* material safety data sheet.

safety, public *See* public safety.

safety answering point, public *See* public safety answering point.

safety answering point accreditation, public *See* public safety answering point accreditation.

safety officer, public *See* public safety officer.

safety telecommunicators, public *See* public safety telecommunicators.

Salafism *See* Wahhabism.

salted weapon A nuclear weapon which has, in addition to its normal components, certain elements, or isotopes which capture neutrons at the time of the explosion and produce radioactive products over and above the usual radioactive weapon debris. *See also* nuclear weapon.

Salvation Army The Protestant denomination and international nonsectarian Christian organization for evangelical and philanthropic work. It has established branches in 100 countries throughout the world. International headquarters are in London. In the United States, where the movement is strong, headquarters are in New York City. The Army's ministers are ranked as officers and its members are called "soldiers"; women have equal position and responsibility with men. High commands may be attained by promotion from lower offices. Each country has its divisions and its local corps, with a commander at the head of all. Officers are prepared in training colleges for their varied responsibilities. The Army operates hospitals, community centers, alcoholic and drug rehabilitation programs, emergency and disaster services, social work centers, and recreation facilities. Support of the vast undertakings in all parts of the world depends on voluntary contributions and profits from the sale of publications.

Salvation Army Team Emergency Radio Network A network that provides amateur radio operators to both the incident and vital relief-distribution sites during emergencies. Its operators have relayed critical information such as

the status of relatives, damage assessments, and availability of hospital beds.

sanctuary **1.** A sacred place, such as a church. **2.** A nation or area near or contiguous to the combat area which by tacit agreement between the warring powers is exempt from attack and therefore serves as a refuge for staging, logistic, or other activities of the combatant powers.

sanitaire, cordon *See* cordon sanitaire.

sanitize **1.** To make clean, to sterilize, or to disinfect. *See also* disinfection. **2.** The process of revising a report or other document in such a fashion as to prevent identification of sources, or of the actual people and places with which it is concerned, or of the means by which it was acquired. It usually involves deletion or substitution of names and other key details.

sarin A poisonous liquid that inhibits the activity of cholinesterase and is used as a nerve gas in chemical warfare. It boils at 147°C but evaporates quickly at room temperature; its vapor is colorless and odorless. Sarin is more toxic than tabun or soman. Sarin acts by interfering with cholinesterase, a chemical that transmits impulses from one nerve cell to the next. A gas mask provides adequate protection against the vapor, but the liquid

form can also be absorbed through the skin. Sarin was developed by the Nazis during World War II. In 1995, it was used by Aum Shinrikyo, a Japanese religious sect, in a terrorist attack in the Tokyo subway, killing eight people and injuring thousands. *Synonym:* GB. *See also* nerve agent; soman; tabun.

sarin attack, Tokyo *See* Tokyo sarin attack.

SARS *See* Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome.

satellite **1.** An object in orbit around a celestial body. **2.** An artificial, object constructed by humans and placed in orbit around the earth or other celestial body. It is lifted from the earth's surface by a rocket and, once placed in orbit, maintains its motion without further rocket propulsion. The first artificial satellite, *Sputnik I*, was launched on Oct. 4, 1957, by the Soviet Union; a test payload of a radio beacon and a thermometer demonstrated the feasibility of orbiting a satellite. The first U.S. satellite, *Explorer I*, launched on Jan. 31, 1958, returned data that was instrumental in the discovery of the Van Allen radiation belts. *See also* earth-observation satellite; navigation satellite; reconnaissance satellite; remote sensing.

satellite, active communications *See* communications satellite.

- satellite communications** Use of orbital satellites to send voice, data, video, and graphics from one location to another.
- satellite, earth-observation (EOS)** *See* earth-observation satellite.
- satellite, navigation** *See* navigation satellite.
- satellite, passive communications** *See* communications satellite.
- satellite, reconnaissance** *See* reconnaissance satellite.
- Sayyid Qutb** (1906–1966) Theoretician, writer, and publicist for the Society of Muslim Brothers in Egypt, who underwent a conversion experience to Islamism while attaining his master's degree in education as a student at the Colorado State College of Education (1949–1950) in Colorado. Imprisoned by Gamal Abdel Nasser for his role in a Muslim Brothers' assassination attempt on Nasser in 1954, Qutb was sentenced to death by Anwar Sadat, one of three judges who tried him, in 1966. He inspired Dr. Ayman Zawahiri, radicalizer of Osama Bin Laden, leader of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad group, and second in command in the al-Qaeda operation. Qutb's two best-known books, both available in English are "Social Justice in Islam" (1949) and "Milestones" (1965). *See also* Anwar Sadat; assassination; Ayman Zawahiri; Gamal Abdel Nasser; Islamism; Osama Bin Laden; Society of Muslim Brothers.
- scale, disaster severity** *See* disaster severity scale.
- scale disruption, wide-** *See* wide-scale disruption.
- scenario** **1.** An outline or model of an expected or supposed sequence of events. **2.** A realistic presentation of mission objectives and specific mission tasks required by the formal training syllabus in corresponding mission lesson plans. *See also* Dark Winter; national planning scenarios.
- scenario-oriented recurring evaluation systems** An evaluation technique and framework used to identify performance shortfalls and to address organization, doctrine, tactics, training, and materiel. *See also* national planning scenarios.
- scenarios, national planning** *See* national planning scenarios.
- schedule** Series of things to be done in sequence of events within given period; a timetable.
- schema** An individual's organization of knowledge. Schema may take the form of scripts (a kind of story or scenario that organizes information) or frames (a structure that looks like a table or matrix into which information fits). *See also* knowledge.
- Science and Technology Directorate (S&T)** The primary research and development unit of

the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) that provides federal, state, and local officials with the technology and capabilities to protect the homeland. It is responsible for coordinating with other federal agencies the federal government's homeland security research and development efforts to develop and deploy technologies to detect and respond to the use of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons. For example, the DHS is responsible for BioWatch, a federal program that monitors about thirty major cities for chemical and biological threats. The Science and Technology Directorate must conduct its basic and applied research through both "extramural" and "intramural" programs. Extramural programs consist of research and development activities conducted through grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts between DHS and colleges, universities, private research institutes, and/or companies. Intramural programs draw upon the expertise of federal laboratories. The DHS may establish or contract with any federally-funded research and development center. In addition, DHS may use the capabilities of Department of Energy (DOE) laboratories through a joint sponsorship agreement, a direct contract, a "work for others" basis, or any other method provided by law. DOE's

laboratories can accept work only if it does not interfere with DOE missions. DHS is not permitted to pay more than DOE pays for administrative or personnel charges for the work the laboratories conduct. *See also* BioWatch; Department of Energy; Department of Homeland Security.

science, complexity *See* complexity science.

science, information *See* information science.

scramble **1.** To take off with all possible haste, as to intercept enemy aircraft. **2.** An order directing take-off of aircraft as quickly as possible, usually followed by mission instructions. **3.** To mix together so as to change the order of arrangement, as in scrambling communications. *See also* decode; encrypt.

Screening Coordination and Operations Office A new office (Fiscal Year 2006) within the Department of Homeland Security responsible for integrating the multiple terrorist-related screening activities currently conducted by the DHS. Creation of this office was a 9/11 Commission recommendation and, even before that, a recommendation of the Secretary of Homeland Security. The SCO will consolidate nine different screening programs, from Transportation Security Agency screening processes to Customs and Border Patrol

screening processes to DHS' US-VISIT program, into a single office, although not necessarily into a single screening program. The goal is to enhance terrorist-related screening and facilitate efficiency in trade and travel through risk-based assessments, while safeguarding individual privacy and civil liberties. *See also* Department of Homeland Security.

seal check, user *See* user seal check.

sealed source A radioactive source, sealed in an impervious container that has sufficient mechanical strength to prevent contact with and dispersion of the radioactive material under the conditions of use and wear for which it was designed. Generally used for radiography or radiation therapy. May be classified "Special Form" on shipping papers and packages. *See also* cobalt; radioactivity.

search and rescue The directed actions of public safety professionals and volunteers to locate and save people believed to be in danger of perishing. *See also* urban search and rescue.

search and rescue team, air *See* air search and rescue team.

search and rescue team, confined space *See* confined space search and rescue team.

search and rescue, urban *See* urban search and rescue.

secondary attack rate The number of cases of an infection that occur among contacts within the incubation period following exposure to a primary case in relation to the total number of exposed contacts. *See also* attack rate; incubation period.

secondary hazard A threat whose potential would be realized as the result of a triggering event that of itself would constitute an emergency. For example, dam failure might be a secondary hazard associated with earthquakes. *See also* hazard.

secondary target An alternative target of lower publicity value that are attacked when the primary target is unattainable. *See also* primary target; soft target.

Second Stage Review The systematic evaluation of the Department of Homeland Security's operations, policies and structures initiated by the second secretary, Michael Chertoff, upon succeeding Secretary Tom Ridge on February 15, 2005. Secretary Chertoff announced its results in July 2005. *See also* Department of Homeland Security.

Secretary of Defense The civilian head of the U.S. Department of Defense and a member of the President's cabinet, who is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The Secretary of Defense works with civilian and

military advisers to formulate military policies and make foreign policy recommendations to the President. *See also* National Command Authorities; President of the United States.

Secretary of Homeland Security The civilian head of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and a member of the President's cabinet, who is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The Secretary of Homeland Security works with civilian and military advisers to formulate homeland security policies and make homeland security policy recommendations to the President. *See also* National Command Authorities; President of the United States.

Secret Service *See* U.S. Secret Service.

Secret Service, U.S. *See* U.S. Secret Service.

Section Emergency Test (SET) A training exercise held by the American Radio Relay League each fall.

sector A part or division, as of a city or a national economy, as in private sector or defense sector.

sector, private *See* private sector.

sector, public *See* public sector.

sectors, defense *See* defense sectors.

Secure Cyberspace, National Strategy to *See* National Strategy to Secure Cyberspace.

"Secure Flight" *See* Transportation Security Administration "Secure Flight."

security **1.** Freedom from risk or danger; safety. **2.** Freedom from doubt, anxiety, or fear. **3.** The degree to which something or someone is free of risk, danger, doubt, anxiety, or fear.

Security Act, Aviation and Transportation *See* Aviation and Transportation Security Act.

Security Act, Maritime Transportation *See* Maritime Transportation Security Act.

Security Act, National *See* National Security Act.

security advisor, national *See* national security advisor.

Security Advisory Council, Homeland *See* Homeland Security Advisory Council.

security advisory opinion One of three choices a consular officer has following a visa interview at a U.S. consular post somewhere in the world, application review, check of the applicant's name in the Consular Lookout and Support System (CLASS), and digital fingerprints and photographs of the applicant. Based on this information, the consular officer can advance the visa, deny the visa, or refer the visa application to a Security Advisory Opinion (SAO), which is processed in Washington DC. SAOs are required for a number of reasons,

but when they concern a visa applicant who may engage in illegal transfer of sensitive technology (under Section 212(a) (3) (A) of the 1952 Immigration and Nationality Act), they are called Visas Mantis. Approximately two to three percent of all nonimmigrant visa applications require an SAO. Visas Mantis is the most common type of SAO applied to science applicants. *See also* opinion; visa; Visas Mantis.

Security Agency, National *See* National Security Agency.

security, airport *See* airport security.

security classification A category to which national security information and material is assigned to denote the degree of damage that unauthorized disclosure would cause to national defense or foreign relations of the United States and to denote the degree of protection required. There are three such categories: 1. *Top secret*. National security information or material which requires the highest degree of protection and the unauthorized disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to cause exceptionally grave damage to the national security. Examples of exceptionally grave damage include armed hostilities against the United States or its allies; disruption of foreign relations vitally affecting the national security; the compromise

of vital national defense plans or complex cryptologic and communications intelligence systems; the revelation of sensitive intelligence operations, and the disclosure of scientific or technological developments vital to national security. 2. *Secret*. National security information or material which requires a substantial degree of protection and the unauthorized disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to cause serious damage to the national security. Examples of *serious damage* include disruption of foreign relations significantly affecting the national security; significant impairment of a program or policy directly related to the national security; revelation of significant military plans or intelligence operations, and compromise of significant scientific or technological developments relating to national security. 3. *Confidential*. National security information or material which requires protection and the unauthorized disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to cause damage to the national security.

security clearance An administrative determination by competent authority that an individual is eligible, from a security standpoint, for access to classified information. *Synonym*: access authorization. *See*

also access authorization; classified information.

security, communications *See* communications security.

Security Council, National *See* National Security Council.

security countermeasures In the Department of Defense, protective activities required to prevent espionage, sabotage, theft, or unauthorized use of classified or controlled information, systems, or material of the Department of Defense. *See also* Department of Defense. *See also* sabotage; unauthorized.

Security, Department of Homeland *See* Department of Homeland Security.

security emergency, national *See* national security emergency.

security environment The circumstances or conditions surrounding security during the next ten years; characterized by the Department of Defense as the risk of substantial, diverse, and asymmetric challenges to the United States, her allies, and interests. There is great uncertainty regarding the specific nature, timing, and sources of potential attacks. The Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support aims to mitigate that uncertainty, addressing the full range of challenges to the U.S. homeland over the next decade, such as nation-state military threats, rogue nations, and regional peer competitors. The

United States will also face a range of asymmetric, transnational threats. Of greatest concern is the availability of weapons of mass destruction, heretofore the exclusive domain of nation-states, to terrorist groups. In the next ten years, these terrorist groups, poised to attack the United States and actively seeking to inflict mass casualties or disrupt U.S. military operations, represent the most immediate challenge to the nation's security. Transnational terrorist groups view the world as an integrated, global battle space in which to exploit perceived U.S. vulnerabilities, wherever they may be. This battle space includes the U.S. homeland. Terrorists seek to attack the United States and its centers of gravity at home and abroad and will use asymmetric means to achieve their ends, such as simultaneous, mass casualty attacks. *See also* Department of Defense; security; Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support.

security equipment, communications *See* communications security equipment.

security event, national special *See* national special security event.

Security Exercise and Evaluation Program, Homeland Security *See* Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program.

security guard A private person who is employed to protect property and people. Usually security

guards are uniformed and act to protect property by observing directly, through patrols, or through alarm systems or video cameras for signs of crime, fire, or disorder, then reporting any incidents to their client, their employer, and emergency services as appropriate. Most U.S. states and counties require licensing of security guards, which may include a criminal background check and training. Most security guards do not carry weapons and have only the same powers of arrest as a private citizen (citizen's arrest). If weapons are carried, additional permits and training are usually required. Normally, armed security guards are used in the United States to protect sensitive sites such as government and military installations, banks or other financial institutions, and nuclear power plants. Security guards are not police officers but are often confused with them due to their uniforms and behaviors, especially on private property. Some jurisdictions deputize security guards with limited additional powers when protecting public property such as mass transit stations. Some security officers with police powers, typically employed directly by governmental agencies, are called security police. Typically, these are police whose duties primarily involve the security of a government installation. Some security

guards, particularly in hazardous jobs such as bodyguard work and acting as bouncers outside nightclubs, are off-duty police officers. Except in these special cases, security guards who misrepresent themselves as police commit a felony crime. Most security guards are not security police and are not commissioned with powers above those of any private citizen. *See also* guard; mass transit; police; security police.

security, homeland *See* homeland security.

security, information *See* information security.

security intelligence A category of intelligence concerning the identity, capabilities, and intentions of hostile organizations or individuals who are or may be engaged in espionage, sabotage, subversion, or terrorism. *See also* espionage; sabotage; terrorism.

security interests, national *See* national security interests.

security, internal *See* internal security.

security material, communications *See* communications security material.

security monitoring, communications *See* communications security monitoring.

security, national *See* national security.

- Security, National Strategy for Homeland** *See* National Strategy for Homeland Security.
- security officer, visa** *See* visa security officer.
- security, operations** *See* operations security.
- Security Operations Center, Homeland** *See* Homeland Security Operations Center.
- security police** Special security officers usually employed by governmental organizations to protect their facilities, properties, personnel, users, and visitors from harm and enforce laws and administrative regulations. Security police are usually endowed with full police powers of crime prevention, arrest, law enforcement, and investigation within their jurisdictions. Security police are usually either security guards with full police powers or state-certified police officers whose jurisdiction may be limited to that of the agency or organization which employs them, e.g., park police, campus police, hospital police, housing police, and capitol police.
Synonym: special police.
- security, port** *See* port security.
- Security Preparedness, Homeland** *See* Homeland Security Preparedness.
- Security Presidential Directives, Homeland** *See* Homeland Security Presidential Directives.
- Security Presidential Directives, National** *See* National Security Presidential Directives.
- security professional, homeland** *See* homeland security professional.
- security program, visa** *See* visa security program.
- Security Public Laws, Homeland** *See* Homeland Security Public Laws.
- security, railroad** *See* railroad security.
- security review** The process of reviewing news media products at some point, usually before transmission, to ensure that no oral, written, or visual information is filed for publication or broadcast that would divulge national security information, jeopardize ongoing or future operations, or threaten the safety of the members of the force.
- Security Service, Diplomatic** *See* Diplomatic Security Service.
- Security Strategy, National** *See* National Security Strategy.
- security, wastewater** *See* wastewater security.
- selectee list** *See* Transportation Security Administration selectee list.
- selectee list, Transportation Security Administration** *See* Transportation Security Administration selectee list.
- selection, mitigation** *See* mitigation selection.

- self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)** An atmosphere-supplying respirator for which the breathing air source is designed to be carried by the user. *See also* atmosphere-supplying respirator.
- self-dispatch** The practice of response units ignoring formal mutual aid procedures and proceeding directly to the scene of an incident without being formally requested or dispatched. *See also* dispatch; freelancing.
- self-restraint, judicial** *See* judicial self-restraint.
- senior federal official** An individual representing a federal department or agency with primary statutory responsibility for incident management. Senior federal officials use existing authorities, expertise, and capabilities to aid in management of the incident working in coordination with other members of the joint field office coordination group. *See also* principal federal official.
- sensing, remote** *See* remote sensing.
- sensing space capabilities, remote** *See* remote sensing space capabilities.
- sentinel event** An unexpected occurrence or variation.
- separatist terrorist group** *See* terrorist group, separatist.
- September 11, 2001, attacks** A coordinated series of Islamist attacks carried out against the United States in which nineteen al-Qaeda members hijacked and drove two commercial airliners into the World Trade Center in New York; a third plane into the U.S. Department of Defense headquarters at the Pentagon in Arlington County, Va., and a fourth plane into a rural field in Somerset County, Pa., near Shanksville. *See also* airport security; Islamism.
- serious transportation incident** *See* transportation incident, serious.
- seroepidemiology** An epidemiology study or activity based on serologic testing of characteristic change in the serum level of specific antibodies. Latent, subclinical infections and carrier states can thus be detected, in addition to clinically overt cases. *See also* antibodies; epidemiology.
- servant, public** *See* public servant.
- service accreditation, fire** *See* fire service accreditation.
- Service, Amateur Radio Emergency** *See* Amateur Radio Emergency Service.
- service announcement, public** *See* public service announcement.
- service area, trauma** *See* trauma service area.
- service, citizen coproduction of a government** *See* citizen coproduction of a government service.
- service, civil** *See* civil service.

- Service, Diplomatic Security** *See* Diplomatic Security Service.
- service, federal** *See* federal service.
- Service, Federal Air Marshal** *See* Federal Air Marshal Service.
- service industry** An industry that produces services rather than goods, e.g., health care, tourism, transportation, hospitality, and entertainment. *See also* industry.
- service, military** *See* military service.
- Service, National Weather** *See* National Weather Service.
- service officer, federal** *See* federal service officer.
- service officer, foreign** *See* foreign service officer.
- service priority program, telecommunications** *See* telecommunications service priority program.
- service provider** An entity, such as a business, that provides services to other entities, such as individuals or households, e.g., Internet access, mobile phone service, or ambulance service provider.
- service providers, ambulance** *See* ambulance service providers.
- service, public** *See* public service.
- services, emergency health** *See* emergency health services.
- services, emergency medical** *See* emergency medical services.
- services for children, emergency medical** *See* emergency medical services for children.
- Services, Department of Health and Human** *See* Department of Health and Human Services.
- services, health** *See* health services.
- services, pediatric emergency medical** *See* emergency medical services for children.
- services, public health** *See* public health services.
- services system, emergency medical** *See* emergency medical services system.
- Services System Act, Emergency Medical** *See* Emergency Medical Services System Act of 1973.
- services, uniformed** *See* uniformed services.
- Services, U.S. Citizen and Immigration** *See* Citizen and Immigration Services, U.S.
- Service, U.S. Secret** *See* U.S. Secret Service.
- service, wireless priority** *See* wireless priority service.
- set, data** *See* data set.
- seven signs of terrorism** Events associated with terrorism planning and organizing that citizens can watch for and report to authorities, including surveillance, elicitation, tests of security, acquiring supplies, suspicious people who don't belong, dry or trial runs, and deploying

assets or getting into position. They are: 1. *Surveillance*: Terrorists, during the planning phase, conducting surveillance on a possible target to determine the strengths and weaknesses of their target and response times of emergency responders. Routes to and from the target are usually established during the surveillance phase. Examples of surveillance activities include someone recording or monitoring activities, drawing diagrams, making notes on maps, using vision-enhancing devices such as binoculars, or possessing floor plans or blueprints of places such as high-tech firms, financial institutions, or government or military facilities. 2. *Elicitation*: Someone attempting to gain information about an important place, operation, or workers. An important place might be a power or water plant, a bridge, school, stadium, or shopping mall. Terrorists may ask what the building is used for, building operations, deliveries, and security-related information. That alone, or together with other facts, might reveal security strengths or weaknesses. Attempts to obtain information may be made by fax, U.S. mail, e-mail, phone, or in person. 3. *Testing security*: Terrorists gathering information by walking or driving into restricted areas to observe security or law enforcement response. They may also try to enter physical security barriers or access

procedures in order to assess strengths and weaknesses. 4. *Acquiring supplies and equipment*: Terrorists purchasing or stealing law enforcement or military equipment, identification badges, uniforms, and decals to carry out their terrorist attack. Terrorists may also obtain explosives, weapons, ammunition, harmful chemicals, or chemical equipment. Airline boarding passes or operation and flight manuals could also be obtained and used in planning an attack. Forging or photocopying personal identification, passports, or other documents is another method used to obtain supplies. 5. *Suspicious people*: People in a workplace, building, neighborhood, or business who are suspicious because of their behavior, the unusual questions they ask, or the statements they make. 6. *Dry or trial runs*: Terrorists, before carrying out the final operation or plan, conducting a dry run or trial run. A trial run consists of putting people into position and moving them around according to the plan without actually committing the terrorist act. It could also include mapping out routes to determine traffic flow. 7. *Deploying assets or getting into position*: Placing people, equipment, and supplies at or near the target to commit the terrorist act.

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) A viral respiratory illness first reported in Asia in

February 2003. Over the next few months, the illness spread to more than two dozen countries in North America, South America, Europe, and Asia. In general, SARS begins with a high fever, and other symptoms may include headache, an overall feeling of discomfort, and body aches. The main way that SARS seems to spread is by close person-to-person contact.

severe influenza-like illness

An influenza-like illness that may include complications such as: pneumonia, Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS), encephalitis, and other severe and life-threatening complications requiring hospitalization or resulting in death of otherwise healthy individuals. *See also* influenza; influenza-like illness.

severity scale, disaster *See* disaster severity scale.

SEVIS *See* Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS).

sewage *See* wastewater.

shared resources high frequency radio program This program provides a single, interagency emergency message-handling system by bringing together existing high frequency radio resources of federal, state, and industry organizations when normal communications are destroyed or unavailable for the transmission of national security/emergency preparedness information.

sharing, information *See* information sharing.

sheet, consular information *See* consular information sheet.

shelter **1.** Something that provides cover or protection, as from the weather; a refuge; a haven; an establishment that provides temporary housing for homeless people. **2.** The state of being covered or protected.

shelter in place The process of staying put and taking shelter, rather than trying to evacuate in an emergency situation. This action is recommended to protect people by keeping them inside a building with windows and doors closed and external ventilation systems shut off until a hazardous situation has resolved. Because many radioactive materials rapidly decay and dissipate, staying indoors may protect people from exposure to radiation.

shelter, special needs *See* special needs shelter.

sheriff The chief law enforcement officer for the courts in a U.S. county. *See also* county; police.

sheriff's department, county *See* county sheriff's department.

Shi'a Islam The second largest Islamic denomination (after Sunni), dating back to the schism following the death of the Prophet Muhammad when his followers differed on who should succeed him. The Shi'a (short for Shia'ate Ali) believe the

rightful heir was Ali, who was the prophet's cousin, son-in-law, and the father of his only descendents. Sunni Muslims believe that Abu Bakr, the first caliph to hold power after Muhammad, was the rightful successor. Two very distinct traditions thus became established. Generally, the Shi'a clergy have exerted much more authority in the Shi'a community than have the Sunni ulema. An estimate of fifteen to twenty percent of all Muslims today follow Shi'a Islam. They live in higher concentrations in countries including Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, India, Afghanistan, Lebanon, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, and other Persian Gulf states. The Alawis of Syria and the Druze of Lebanon are sometimes considered offshoots of Shi'a Islam. *Compare* Sunni Islam. *See also* Islam.

shift, antigenic *See* antigenic shift.

ship **1.** A vessel of considerable size for deep-water navigation. *See also* container ship; port; remote sensing. **2.** An aircraft or spacecraft. *See also* aircraft; spacecraft. **3.** To place or receive on board a ship. **4.** To cause to be transported by or as if by ship; send.

ship, container *See* container ship.

ship, merchant *See* merchant ship.

shock front The boundary between the pressure disturbance created by an explosion (in air, water,

or earth) and the ambient atmosphere, water, or earth.

shock wave The continuously propagated pressure pulse formed by the blast from an explosion in the air, under water, or under ground.

show of force An operation, designed to demonstrate U.S. resolve, which involves increased visibility of U.S.-deployed forces in an attempt to defuse a specific situation. If allowed to continue, such an operation may be detrimental to U.S. interests or national objectives.

show stopper An event or condition serious enough to halt or severely damage a program unless confronted and eliminated.

signal A type of message, the text of which consists of one or more letters, words, characters, signal flags, visual displays, or special sounds with prearranged meaning, and which is conveyed or transmitted by visual, acoustical, or electrical means.

signals intelligence **1.** A category of intelligence comprising either individually or in combination all communications intelligence, electronic intelligence, and foreign instrumentation signals intelligence, however transmitted. *See also* all-source intelligence. **2.** Intelligence derived from communications, electronic, and foreign instrumentation signals.

signature intelligence, measurement and *See* measurement and signature intelligence.

significance, incident of national *See* incident of national significance.

Silent Vector An exercise held at Andrews Air Force Base, October 17–18, 2002, that portrayed a fictional scenario depicting a credible warning of a terrorist attack against energy and energy-related infrastructure on the East Coast. Its purpose was to explore the difficulties of coping with credible warning of a terrorist attack, but with insufficient information for effective prevention. Lessons learned were that: 1. when governments can't say what is happening, rumors become facts; 2. reacting to ambiguous warning is essential but helps terrorists achieve their goals; 3. relaxing protective measures is more difficult than imposing them; 4. intelligence no longer falls into "foreign" and "domestic" categories; 5. the current Homeland Security Alerting System does not translate well to the private sector; 6. the chemical industry is a key area of concern, and 7. the federal-state government interface is insufficient, among others. *See also* Dark Winter.

simulation The use of a model system, e.g., a mathematical model or an animal model, to approximate the action of a real system, often

used to study the properties of a real system.

single incident command In the National Incident Management System, an incident that occurs within a single jurisdiction and there is no jurisdictional or functional agency overlap; such an incident should be managed by a single incident commander who has overall incident management responsibility. For example, the public works department has responded to a water line break. While other agencies may be involved, the incident is mainly a public works responsibility. The incident commander would be from the public works department. *See also* National Incident Management System.

site planning, pre-incident *See* pre-incident site planning.

sites, nuclear weapons *See* nuclear weapons sites.

situational awareness **1.** The ability to identify, process, and comprehend the critical elements of information about what is happening in one's environment. When situational awareness is not present, the potential for human error increases, e.g., Coast Guard analysis of navigational mishaps for cutters and boats revealed that forty percent were due to a loss of situational awareness. **2.** A human operator's perception of reality. Based on the interpretation of available information, humans hold

a set of beliefs about what is happening in the world around them and what action they should take, if any. Situational awareness degrades when a discrepancy exists between their beliefs and the reality of the situation (as might occur in conditions of high mental or physical workload, or as a result of the poor display of information), potentially leading to a chain of errors. **3.** The degree to which one's perception of a situation matches reality. In the context of crisis management, where the phrase is most often used, situational awareness includes awareness of fatigue and stress among team members (including oneself), environmental threats to safety, appropriate immediate goals, and the deteriorating status of the crisis (or patient). Failure to maintain situational awareness can result in various problems that compound the crisis. For instance, during a resuscitation, an individual or entire team may focus on a particular task (a difficult central line insertion or a particular medication to administer, for example). Fixation on this problem can result in loss of situational awareness to the point that steps are not taken to address immediately life-threatening problems such as respiratory failure or a pulseless rhythm. In this context, maintaining situational awareness might be seen as equivalent to keeping the "big picture" in

mind. Alternatively, in assigning tasks in a crisis, the leader may ignore signals from a team member, which may result in escalating anxiety for the team member, failure to perform the assigned task, or further patient deterioration. *See also* anxiety; awareness; common operating picture; perception.

situation assessment The evaluation and interpretation of information gathered from a variety of sources (including weather information and forecasts, computerized models, geospatial information system data mapping, remote sensing sources, and ground surveys) that, when communicated to emergency managers and decision makers, can provide a basis for incident management decision making.

size-up To identify a problem and assess the potential consequences. Initially, a size-up is the responsibility of the first officer to arrive at the scene of an emergency. Size-ups continue throughout the response phase and continuously update the status of the incident, evaluate the hazards present, and determine the size of the affected area as well as whether the area can be isolated. A size-up also determines if a staging area will be needed and where it should be located to allow for the best flow of personnel and equipment. *See also* incident command system.

sky marshal An armed federal law-enforcement officer assigned to prevent and interdict air piracy and acts of terrorism involving commercial aircraft. *Synonym:* air marshal. *See also* air marshal; Federal Air Marshal Service.

SKYWARN: SKYWARN is a group of individuals that monitor and relay weather information to the National Weather Service. Some SKYWARN operators are also licensed amateur radio operators and use amateur radio equipment and frequencies. SKYWARN operations aid in warning communities of impending natural disasters such as tornados and other severe weather incidents.

smallpox A contagious and sometimes fatal infectious disease characterized by raised bumps that appear on the face and body of an infected person and is prevented by vaccination. The two clinical forms of smallpox are Variola major (the severe and most common form of smallpox, with a more extensive rash and higher fever) and Variola minor (a less common and much less severe form of smallpox, with death rates historically of one percent or less). Smallpox outbreaks have occurred from time to time for thousands of years, but the disease is now eradicated after a successful worldwide vaccination program. The last case of smallpox in the

United States was in 1949. The last naturally occurring case in the world was in Somalia in 1977. After the disease was eliminated from the world, routine vaccination against smallpox among the general public was stopped because it was no longer necessary. *See also* variola virus. *See also* Category A agents.

smallpox virus A contagious and sometimes fatal virus that causes smallpox. *Synonym:* variola virus.

social terrorist group *See* terrorist group, social.

society **1.** The totality of social relationships among human beings, as in human societies. **2.** A group of human beings broadly distinguished from other groups by mutual interest, participation in characteristic relationship, shared institutions, and a common culture, as in the Society of Muslim Brothers.

Society of Muslim Brothers

The name of several Islamist organizations in the Middle East. First organized in Egypt in 1928 by Hasan al-Banna, it has spread to al-Qaeda, Syria, Jordan, Algeria, and Western countries via Islamist imams preaching in mosques. *Synonyms:* Brotherhood; Brothers; Muslim Brotherhood. *See also* Islamism.

society, world risk *See* world risk society.

sociology **1.** The study of human social behavior, especially the study

of the origins, organization, institutions, and development of human society. **2.** Analysis of a social institution or societal segment as a self-contained entity or in relation to society as a whole. *See also* anthropology; bureaucracy.

soft skills The kind of skills needed to perform jobs where job requirements are defined in terms of expected outcomes, but the process(es) to achieve the outcomes may vary widely. Usually, an area of performance that does not have a definite beginning and end (i.e., counseling, supervising, and managing).

soft target Something that is easy to attack or obtain advantage from, e.g., malls are a soft target for terrorists.

soman A colorless liquid used as a nerve gas. It boils at 167°C, evolving an odorless vapor. It is rapidly absorbed through the skin; death may result within fifteen minutes of exposure. In nonfatal concentrations, it is hazardous to the eyes. Soman is more powerful than tabun, acting faster and at lower concentrations. It is an extremely toxic substance that is one of the world's most dangerous weapons of war. Because it fatally interferes with normal functioning of the mammalian nervous system, it is classified as a nerve agent. As a chemical weapon, it is classified as a

weapon of mass destruction by the United Nations, according to UN Resolution 687, and its production and stockpiling was outlawed by the Chemical Weapons Convention of 1993. Soman was the third of the so-called G-series nerve agents discovered, along with GA (tabun), GB (sarin), and GF (cyclosarin). *See also* nerve agent; sarin; tabun.

sophist An individual skilled in elaborate and plausible, but devious, argumentation.

sophistry A seemingly plausible, but fallacious and devious, argumentation.

source epidemic, common *See* common source epidemic.

source, sealed *See* sealed source.

source epidemic, point *See* common source epidemic.

sovereignty A Western attribute of a state under international law, meaning the absolute right of the state's ruling entity to exercise power (including the use of legitimate violence). To the extent that sovereign states have jurisdiction over the territory (land) that they control, the most commonly accepted definition of state sovereignty is territorial sovereignty. Territorial sovereignty means that the state has the right to exercise in its territory, to the exclusion of any other state, the function of a state. The precise determination of the territorial extent of a state is thus of

great importance in determining the extent of its juridical power, e.g., recall the Iraqi sovereignty and boundary disputes with Kuwait; hence the burgeoning academic field of world boundaries. The state in Islam follows a very different paradigm, which conceives of the Islamic state as unitary and communal, meaning that, from the perspective of the practicing Muslim, the entire Islamic world constitutes his or her single political unit called the "umma" (the world of Muslim believers). Islamic state sovereignty is communal sovereignty, which is seen as a divine attribute, not an inherent attribute of a secular political construct as with European states. Sovereignty is exercised over the community of Muslims wherever they may reside, which explains why young Muslim men from all over the world flocked to Afghanistan to fight against the Soviet infidels during the 1990s, and why Supreme Leader Khomeini was able to issue a fatwa on February 15, 1989, commanding Muslims residing everywhere to execute Salman Rushdie, a British citizen, for publishing his fictional work. *See also* fatwa; nation.

Space Administration, National Aeronautics and *See* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

space capabilities, remote sensing *See* remote sensing space capabilities.

space, confined *See* confined space.

space, conditioned *See* conditioned space.

Space Control Center *See* Cheyenne Mountain.

space control operations, aerospace *See* aerospace control operations.

spacecraft A vehicle capable of traveling in outer space. *See also* aircraft; remote sensing; satellite.

space, cyber- *See* cyberspace.

space, defense aero- *See* defense aerospace.

space Defense Command North American Aero- *See* North American Aerospace Defense Command.

Space Defense Operations Center *See* Cheyenne Mountain.

space, National Strategy to Secure Cyber- *See* National Strategy to Secure Cyberspace.

space search and rescue team, confined *See* confined space search and rescue team.

span of control The number of individuals managed effectively by a single supervisor. The manageable span of control for one supervisor ranges from between three to seven individuals, with five as optimum. *See also* control.

special-cause variation *See* variation.

specialty care facility An acute care facility that provides specialized services and specially-trained personnel to care for a specific portion of the injured population, such as pediatric, burn injury, or spinal cord injury patients.

special-district police A police entity that serves an entity, such as a school district or park district, which is separate from municipal and county entities. *See also* security police.

special event A non-routine activity within a community that brings together a large number of people and requires additional planning, preparedness, and mitigation efforts of local public safety and emergency response agencies. *See also* mass gathering; national special security event.

special forces group A combat arms organization capable of planning, conducting, and supporting special operations activities in all operational environments in peace, conflict, and war. It consists of a group headquarters and headquarters company, a support company, and special forces battalions. The group can operate as a single unit, but normally the battalions plan and conduct operations from widely separated locations. The group provides general operational direction and synchronizes the activities of subordinate battalions. Although

principally structured for unconventional warfare, special forces group units are capable of task-organizing to meet specific requirements. *See also* unconventional warfare.

special forces operations base

A command, control, and support base established and operated by a special forces group or battalion from organic and attached resources. The base commander and his staff coordinate and synchronize the activities of subordinate and forward-deployed forces. An SFOB is normally established for an extended period of time to support a series of operations.

special hazard In aircraft crash rescue and firefighting activities: fuels, materials, components, or situations that could increase the risks normally associated with military aircraft accidents and could require special procedures, equipment, or extinguishing agents. *See also* fuel.

special needs shelter A refuge specifically designed to accommodate individuals with special medical needs who are not ill enough to require hospitalization. These shelters are supported by volunteer doctors and nurses and often have backup electric capability to support those with medical equipment reliant on electricity.

special nuclear materials Plutonium and any radioactive material

such as uranium that is enriched, i.e., nuclear fuel. *See also* nuclear fuel; plutonium; uranium.

special operations A kind of operations conducted by specially organized, trained, and equipped military and paramilitary forces to achieve military, political, economic, or informational objectives by unconventional military means in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive areas. These operations are conducted across the full range of military operations, independently, or in coordination with operations of conventional, non-special operations forces. Political-military considerations frequently shape special operations, requiring clandestine, covert, or low visibility techniques and oversight at the national level. Special operations differ from conventional operations in degree of physical and political risk, operational techniques, mode of employment, independence from friendly support, and dependence on detailed operational intelligence and indigenous assets. *See also* operations.

special police *See* security police.

special security event, national *See* national special security event.

specialty hospital A hospital that provides a particular type of service to the majority of its patients, e.g., psychiatric, tuberculosis, chronic disease, rehabilitation,

maternity, and alcoholic or narcotic. *See also* hospital.

Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) A team of law enforcement officers who are specially trained to handle high-risk situations and specialized tactical needs.

specific immunity A state of altered responsiveness to a specific substance acquired through immunization or natural infection. For certain diseases (e.g., measles, chicken pox), this protection generally lasts for the life of the individual.

spent nuclear fuel *See* used nuclear fuel.

spill clean-up kit, biohazard *See* biohazard spill clean-up kit.

spontaneous evacuation Residents or citizens in the threatened areas observe an emergency event or receive unofficial word of an actual or perceived threat and without receiving instructions to do so, elect to evacuate the area. Their movement, means, and direction of travel are unorganized and unsupervised. *See also* evacuation.

spontaneous volunteer *See* unaffiliated volunteer.

spread, common vehicle *See* common vehicle spread.

stability The state or quality of being firm without enduring alteration of position or material change, as in nuclear stability. *Antonym:* instability.

- stability, nuclear** *See* nuclear stability.
- stabilization, economic** *See* economic stabilization.
- Stafford Act** *See* Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.
- Stage Review, Second** *See* Second Stage Review.
- staging area** An area where resources are kept while awaiting assignment. *See also* available resources; incident command system; mobilization center.
- standard** **1.** A statement of expectation that defines an entity's capacity to perform processes well and achieve desired outcomes. A standard may be used as a criterion or acknowledged measure of comparison for quantitative or qualitative value. Conformity or compliance with standards is usually a condition of licensure, certification, or receiving federal monies. *See also* accreditation; certification; conformity; licensure. **2.** Something, such as a practice or a product, which is widely recognized or employed, especially because of its excellence, e.g., standard operating procedure. *See also* compliance.
- standard operating procedure (SOP)** A set of instructions constituting a directive, covering those features of operations which lend themselves to a definite, step-by-step process of accomplishment. *See also* EMS protocol; protocol.
- standard, performance** *See* performance standard.
- standard precautions** Washing hands after patient contact; using gloves when touching blood, body fluids, secretions, excretions, and contaminated items; using mask, eye protection, and gown during procedures likely to generate splashes or sprays of blood, body fluids, secretion, or excretions; handling contaminated patient-care equipment and linens in a manner that prevents the transfer of microorganisms to people or equipment; practicing care when handling sharps; using a mouthpiece or other ventilation device as an alternative to mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, when practical, and placing a patient in a private room if he/she contaminates the environment, when feasible. *See also* airborne precautions; contact precautions; droplet precautions; isolation precautions.
- standard turnout gear, firefighter's** *See* firefighter's standard turnout gear.
- state** **1.** A politically organized body of people usually occupying a definite territory; especially one that is sovereign. **2.** Any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa,

the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States, as defined in the Homeland Security Act of 2002. *See also* sovereignty.

State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness, Office of *See* Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness.

state coordinating officer (SCO)

An official designated by the governor of an affected state upon the declaration of a major disaster or emergency to coordinate state and local disaster assistance efforts with those of the federal government and to act in cooperation with the federal coordinating officer to administer disaster recovery efforts. *See also* disaster field office; federal coordinating officer.

State Department *See* Department of State.

state, dysfunctional *See* dysfunctional state.

State Emergency Response Commission The commission appointed by each state governor according to the requirements of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act. Duties of the commission include designating emergency planning districts, appointing local emergency planning committees, supervising and coordinating the activities of planning committees,

reviewing emergency plans, receiving chemical release notification, and establishing procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information.

state, end *See* end state.

state, failed *See* failed state.

state, garrison *See* "garrison" state.

state hazard mitigation officer

The representative of state government who is the primary point of contact with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, other state and federal agencies, and local units of government in the planning and implementation of pre- and post-disaster mitigation activities.

state health agency The agency or department within state government headed by the state or territorial health official. Generally, the state health agency is responsible for setting statewide public health priorities, carrying out national and state mandates, responding to public health hazards, and assuring access to health care for underserved state residents. *Synonym:* state health department.

state health department *See* state health agency.

state liaison A Federal Emergency Management Agency official assigned to a particular state, who handles initial coordination with states in the early stages of an emergency.

state, media *See* media state.

state, nation- *See* nation-state.

state of the art The level to which technology and science at any designated cutoff time have been developed in a given industry or group of industries, as in “the missile’s capabilities were determined by the state of the art at the time it went into production.”

state police A police entity of most U.S. states and territories, which has statewide authority to conduct law enforcement activities and criminal investigations. In general, they perform functions outside the normal purview of the city police or the county sheriff, such as enforcing traffic laws on state highways and interstate expressways, overseeing the security of the state capitol complex, protecting the governor, training new officers for local police forces too small to operate an academy, providing technological and scientific support services, and helping to coordinate multi-jurisdictional task force activity in serious or complicated cases. Twenty-three U.S. states actually call their state police by this name. In these states, state police are general-power law enforcement officers with statewide jurisdiction, who conduct patrols and respond to calls for service and perform all the other aforementioned duties. In other states, the state police are limited-function agencies called highway

patrols or State Bureaus of Investigation, among others. These agencies tend to be brought together under a state Department of Public Safety or state Department of Transportation. *See also* patrol; police.

state, rogue *See* rogue state.

state, sovereign *See* sovereignty.

state sovereignty, Islamic *See* sovereignty.

statewide mutual aid A system of large-scale mutual aid agreements intended for use in emergencies that overtax a region’s capabilities. These agreements, often coordinated by the state emergency management agency, incorporate both state and local assets in an attempt to increase preparedness statewide. *See also* mutual aid.

station, casualty clearing *See* casualty clearing station.

station, decontamination *See* decontamination station.

station, electrical sub- *See* electrical substation.

station, electric power *See* electric power station.

statistical area, metropolitan *See* metropolitan statistical area.

statistical area, micropolitan *See* micropolitan statistical area.

statute A law passed by a legislature; legislative-made as opposed to judge-made law. *See also* public law.

sterilization A process that completely eliminates or kills all microorganisms, and is done by

using sterilizers that provide steam under pressure, dry heat, ethylene oxide, and other gases, or by using some liquid chemicals for prolonged soaking times. Whenever sterilizers are used, they should be routinely tested with biological indicators to ensure they are working correctly. Items that are sterilized should remain sterile until the package is torn, wet, or damaged. Sterility is a function of intact packaging, not time. *See also* biological decontamination; disinfection.

stimulus, conditioned *See* conditioned stimulus.

stockpile Materials (strategic or critical) stored and maintained for use in times of emergency.

Stockpile, Strategic National
See Strategic National Stockpile.

Stockpile, National Veterinary
See National Veterinary Stockpile.

strategic Pertaining to the elements of incident management that are characterized by continuous, long-term, high-level planning by organizations headed by elected or other senior officials. These elements involve the adoption of long-range goals and objectives, the setting of priorities, the establishment of budgets and other fiscal decisions, policy development, and the application of measures of performance or effectiveness.

Strategic Command, U.S. *See* U.S. Strategic Command.

Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) A national repository of antibiotics, chemical antidotes, antitoxins, life-support medications, IV administration, airway maintenance supplies, and medical/surgical items. The SNS, formerly called the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile, is designed to supplement and resupply state and local public health agencies in the event of a national emergency anywhere and at anytime within the United States or its territories. It consists of two major components, the twelve-hour push package and the vendor-managed inventory. *See also* push package; vendor-managed inventory.

Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) program The program currently run by the Centers for Disease Control for stockpiling large quantities of medicine and medical supplies for use by the American public in the event of a public health emergency (terrorist attack, flu outbreak, earthquake) severe enough to cause local supplies to run out. Once federal and local authorities agree that the SNS is needed, medicines are delivered to any state within twelve hours. Each state has plans to receive and distribute SNS medicine and medical supplies to local communities as quickly as possible. In 1999, the U.S. Congress charged the Department

of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) with the establishment of the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile (NPS). The mission was to resupply large quantities of essential medical materiel to states and communities during an emergency within twelve hours of the federal decision to deploy. The Homeland Security Act of 2002 tasked the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) with defining the goals and performance requirements of the SNS Program, as well as managing the actual deployment of assets. Effective on March 1, 2003, the NPS became the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) Program, managed jointly by DHS and HHS. With the signing of the BioShield legislation, the SNS Program was returned to HHS for oversight and guidance. The SNS Program works with governmental and nongovernmental partners to upgrade the nation's public health capacity to respond to a national emergency. Critical to the success of this initiative is ensuring capacity is developed at federal, state, and local levels to receive, stage, and dispense SNS assets. The SNS is organized for flexible response. The first line of support lies within the immediate response *Push Packages*. These are caches of pharmaceuticals, antidotes, and medical supplies designed

to provide rapid delivery of a broad spectrum of assets for an ill-defined threat in the early hours of an event. These Push Packages are positioned in strategically located, secure warehouses ready for immediate deployment to a designated site within twelve hours of the federal decision to deploy SNS assets. If the incident requires additional pharmaceuticals and/or medical supplies, follow-on vendor managed inventory (VMI) supplies will be shipped to arrive within twenty-four to thirty-six hours. If the agent is well defined, VMI can be tailored to provide pharmaceuticals, supplies, and/or products specific to the suspected or confirmed agent(s). In this case, the VMI could act as the first option for immediate response from the SNS Program. *See also* vendor-managed inventory.

strategic petroleum reserves

An emergency store of petroleum maintained by the U.S. Department of Energy, which is the largest emergency supply in the world with the capacity to hold up to 727 million barrels of crude oil. The reserve is stored at least four sites on the Gulf of Mexico near a major center of petrochemical refining and processing. *See also* Department of Energy; Energy Policy and Conservation Act (2002).

strategic plan A plan that addresses long-term issues such as

impact of weather forecasts, time-phased resource requirements, and problems such as permanent housing for displaced disaster victims, environmental pollution, and infrastructure restoration.

strategies, community containment *See* community containment strategies.

Strategies, National *See* National Strategies.

Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support The strategy directed by the Strategic Planning Guidance (March 2004) that integrates objectives and guidance expressed in the National Security Strategy, the National Strategy for Homeland Security, and the National Defense Strategy to guide Department of Defense operations to protect the U.S. homeland. It is rooted in respect for America's constitutional principles; adherence to guidance from the President and Secretary of Defense; recognition of terrorist and state-based threats to the United States, and commitment to continue transformation of U.S. military capabilities. It requires an active, layered global defense which seamlessly integrates U.S. capabilities in the forward regions of the world, the global commons of space and cyberspace, the geographic approaches to U.S. territory, and within the United States. It employs tacti-

cal defenses in a strategic offense, maximizes threat awareness, and seizes the initiative from those who would harm us. In so doing, it intends to defeat potential challengers before they threaten the United States at home. *See also* forward regions; geographic approaches; global commons; National Security Strategy; National Defense Strategy; National Strategy for Homeland Security; U.S. homeland.

Strategy for Homeland Security, National *See* National Strategy for Homeland Security.

Strategy for Pandemic Influenza, National *See* National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza.

strategy, national *See* national strategy.

Strategy, National Defense *See* National Defense Strategy.

strategy, national military *See* national military strategy.

Strategy, National Security *See* National Security Strategy.

street-level bureaucrat A public official who is literally closest to the people by being in almost constant contact with the public; e.g., police officers, teachers. *See also* bureaucracy; bureaucrat.

stress A state of extreme difficulty, pressure, or strain.

stress, critical incident *See* critical incident stress.

- stress debriefing, critical incident** *See* critical incident stress debriefing.
- stress, incident** *See* incident stress.
- stress management, critical incident** *See* critical incident stress management.
- stress, traumatic** *See* traumatic stress.
- strict isolation** *See* isolation.
- strike force, national** *See* national strike force.
- strike team** Specified combinations of resources of the same kind and type with common communications and a leader.
- structural firefighting, internal** *See* internal structural firefighting.
- structure fire** A fire originating in and burning any part or all of any building, shelter, or other structure. *See also* fire.
- Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS)** A Web-based system for maintaining information on international students and exchange visitors in the United States. SEVIS is administered by the Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP), a division of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the largest investigative arm of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). *See also* Citizen and Immigration Services; Department of Homeland Security.
- Study, Insider Threat** *See* Insider Threat Study.
- study, analytic epidemiologic** *See* analytic epidemiologic study.
- subculture, disaster** *See* disaster subculture.
- subject matter expert** An individual who is a technical expert in a specific area or in performing a specialized job, task, or skill.
- substance, hazardous** *See* hazardous substance.
- substation, electrical** *See* electrical substation.
- subway** A railroad that runs underground, generally in a large city, e.g., London's underground. *See also* rail transport; Tokyo sarin attack.
- suicide asset** *See* terrorist asset.
- suicide bomber** A person strapped with an explosive device to attack people or property knowing the explosion will cause his or her own death. *Synonyms:* homicide bomber; human bomber; shahid. *See also* martyrdom operation.
- suicide bombing** A bomb attack on people and property by a person who is aware that the explosion will cause his or her own death in addition to the attack's primary target. *See also* martyrdom operation; primary target.
- suit, biohazard** *See* biohazard suit.
- suit, bomb** *See* bomb suit.
- suit, hazmat** *See* hazmat suit.

- sulfur mustard** A type of chemical warfare agent, also called vesicants or blistering agents because they cause blistering of the skin and mucous membranes on contact. Sulfur mustard is also known as mustard gas or mustard agent, or by the military designations H, HD, and HT.
- Sunni Islam** The largest denomination of Islam comprising eighty to ninety percent of the world's Muslims, dating back to the schism following the death of the Prophet Muhammad when his followers differed on who should succeed him. The Sunni believe that the rightful successor, elected by the Prophet Muhammad's most prominent companions, was Abu Bakr, his close friend and father-in-law. Abu Bakr as first Caliph was followed by other Caliphs through the centuries. Shi'a, by contrast, generally reject all caliphates except that of Ali, whom the Sunnis do not recognize as a Caliph at all. The Society of Muslim Brothers is Sunni. *Compare* Shi'a Islam. *See also* Five Pillars of Islam; Islam; Society of Muslim Brothers; Wahhabism.
- Sunni triangle** Sunni Muslim-dominated areas north and west of Baghdad in which exists armed resistance to Western forces.
- superiority, information** *See* information superiority.
- supervisor of salvage and diving** A salvage, search, and recovery operation, established by the Department of the Navy, with extensive experience to support response activities, including specialized salvage, firefighting, and petroleum, oil, and lubricants offloading.
- supplier regulations, food** *See* food supplier regulations.
- support, advanced life** *See* advanced life support.
- support agencies, combat** *See* combat support agencies.
- support agency** A federal department or agency designated to assist a specific lead agency with available resources, capabilities, or expertise in support of emergency support response operations, as coordinated by the representative of the primary agency. *See also* primary agency.
- support ambulance, advanced life** *See* advanced life support ambulance.
- support annex** An element of many emergency plans, including the National Response Plan, which describes common processes and specific administrative requirements, e.g., public affairs, financial management, and worker safety and health. *See also* emergency support function annex; incident annex; National Response Plan.
- support area, disaster** *See* disaster support area.

- support, basic life** *See* basic life support.
- support, breathing apparatus** *See* breathing apparatus support.
- supported commander** **1.** The commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan or other joint operation planning authority. In the context of joint operation planning, this term refers to the commander who prepares operation plans or operation orders in response to requirements of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. **2.** In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who receives assistance from another commander's force or capabilities, and who is responsible for ensuring that the supporting commander understands the assistance required.
- support, helicopter** *See* helitender and helicopter support.
- supporting commander** **1.** A commander who provides augmentation forces or other support to a supported commander or who develops a supporting plan, including designated combatant commands and Defense agencies as appropriate. **2.** In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who aids, protects, complements, or sustains another commander's force, and who is responsible for providing the assistance required by the supported commander.
- support of civil authorities, defense** *See* defense support of civil authorities.
- support team, emergency** *See* emergency support team.
- suppression, fire** *See* fire suppression.
- suppression, immuno-** *See* immunosuppression.
- surface burst** A nuclear weapon explosion that is close enough to the ground for the radius of the fireball to vaporize surface material. Fallout from a surface burst contains very high levels of radioactivity. *See also* airburst.
- surface water** Water on the surface of the earth, such as in lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, and springs. *Compare* groundwater.
- surge capacity** **1.** A social unit's ability to rapidly expand its services beyond that of normal operating levels due an emergency. **2.** In health care, the ability to manage a sudden, unexpected increase in patient volume (i.e., numbers of patients) that would otherwise severely challenge or exceed the current capacity of the health care system.
- surge capacity, community-based** *See* community-based surge capacity.
- surge capacity, facility-based** *See* facility-based surge capacity.

- surge capacity, hospital** *See* hospital surge capacity.
- surge capacity hospital performance standards** Statements of expectation regarding the ability of hospitals to accommodate to a transient sudden rise in demand for health care following an incident with real or perceived adverse health effects. For example, an example of a standard is "Systems are in place to triage, treat and initially stabilize 500 adults and pediatric patients per million of population (1:2,000) above the current daily staffed bed capacity, for victims of a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive incident. This calculates to a fifteen or twenty percent increase above baseline staffed bed capacity level."
- surge capacity, public health** *See* public health surge capacity.
- surveillance** Ongoing monitoring using methods distinguished by their practicability, uniformity, and rapidity, rather than by complete accuracy. The purpose of surveillance is to detect changes in trend or distribution to initiate investigative or control measures. *Active surveillance* is systematic and involves review of each case within a defined time frame. *Passive surveillance* is not systematic. Cases may be reported through written incident reports, verbal accounts, electronic transmission, or telephone hotlines, for example. *See also* monitor.
- surveillance, aggregate** *See* aggregate surveillance.
- surveillance asset** *See* terrorist asset.
- surveillance, exposure** *See* exposure surveillance.
- surveillance, hazard** *See* hazard surveillance.
- surveillance, public health** *See* public health surveillance.
- surveillance, syndromic** *See* syndromic surveillance.
- survey** **1.** To inspect carefully; scrutinize. **2.** To determine the boundaries, area, or elevations of land or structures on the earth's surface by means of measuring angles and distances. **3.** A detailed inspection or investigation, as in a Joint Commission hospital survey. *See also* chemical survey.
- survey, chemical** *See* chemical survey.
- survivability** **1.** In the military, a concept that includes all aspects of protecting personnel, weapons, and supplies while simultaneously deceiving the enemy. Survivability tactics include building a good defense; employing frequent movement; using concealment, deception, and camouflage, and constructing fighting and protective positions for both individuals and equipment. **2.** In engineering, the quantified ability of a system, subsystem, equipment, process, or

procedure to continue to function during and after a natural or man-made disturbance; *e.g.* nuclear electromagnetic pulse from the detonation of a nuclear weapons. For a given application, survivability must be qualified by specifying the range of conditions over which the entity will survive, the minimum acceptable level or post-disturbance functionality, and the maximum acceptable outage duration. **3.** Ability to survive a disruption. *See also* adaptation; disruption; electromagnetic pulse; system.

survivability, nuclear, biological, and chemical contamination *See* nuclear, biological, and chemical contamination survivability.

Sverdlosk A city in the former Soviet Union, in which sixty-six people were killed in 1979 when a small amount of weaponized *Bacillus anthracis* was released accidentally from a bioweapons factory. Sverdlosk is now called Ekaterinburg. *See also* anthrax.

swine flu A form of influenza (also called swine influenza, or simply, flu) is an acute respiratory disease of pigs (also called hogs or swine) caused by a tiny spheroid virus that belongs to the Influenza A virus group. Symptoms of swine flu in swine herds include fever, inactivity, nasal discharge, labored breathing, mouth breathing, and

paroxysmal coughing when the pigs are moved. All ages are susceptible. Mortality rates are generally low and pigs recover within five to seven days after initial symptoms. Swine flu is thought to have crossed over to humans in the early twentieth century (1918–1919), resulting in the Spanish flu pandemic, which killed millions of people worldwide, including approximately 500,000 Americans. In 1976, a small outbreak of mild respiratory illness occurring at the Fort Dix Army Base in New Jersey triggered a series of events that ended up with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommending universal vaccination of the American public because the cultured virus from Fort Dix resembled the virus implicated in the 1918–1919 pandemic. The vaccine program was plagued by delays and public relations problems, including twenty-five deaths from Guillain-Barré syndrome among people recently vaccinated with swine flu vaccine. This universal vaccination attempt was the first ever attempted; twenty-four percent of the population were vaccinated by the time the program was cancelled because of the deaths. *Synonyms:* flu; swine influenza. *See also* influenza; pandemic influenza; public relations; symptom.

- swine flu immunization program** A problematic vaccination program advocated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in 1976, which immunized twenty-four percent of the U.S. population against an epidemic that never occurred. The Guillain-Barré syndrome killed twenty-four vaccinees, leading to abandonment of the program months after it started. *See also* swine flu.
- symptom** **1.** A sign or an indication of disorder or disease, especially when experienced by an individual as a change from normal function, sensation, or appearance. *See also* asymptomatic; prodrome. **2.** A characteristic sign or indication of the existence of something else, e.g., a symptom of unrest.
- syncretism** Reconciliation or fusion of differing systems of belief, as in philosophy or religion, especially when success is partial or the result is heterogeneous. *See also* religious syncretism.
- syncretism, religious** *See* religious syncretism.
- syndrome** A group of symptoms that collectively indicate or characterize a disease, psychological disorder, or other abnormal condition.
- syndrome, acute radiation** *See* acute radiation syndrome.
- syndrome, cutaneous radiation** *See* cutaneous radiation syndrome.
- syndrome, hantavirus pulmonary** *See* hantavirus pulmonary syndrome.
- syndrome, paper plan** *See* paper plan syndrome.
- Syndrome, Severe Acute Respiratory** *See* Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome.
- syndromic surveillance** **1.** The collection and analysis of pre-diagnosis information that lead to an estimation of the health status of the community. **2.** An investigational approach where health department staff, assisted by automated data acquisition and generation of statistical alarms, monitor disease indicators in real time or near-real time to detect outbreaks of diseases earlier than would otherwise be possible with traditional public health methods. *See also* near-real time; surveillance.
- system** **1.** Any organized assembly of resources and procedures united and regulated by interaction or interdependence to accomplish a set of specific functions. **2.** A collection of personnel, equipment, and methods organized to accomplish a set of specific functions.
- system, air-cleaning** *See* air-cleaning system.
- system, alerting** *See* alerting system.
- system, autonomous detection** *See* autonomous detection system.

- system, autonomous pathogen detection** *See* autonomous detection system.
- system (biological), delivery** *See* delivery system (biological).
- system, buddy** *See* buddy system.
- system, color-coded threat level** *See* Homeland Security Advisory System.
- system, communications** *See* communications system.
- system, commuter rail** *See* commuter rail system.
- system, coupled** *See* coupled system.
- system, criminal justice** *See* criminal justice system.
- system, delivery** *See* delivery system.
- System, Emergency Alert** *See* Emergency Alert System.
- system, emergency medical services** *See* emergency medical services system.
- System (EMSS) Act of 1973, Emergency Medical Services** *See* Emergency Medical Services System (EMSS) Act of 1973.
- system, fire protection** *See* fire protection system.
- system, geographic information** *See* geographic information system.
- System, Global Positioning** *See* Global Positioning System.
- system, health care delivery** *See* health care delivery system.
- system, heavy rail** *See* heavy rail system.
- System, Homeland Security Advisory** *See* Homeland Security Advisory System.
- system, hospital emergency incident command** *See* hospital emergency incident command system.
- system immune** *See* immune system.
- system, incident command** *See* incident command system.
- system, inclusive trauma care** *See* inclusive trauma care system.
- system, information** *See* information system.
- System, Integrated Public Alert and Warning** *See* Integrated Public Alert and Warning System.
- system, intelligent information** *See* intelligent information system.
- system, joint information** *See* joint information system.
- system, light rail** *See* light rail system.
- System, Metropolitan Medical Response** *See* Metropolitan Medical Response System.
- system, multi-agency coordination** *See* multi-agency coordination system.
- System, National Communications** *See* National Communications System.
- System, National Disaster Medical** *See* National Disaster Medical System.

System, National Incident Management *See* National Incident Management System.

System, National Military Command *See* National Military Command System.

System, National Warning *See* National Warning System.

system, open *See* open system.

system, regional EMS *See* regional EMS system.

systems integration, human *See* human systems integration.

Systems, Intelligent Transportation *See* Intelligent Transportation Systems.

Systems Planning and Development Act of 1990, Trauma Care *See* Trauma Care Systems Planning and Development Act of 1990.

system, transportation *See* transportation system.

system, trauma care *See* trauma care system.

system vulnerabilities, wastewater *See* wastewater system vulnerabilities.

system, wastewater *See* wastewater system.

system, water supply *See* water supply system.

Tt

tabletop exercise An exercise that places senior staff, elected or appointed officials, or other key personnel in an informal setting to discuss simulated situations. This type of exercise is intended to stimulate discussion of various issues regarding a hypothetical situation. It can be used to assess plans, policies, and procedures, or to assess types of systems needed to guide the prevention, response to, and recovery from the defined event. Tabletop exercises typically are aimed at facilitating the understanding of concepts, identifying strengths and shortfalls, and/or achieving a change in attitude. Participants are encouraged to discuss issues in depth and develop decisions through slow-paced problem solving rather than rapid, spontaneous decision-making as occurs under actual or simulated emergency conditions. *Compare* full-scale exercise; functional exercise.

tabun A poisonous combustible liquid that is soluble in organic solvents, $C_5H_{11}N_2O_2P$, used as a nerve gas in chemical warfare. It

boils at $240^{\circ}C$ with some decomposition. The liquid is colorless to brownish; its vapors have a fruity odor similar to that of bitter almonds. The liquid is absorbed through the skin, but the vapor is not. Although tabun is destroyed by its reaction with bleaching powder, the poisonous gas cyanogen chloride is produced. As a chemical weapon, it is classified as a weapon of mass destruction by the United Nations according to UN Resolution 687, and its production and stockpiling was outlawed by the Chemical Weapons Convention of 1993. Tabun is the first of the so-called *G-series* nerve agents (along with GB (sarin), GD (soman) and GF (cyclosarin). *See also* nerve agent; sarin; soman.

tactical control The detailed and, usually, local direction and control of movements or maneuvers necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned. *See also* mission.

tactics 1. The military science dealing with securing objectives set by strategy, especially the technique

of maneuvering against an enemy through deployment and direction of troops, ships, and aircraft. **2.** Maneuvers against an enemy. **3.** A procedure or set of maneuvers engaged in to achieve an end, an aim, or a goal.

Tactics, Special Weapons and

See Special Weapons and Tactics.

tactics, terror *See* terror tactics.

Taliban An Afghani Islamist movement led by Mullah Mohammed Omar that ruled most of Afghanistan between 1996 and 2001. In 1996, the Saudi dissident Osama bin Laden moved to Afghanistan upon the invitation of the Northern Alliance leader Abdur Rabb ur Rasool Sayyaf. When the Taliban came to power, bin Laden was able to forge an alliance between the Taliban and his al-Qaeda Islamist organization. *See also* al-Qaeda; Hamas; Hezbollah.

taqiya Dissimulation; the practice of disguising or concealing one's true beliefs to deflect outside involvement. *See also* Druze.

target **1.** In military usage, an area, complex, installation, force, equipment, capability, function, or behavior identified for possible action to support the commander's objectives, guidance, and intent. Targets fall into two general categories: planned and immediate. **2.** In intelligence usage, a country, area, installation, agency, or person

against which intelligence operations are directed. **3.** An area designated and numbered for future firing. **4.** In gunfire support usage, an impact burst that hits the target.

Target Capabilities List A guide about specific capabilities and levels of capability that federal, state, local, and tribal entities will be expected to develop and maintain. *See also* capabilities-based planning.

target folder A type of pre-incident site plan developed by Los Angeles County's terrorism early warning group for collecting relevant site information about potential target hazard sites. Target folders were one of the first broad efforts to expand fire/hazmat pre-incident site planning to multi-disciplinary terrorism-related pre-planning.

target hardening Any measure taken to fortify the physical environment of a location or facility so as to deter or mitigate the effects of a criminal or terrorist act against it.

target, primary *See* primary target.

target, soft *See* soft target.

target, secondary *See* secondary target.

Task Force-Civil Support, Joint *See* Joint Task Force-Civil Support.

Task Force, Food and Nutrition Service Disaster *See* Food and Nutrition Service Disaster Task Force.

- task force, joint terrorism** *See* joint terrorism task force.
- Task Force North, Joint** *See* Joint Task Force North.
- tasks** Work from all sources that may be performed in major events such as those illustrated by the national planning scenarios. *See also* national planning scenarios; scenario; Universal Task List.
- tasks, critical** *See* scenarios.
- TCL** *See* Target Capabilities List.
- team** A group organized to work together.
- team, air search and rescue** *See* air search and rescue team.
- team, citizen emergency response** *See* community emergency response team.
- team, community emergency response** *See* community emergency response team.
- team, confined space search and rescue** *See* confined space search and rescue team.
- team, debris management** *See* debris management team.
- team, disaster assistance response** *See* disaster assistance response team.
- team, disaster medical assistance** *See* disaster medical assistance team.
- team, disaster mortuary operational response** *See* disaster mortuary operational response team.
- team, donations management** *See* donations management team.
- team, EMAC advance** *See* EMAC advance team.
- Team Emergency Radio Network, Salvation Army** *See* Salvation Army Team Emergency Radio Network.
- team, emergency response** *See* emergency response team.
- team, emergency support** *See* emergency support team.
- team, environmental support** *See* environmental support team.
- team, hazmat** *See* hazmat team.
- Team, National Incident Response** *See* National Incident Response Team.
- team, national response** *See* national response team.
- Team, Nuclear Incident Response** *See* Nuclear Incident Response Team.
- team, radiological emergency response** *See* radiological emergency response team.
- team, rapid needs assessment** *See* rapid needs assessment team.
- team, regional response** *See* regional response team.
- team, search and rescue** *See* search and rescue team.
- team, trauma** *See* trauma team.
- team, veterinary medical assistance** *See* veterinary medical assistance team.
- technician** One whose occupation requires training in a specific technical process, as emergency

medical technician or radiation health physics technician.

technician, emergency medical

See emergency medical technician.

technician, health physics *See* health physics technician.

Technology Alert List A list published by the U.S. State Department in coordination with the interagency community to determine whether a U.S. visa applicant's background or proposed activity in the United States could involve exposure to technologies, including science and other fields, where knowledge gained from the research or work could be used against the United States. *See also* visa.

technological disaster Technological events that are caused by humans and occur in human settlements. Examples of technological disasters are fire, chemical spills and explosions, and armed conflict. *Synonym:* man-made disaster. *See also* man-made disaster.

technology, critical *See* critical technology.

technology, information *See* information technology.

telecommunications The transmission, emission, or reception of voice and/or data through any medium by wire, radio, other electrical electromagnetic, or optical means. Telecommunications includes all aspects of transmitting infor-

mation. *See also* National Coordinating Center for Telecommunications.

Telecommunications, National Security and Emergency Preparedness *See* National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications.

telecommunications service priority program The Department of Homeland Security regulatory, administrative, and operational program authorizing and providing for priority treatment (i.e., provisioning and restoration) of national security/emergency preparedness telecommunications service vendors to provide, restore, or otherwise act on a priority basis to ensure effective national security/emergency preparedness telecommunications services. *See also* telecommunications.

telecommunicators, public safety *See* public safety telecommunicators.

terminal disinfection *See* disinfection.

terrestrial radiation Naturally occurring radiation from the earth's rocks, soil, and water. The naturally-occurring isotopes are uranium and thorium (in soil) and plutonium (in water). *See also* background radiation; natural radiation; radiation; plutonium; uranium.

terrorism 1. The calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear;

intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological. **2.** The unlawful use of force or violence against people or property to intimidate or coerce a government, civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives. **3.** Any activity that is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state or other subdivision of the United States, and appears to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, the policy of a government, or the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. *See also* agroterrorism; antiterrorism; assassination; combating terrorism; counterterrorism; cyberterrorism; domestic terrorism.

terrorism, agro- *See* agroterrorism.

terrorism, anti- *See* antiterrorism.

terrorism awareness, anti- *See* antiterrorism awareness.

terrorism, bio- *See* bioterrorism.

terrorism, combating *See* combating terrorism.

terrorism, counter- *See* counterterrorism.

terrorism, cyber- *See* cyberterrorism.

terrorism, domestic *See* domestic terrorism.

terrorism early warning group

An anti-terrorism intelligence and assessment team that incorporates multiple disciplines (fire, emergency medical services, hazmat, law enforcement, public health, and emergency management) into a single team dedicated to preventing, preparing for, and responding to incidents of terrorism. The first group was created in Los Angeles County and has since become a model counterterrorism program used by jurisdictions throughout the country. *See also* target folder.

terrorism incident law enforcement and investigation annex

The incident annex of an emergency management plan, such as the National Response Plan, which describes law enforcement and criminal investigation coordinating structures and processes in response to a terrorist event. *See also* incident annex.

terrorism insurance A category of insurance that before September 11, 2001, was included as a part of the package in standard commercial insurance policies virtually free of charge. Since then, terrorism coverage prices have increased substantially to reflect the current risk. *See also* insurance; Terrorism Risk Insurance Act, 2002.

terrorism, international *See* international terrorism.

terrorism, Islamist *See* Islamist terrorism.

terrorism, narco- *See* narco-terrorism.

Terrorism, National Strategy for Combating *See* National Strategy for Combating Terrorism.

Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, Intelligence Reform and *See* Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.

terrorism risk assessment A systematic effort to identify critical assets, survey potential terrorist threats, evaluate asset vulnerabilities, and take steps to mitigate or eliminate the risk from terrorist attacks. *See also* survey; terrorism.

Terrorism Risk Insurance Act A Homeland Security Public Law 107-297 (cleared by the 107th U.S. Congress on November 26, 2002), which deals with terrorism insurance.

terrorism, seven signs of *See* seven signs of terrorism.

terrorism task force, joint *See* joint terrorism task force.

terrorism, war on *See* war on terrorism.

terrorist An individual who uses violence, terror, and intimidation to achieve a result.

terrorist asset A resource including a person, group, relationship, instrument, installation, or supply,

which is at the disposition of a terrorist organization for use in an operational or support role. Often used with a qualifying term such as a suicide asset or a surveillance asset. *See also* asset.

Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States, National Commission on *See* National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (9/11 Commission).

terrorist cell The smallest elements of terrorist organizations, which serve as building blocks for the terrorist organization. One of the primary reasons for a cellular or compartmentalized structure is security. The compromise or loss of one cell should not compromise the identity, location, or actions of other cells. A cellular organizational structure makes it difficult for an adversary to penetrate the entire organization. Personnel within one cell are often unaware of the existence of other cells and, therefore, cannot divulge sensitive information to infiltrators. Terrorists may organize cells based on family or employment relationships, on a geographic basis, or by specific functions such as direct action and intelligence. The terrorist group may also form multifunctional cells. The terrorist group uses the cells to control its members. Cell members remain in close contact with each

other to provide emotional support and to prevent desertion or breach of security procedures. The cell leader is normally the only person who communicates and coordinates with higher levels and other cells. A terrorist group may form only one cell or may form many cells that operate locally or internationally. The number of cells and their composition depend on the size of the terrorist group. A terrorist group operating within one country frequently has fewer cells and specialized teams than does an international terrorist group that may operate in several countries.

terrorist goals The strategic end or end state that the terrorist objectives are intended to obtain. Terrorist organization goals equate to the strategic level of war. *See also* goal.

terrorist group Any group practicing, or that has significant subgroups which practice, international terrorism. The organizational structure of a group determines its strengths and weaknesses. There are two general categories of organization: *hierarchical* and *networked*. The age of an organization is one of the determinants of whether it is likely to adopt a network or hierarchical structure. Newer groups tend towards organizing or adapting to the possibilities inherent in the network model. Ideology can have an

effect on internal organization, with strict Leninist or Maoist groups tending towards centralized control and hierarchical structure. Within the larger structure, virtually all such groups use variants of cellular organizations at the tactical level to enhance security and to organize for operations. *See also* international; terrorism; terrorist cell; individual types of terrorist groups (e.g., terrorist group, separatist).

terrorist group, domestic A group that is “homegrown” and operates within and against its home country. It is frequently tied to extreme social or political factions within a particular society, and focuses its efforts specifically on its nation’s socio-political arena. *See also* terrorist group.

terrorist group, ethnocentric A group that sees race as the defining characteristic of a society and therefore a basis of cohesion. There is usually the attitude that a particular group is superior because of their inherent racial characteristics. *See also* terrorist group.

terrorist group, international or transnational A group described by the support and operational reach of a group. *International groups* typically operate in multiple countries, but retain a geographic focus for their activities. Hezbollah has cells worldwide, and has conducted operations in multiple coun-

tries, but is primarily concerned with events in Lebanon and Israel. *Transnational groups* operate internationally, but are not tied to a particular country, or even region. Al-Qaeda is transnational, made up of many nationalities, having been based out of multiple countries simultaneously, and conducting operations throughout the world. Their objectives affect dozens of countries with differing political systems, religions, ethnic compositions, and national interests. *See also* international; terrorist group; transnational.

terrorist group, nationalistic A group that places loyalty and devotion to a nation, and the national consciousness derived from placing one nation's culture and interests above those of other nations or groups. This can find expression in the creation of a new nation or in splitting away part of an existing state to join with another that shares the perceived "national" identity. *See also* terrorist group.

terrorist group, political A group with a political ideology concerned with the structure and organization of the forms of government and communities. While observers outside terrorist organizations may stress differences in political ideology, the activities of groups that are diametrically opposed on the political spectrum are similar to

each other in practice. *See also* terrorist group.

terrorist group, religious A group that takes up violence to further their perceived religious goals. Religiously-inspired terrorism is on the rise. While Islamic terrorists and organizations have been the most active and the greatest threat to the United States, all of the major world religions have extremists who have taken up violence to further their perceived religious goals. Religiously-motivated terrorists see their objectives as holy writ and therefore infallible and non-negotiable. *See also* terrorist group.

terrorist group, revolutionary A group dedicated to the overthrow of an established order and replacing it with a new political or social structure. Although often associated with communist political ideologies, this is no longer the case and other political movements can advocate revolutionary methods to achieve their goals. *See also* terrorist group.

terrorist group, separatist A group whose goal is separation from existing entities through independence, political autonomy, or religious freedom or domination. The ideologies separatists subscribe to include social justice or equity, anti-imperialism, and the resistance to conquest or occupation by a foreign power. *See also* terrorist group.

terrorist group, social A group concerned with particularly contentious social policies or issues, which turns to extremist behavior and terrorism. Frequently, this is referred to as “single issue” or “special interest” terrorism. Some issues that have produced terrorist activities in the United States and other countries include animal rights, abortion, ecology/environment, and minority rights. *See also* terrorist group.

terrorist incidents Attacks by terrorists. The most common types are: 1. *bombings*, typically with improvised explosive devices, which are inexpensive, readily available to the average consumer, and easy to make. 2. *Kidnappings and hostage-takings* to establish a bargaining position and to elicit publicity. Kidnapping is one of the most difficult acts for a terrorist group to accomplish, but, if a kidnapping is successful, it can gain terrorists money, release of jailed comrades, and publicity for an extended period. Hostage-taking involves the seizure of a facility or location and the taking of hostages. Unlike a kidnapping, hostage-taking provokes a confrontation with authorities. It forces authorities to either make dramatic decisions or to comply with the terrorist’s demands. It is overt and designed to attract and hold media attention. The terror-

ists’ intended target is the audience affected by the hostage’s confinement, not the hostage. 3. *Armed attacks and assassinations*. Armed attacks include raids and ambushes. Assassinations are the killing of a selected victim, usually by bombings or small arms. Drive-by shootings are a common technique employed by unsophisticated or loosely organized terrorist groups. Historically, terrorists have assassinated specific individuals for psychological effect. 4. *Arsons and firebombings*. Incendiary devices are cheap and easy to hide. Arson and firebombings are easily conducted by terrorist groups that may not be as well-organized, equipped, or trained as a major terrorist organization. An arson or firebombing against a utility, hotel, government building, or industrial center portrays an image that the ruling government is incapable of maintaining order. 5. *Hijackings and Skyjackings*. Hijacking is the seizure by force of a surface vehicle, its passengers, and/or its cargo. Skyjacking is the taking of an aircraft, which creates a mobile, hostage barricade situation. It provides terrorists with hostages from many nations and draws heavy media attention. Skyjacking also provides mobility for the terrorists to relocate the aircraft to a country that supports their cause and provides them with a human shield,

making retaliation difficult. 6. *Cyberterrorism*. Cyberterrorism allows terrorists to conduct their operations with little or no risk to themselves. It also provides terrorists an opportunity to disrupt or destroy networks and computers. The result is interruption of key government or business-related activities. This type of terrorism isn't as high profile as other types of terrorist attacks, but its impact is just as destructive. 7. *Weapons of mass destruction*. Historically, terrorist attacks using nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) weapons have been rare. Due the extremely high number of casualties that NBC weapons produce, they are also referred to as weapons of mass destruction (WMD). However, a number of nations are involved in arms races with neighboring countries because they view the development of WMD as a key deterrent of attack by hostile neighbors. The increased development of WMD also increases the potential for terrorist groups to gain access to WMD. It is believed that in the future terrorists will have greater access to WMD because unstable nations or states may fail to safeguard their stockpiles of WMD from accidental losses, illicit sales, or outright theft or seizure. Determined terrorist groups can also gain access to WMD through covert independent research efforts

or by hiring technically-skilled professionals to construct the WMD.

terrorist objectives The intended outcome or result of one or a series of terrorist operations or actions. It is analogous to the tactical or operational levels of war.

terrorist organization, designated foreign *See* designated foreign terrorist organization.

Terrorist Organizations List, Foreign *See* Foreign Terrorist Organizations List.

terrorist recruitment The solicitation of individuals to commit terrorist acts or engage in behavior for a terrorism purpose.

Terrorist Screening Center A center created by Homeland Security Presidential Directive-6 (September 16, 2003) to consolidate terrorist watch lists, provide constant operational support for thousands of federal screeners across the country and around the world, and ensure that these screeners are working from the same unified set of anti-terrorist information when a suspected terrorist is screened or stopped anywhere in the federal system. *See also* Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-6.

terrorist watch list A watch list containing the names of terrorists. *See also* Transportation Security Administration no-fly list; Transportation Security Administration selectee list; watch list.

- terror tactics** The art and science of employing violence, terror, and intimidation to inculcate fear in the pursuit of political, religious, or ideological goals.
- test, diagnostic** *See* diagnostic test.
- test, respirator fit** *See* respirator fit test.
- thalweg principle** The principle of determining national boundaries at the thalweg of a river separating two states. *See also* border; boundary; frontier.
- theocracy** A form of government whose rulers claim to rule on behalf of God or some higher power and whose administrative hierarchy of government is identical or nearly identical with the administrative hierarchy of the dominant religion in power. Examples of large theocracies today are Iran and Saudi Arabia. Islamists preach a purged universal Islamic theocracy. *See also* Islamism.
- thermonuclear** **1.** Relating to the fusion of atomic nuclei at high temperatures. **2.** Relating to the use of atomic weapons based on fusion, especially as distinguished from those based on fission. *See also* fusion bomb.
- thermonuclear device** A hydrogen bomb; a device with explosive energy that comes from fusion of small nuclei. *See* fusion bomb.
- think, group-** *See* groupthink.
- threat** Potential intent to cause harm or damage to an asset (e.g., natural environment, people, man-made infrastructures, and activities and operations). *See also* biological threat.
- threat advisory** *See* Homeland Security Advisory System.
- threat, biological** *See* biological threat.
- threat, bomb** *See* bomb threat.
- threat assessment** Identification of adverse events that can affect an entity and may be present at the global, national, or local level.
- threat conditions** *See* Homeland Security Presidential Directive-3.
- threat, credible** *See* credible threat.
- threat, design basis** *See* design basis threat.
- threatened epidemic** An epidemic in which the occurrence of a specific disease may reasonably be anticipated; this requires: 1. a susceptible human population; 2. the presence or impending introduction of a disease agent, and 3. the presence of a mechanism such that large-scale transmission is possible (e.g., a contaminated water supply, or a vector population). *Synonym:* potential epidemic. *See also* epidemic.
- threat level** *See* Homeland Security Advisory System.
- threat, postulated** *See* postulated threat.

- threats, transnational** *See* transnational threats.
- Threat Study, Insider** *See* Insider Threat Study.
- threat vulnerability integration methodology** An integrated approach to risk assessment, involving mapping terrorist capabilities—both current and future—against specific vulnerabilities, in order to determine the best preemptive or protective action. The results of Threat-Vulnerability Integration analysis are captured in a matrix which depicts a level of risk by systematically relating known or implied terrorist capabilities against selected targets.
- throughput** **1.** The production rate of a process or an activity measured in units or flow per unit time. Throughput divided by capacity is utilization. *See also* capacity. **2.** In the military, the average quantity of cargo and passengers that can pass through a port on a daily basis from arrival at the port to loading onto a ship or plane, or from the discharge from a ship or plane to the exit (clearance) from the port complex. Throughput is usually expressed in measurement tons, short tons, or passengers. Reception and storage limitation may affect final throughput. *See also* port.
- tiller truck** *See* fire truck.
- time, hazard lead** *See* hazard lead time.
- time, lead** *See* lead time.
- timeliness** The degree to which information or surveillance data can be made available to those who need it when they need it. *See also* performance measurement.
- time, near-real** *See* near-real time.
- “time outs”** Planned periods of quiet and/or interdisciplinary discussion focused on ensuring that key procedural details have been addressed. Taking the time to focus on listening and communicating the plans as a team can rectify miscommunications and misunderstandings before a procedure gets underway.
- time, recovery** *See* recovery time.
- time, response** *See* response time.
- Tokyo sarin attack (March 20, 1995)** A Japanese domestic terrorist attack perpetrated by members of the religious group Aum Shinrikyo who, in five coordinated attacks, released sarin gas on several lines of the Tokyo subway, killing twelve people and injuring some six thousand more. The attack was directed against trains passing through Kasumigaseki and Nagatacho, home to the Japanese government. *See also* railroad security; sarin; subway.
- ton-mile** *See* ton-mileage.
- ton-mileage** A measure of volume that accounts for the distance a commodity is shipped. One ton-mile is equal to one ton shipped one

mile. Ton-mileage is an important measure in the quantification of risk in railroad shipment of hazardous materials.

top-down A command function that is established by the first officer to arrive on the scene. This officer then becomes the incident commander. *See* incident command system.

TOPOFF (Top Officials) A congressionally-mandated, national, biennial exercise series designed to assess the nation's integrated crisis and consequence management capability against terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction. It examines national relationships among state, local, and federal jurisdictions in response to a challenging series of integrated, geographically dispersed terrorist weapons of mass destruction threats and acts.

TOPOFF 1 (Top Officials 1) The first of a series of congressionally-mandated full-scale exercises conducted in 2000 in which federal, state, and local officials responded to simulated disasters threatening to kill hundreds of people in Denver and Portsmouth, NH, through a mock pneumonic plague and mustard gas attacks, respectively. *See also* full-scale exercise; TOPOFF Exercise series.

TOPOFF 2 (Top Officials 2) The second congressionally-mandated five-day, full-scale exercise and sim-

ulation beginning May 12, 2002, sponsored by the new U.S. Department of Homeland Security and U.S. Department of State, in cooperation with federal, state, local, and Canadian partners. The exercise consisted of simulated attacks in the Chicago and Seattle metropolitan areas. Washington state, King County, and Seattle responded to a hypothetical explosion containing radioactive material. Illinois, Chicago, and Cook, Lake, DuPage, and Kane counties responded to a covert release of a biological agent. Nineteen federal agencies and the American Red Cross were involved during the five-day exercise. The National Capital Region, including the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, participated in the first day of the exercise. The government of Canada, including Vancouver and the province of British Columbia, also engaged in exercises. Canada's participation in TOPOFF 2 was in keeping with the commitment to conduct joint exercises. *See also* full-scale exercise; TOPOFF Exercise series.

TOPOFF 3 (Top Officials 3) The third congressionally-mandated full-scale terrorism response exercise, which took place in the United States (Connecticut and New Jersey) from April 4–8, 2005, and involved participants from interna-

tional, federal, state, local, tribal, and private sector agencies and nongovernmental organizations. Joining the Department of Homeland Security and other federal agencies in this important effort were the states of Connecticut and New Jersey, as well as two international partners, the United Kingdom and Canada, which conducted simultaneous, related exercises. Participants responded to simulated simultaneous, multi-point attacks. TOPOFF 3 was the most comprehensive terrorism exercise ever conducted in the United States. Sponsored by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness (SLGCP), TOPOFF 3 is the third exercise in the TOPOFF Exercise series. *See also* full-scale exercise; TOPOFF Exercise series.

TOPOFF Exercise series A congressionally mandated program designed to strengthen the nation's capacity to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks involving weapons of mass destruction. Each TOPOFF exercise comprises a two-year cycle of seminars, planning events, and exercises culminating in a full-scale exercise that simulates a coordinated terrorist attack involving biological and chemical weapons. *See*

also full-scale exercise; TOPOFF 1; TOPOFF 2; TOPOFF 3.

totalitarianism A governing system in which a ruling elite holds all power and controls all aspects of society. No opposition is allowed and power is maintained by internal terror and secret police. Two examples of totalitarian states are Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union under Josef Stalin. *See also* fascism.

tower, communication *See* communication tower.

Towers bombing, Khobar *See* Khobar Towers bombing.

toxic chemical agent A substance that produces incapacitation, serious injury, or death, and can be used to incapacitate or kill victims, including choking, blister, and nerve agents. *See also* agent.

toxic industrial chemical Chemicals that comprise a broad class of potentially dangerous chemical contaminants that are commonly used in workplace settings. *See also* chemical.

toxicological disaster A serious environmental that causes illness by a massive, accidental escape of toxic substances into the air, soil, or water. Toxicological disasters affect man, animals, and plants. *See also* disaster.

Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Agency for *See* Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

- toxin** The toxic material or product of plants, animals, microorganisms (including, but not limited to, bacteria, viruses, fungi, rickettsiae or protozoa), or infectious substances, or a recombinant or synthesized molecule, whatever their origin and method of production, which includes: 1. any poisonous substance or biological product that may be engineered as a result of biotechnology produced by a living organism, or 2. any poisonous isomer or biological product, homolog, or derivative of such a substance.
- toxin agent** A poison formed as a specific secretion product in the metabolism of a vegetable or animal organism, as distinguished from inorganic poisons. Such poisons can also be manufactured by synthetic processes. *See also* agent.
- toxin, bacterial** *See* bacterial toxin.
- toxin, botulinum** *See* botulinum toxin.
- toxins** Poisonous biological agents derived from plants, animals, or microorganisms, which do not grow, reproduce, or die after they have been dispersed. Relatively few are suitable for use as weapons. Toxins are difficult, in most cases, to synthesize in the laboratory, so they continue to be obtained from the organisms that create them, usually in very small quantities.
- trade, free** *See* free trade.
- traffic control point** Places along movement routes that are staffed by emergency personnel to direct and control the flow of traffic.
- traffic divider** *See* Jersey barrier.
- train bombings (July 7, 2005), London** *See* London train bombings (July 7, 2005).
- train bombings (July 21, 2005), London** *See* London train bombings (July 21, 2005).
- train bombings (March 11, 2004), Madrid** *See* Madrid train bombings (March 11, 2004).
- trained, operations-level** *See* operations-level trained.
- Training Center, Federal Law Enforcement** *See* Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.
- transfer** The conveyance or removal of something from one place, person, or thing to another, as in arms transfer.
- transfer, arms** *See* arms transfer.
- transfusion medicine** *See* laboratory medicine.
- transit** 1. Conveyance of people or goods from one place to another, especially on a local public transportation system (e.g., subways, buses). 2. The system or vehicles used for such conveyance, e.g., New York City Transit.
- transit, mass** *See* mass transit.
- transit police** A specialized type of police employed by a common carrier (a company or individual providing public transportation on a

regular basis in return for a fee that is uniformly charged to all users), usually a railroad (but may also include a bus line or other transport carrier) who prevents and investigates crimes committed against the carrier or by or against passengers or other customers of the carrier. A transit police force may consist of officers employed directly by a transit provider, such as the Amtrak Police, or it may exist as a department of another police entity contracted to the transit provider, such as the Transit Police Services Bureau of the Orange County, California Sheriff's Department, which serves the Orange County Transportation Authority. Some of the crimes transit police investigate include trespassing, assaults against passengers, graffiti on railroad rolling stock and buses, ticket fraud, and theft of personal belongings, baggage, or freight.

transmission **1.** In medicine, the conveyance of disease from one person to another, as in transmission of infection. **2.** In communications, the act of transmitting electrical messages. **3.** In telecommunications, the dispatching, for reception elsewhere, of information, such as a signal or message, as by telegraph, telephone, radio, television, or fax machine. **4.** In electrical power, the transfer of electrical power from one location to another

via conductors, as in electrical transmission lines. *See also* airborne transmission; direct transmission; electric power transmission; indirect transmission.

transmission, airborne *See* airborne transmission.

transmission, direct *See* direct transmission.

transmission, electric power *See* electric power transmission.

transmission grid, electric power *See* electric power transmission grid.

transmission, indirect *See* indirect transmission.

transmission of infection Any mechanism by which an infectious agent is spread from a source or reservoir to another person. *Direct transmission* is the direct and essentially immediate transfer of infectious agents to a receptive portal of entry through which human or animal infection may take place. This may be by direct contact such as touching, kissing, biting, or sexual intercourse, or by the direct projection (droplet spread) of droplet spray onto the conjunctiva or onto the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, or mouth. It may also be by direct exposure of susceptible tissue to an agent in soil, compost, or decaying vegetable matter or by the bite of a rabid animal. *Indirect transmission* is by vector or air; the latter is subdivided into droplets or dust.

- transnational** Extending or going beyond national boundaries; it is not limited to or centered within a single nation. *See also* international.
- transnational terrorist group** *See* terrorist group, international or transnational.
- transnational threats** Activities conducted by individuals or groups that involve international terrorism, narcotrafficking, weapons of mass destruction, and the delivery systems for such weapons that threaten the national security of the United States. *See also* delivery system; Joint Task Force North.
- transport** **1.** Something that serves as a means of transportation. *Synonym:* conveyance. **2.** The commercial enterprise of transporting goods and materials, as in shipping. *See also* medical transport; rail transport.
- transport, air medical** *See* air medical transport.
- transportation** Conveyance of goods and people over land, across water, and through the air.
- transportation capacity, civilian** *See* civilian transportation capacity.
- transportation coordinator, regional emergency** *See* regional emergency transportation coordinator.
- transportation incident** An unintentional release of hazardous materials during the course of transportation.
- transportation incident, serious** An incident that involves a fatality or major injury, substantial property damage, closure of a major transportation artery or facility, or evacuation due to a hazardous material release.
- transportation, intermodal** *See* intermodal transportation.
- transportation, intermodal cargo** *See* intermodal cargo transportation.
- transportation, intermodal passenger** *See* intermodal passenger transportation.
- transportation management** Transportation prioritizing, ordering, sourcing, and acquisition; time-phasing plans; fleet management, and movement coordination and tracking.
- transportation management, global** *See* global transportation management.
- Transportation of Hazardous Material** An act that improves the regulatory and enforcement authority of the Secretary of Transportation to provide adequate protection against the risks to life and property inherent in the transportation of hazardous material in commerce.
- Transportation Security Act, Aviation and** *See* Aviation and Transportation Security Act.

Transportation Security Act, Maritime *See* Maritime Transportation Security Act.

Transportation Security Administration (TSA) A subunit of Border and Transportation Security (a unit within the Department of Homeland Security), whose function is to secure all modes of transportation while facilitating commerce and ensuring the freedom of movement for the traveling public. Following September 11, 2001, U.S. aviation security measure improvement went into high gear. The four main areas identified by TSA for strengthening aviation security are improved controls over screening passengers; improved controls over screening baggage; securing airport areas, and securing airport perimeters. *See also* airport security; Border and Transportation Security.

Transportation Security Administration no-fly list One of two government terrorist watch lists provided by the TSA, it contains the names of passengers who, for certain reasons, are not allowed to fly. Passengers on this list are denied boarding passes and not permitted to fly unless cleared by law enforcement officers. *See also* Transportation Security Administration selectee list.

Transportation Security Administration "Secure Flight" A passenger prescreening program

that prescreens passengers flying domestically within the United States. Customs and Border Patrol will have responsibility for screening passengers flying into and out of the United States. *See also* Customs and Border Patrol; patrol; Transportation Security Administration.

Transportation Security Administration selectee list One of two government terrorist watch lists provided by the TSA, it contains the names of passengers who pose a higher than normal risk and therefore require additional security attention. *See also* Transportation Security Administration no-fly list.

transportation system Facility consisting of the roads and equipment necessary for the movement of passengers or goods.

Transportation Systems, Intelligent *See* Intelligent Transportation Systems.

transportation to definitive medical care Ground ambulances are the vehicle of choice for most medical transports, but helicopters, boats, and snow cats may also be used. Medical transports allow for the continued medical support of patients while in transport from the field to a hospital. *See also* helicopter.

transport capacity, medical *See* medical transport capacity.

transport, medical *See* medical transport.

transport, rail *See* rail transport.

transuranic Any element whose atomic number is higher than that of uranium. All transuranic elements are produced artificially and are radioactive. *See also* uranium.

transuranic waste A category of waste that generally consists of protective clothing, tools, glassware, equipment, soils, and sludge that have been contaminated with man-made radioactive elements heavier than uranium on the periodic table of elements (atomic number of 92). These elements include plutonium, neptunium, americium, curium, and californium. Transuranic waste is produced during nuclear fuel assembly and during nuclear weapons research, production, and cleanup. *See also* defense-generated transuranic waste; plutonium; WIPP.

transuranic waste, defense-generated *See* defense-generated transuranic waste.

trauma A term derived from the Greek for “wound” that refers to any bodily injury. *See also* injury; major trauma.

trauma care system An organized approach to treating patients with acute injuries; it provides dedicated (available twenty-four hours a day) personnel, facilities, and equipment for effective and coordinated trauma care in an appropriate geographical region.

trauma care system, inclusive

See inclusive trauma care system.

Trauma Care Systems Planning and Development Act of 1990

The law that amended the Public Health Service Act to add Title XII-Trauma Programs. The purpose of the legislation is to assist state governments in developing, implementing, and improving regional systems of trauma care, and to fund research and demonstration projects to improve rural EMS and trauma. *See also* demonstration.

trauma center A specialized hospital facility distinguished by the immediate availability of specialized surgeons, physician specialists, anesthesiologists, nurses, and resuscitation and life support equipment on a twenty-four hour basis to care for severely injured patients or those at risk for severe injury.

trauma, mass *See* mass trauma.

trauma, major *See* major trauma.

trauma registry A collection of data on patients who receive hospital care for certain types of injuries. Such data are primarily designed to ensure quality trauma care and outcomes in individual institutions and trauma systems, but have the secondary purpose of providing useful data for the surveillance of injury morbidity and mortality.

trauma service area (catchment area) That geographic area defined by the local EMS agency in its

trauma care system plan as the area served by a designated trauma center. *See also* emergency medical services; emergency medical services system.

trauma team The multidisciplinary group of professionals who have been designated to collectively render care for trauma patients in a particular trauma care system.

traumatic stress While not a clearly defined condition, traumatic stress has tended to include events and circumstances that are both extreme and outside of the realm of everyday experiences (e.g., events that are dangerous, overwhelming, and sudden, marked by extreme or sudden force, typically causing fear, anxiety, withdrawal, and avoidance.) Traumatic events also have high intensity, are unexpected, infrequent, and vary in duration from acute to chronic. *See also* anxiety; stress.

traumatic stress disorder, post-
See post-traumatic stress disorder.

travel warning A warning issued by the State Department to recommend that Americans avoid a certain country. *See also* consular information sheet.

treatment **1.** The act or manner of dealing with someone or something. **2.** Therapy.

Treatment and Active Labor Act, Federal Emergency Medical

See Federal Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act.

treatment center, portable emergency isolation *See* portable emergency isolation treatment center.

treatment lagoon, water *See* water treatment lagoon.

treatment plant, waste *See* waste treatment plant.

tree analysis, fault *See* fault tree analysis.

trend **1.** The general direction in which something tends to move. **2.** A general tendency or inclination. **3.** Current style.

trend, data *See* data trend.

triad, epidemiologic *See* epidemiologic triad.

triage The process of sorting injured patients on the basis of the actual or perceived degree of injury and assigning them to the most effective and efficient regional care resources, in order to insure optimal care, the best chance of survival, and the most efficient use of medical resources. *See also* field triage; over-triage; undertriage.

triage algorithm A step-by-step instruction for solving the problem of sorting patients, as in a triage algorithm for patients with possible inhalational anthrax. *See also* algorithm; triage.

triage criteria Measures or methods of assessing the severity of a person's injuries that are used for patient evaluation, especially in the pre-hospital setting, and that use anatomic and physiologic considerations, as well as mechanism of injury. *See also* injury.

triage, field *See* field triage.

tribe Any Native American tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act, which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Native Americans because of their status.

truck bomb *See* car bomb.

truck, fire *See* fire truck.

TSA *See* Transportation Security Administration (TSA).

tuberculosis isolation *See* isolation.

tularemia A serious illness caused by a bacterium typically found in animals, especially rodents, rabbits, and hares. Tularemia is usually a rural disease and has been reported in all U.S. states except Hawaii. The bacterium that causes tularemia is highly infectious and could be used as a biological weapon by being made airborne for exposure by inhalation. People who inhale the bacteria can experience severe respi-

ratory illness, including life-threatening pneumonia and systemic infection, if they are not treated. *See also* Category A agents.

turnout gear, firefighter's standard *See* firefighter's standard turnout gear.

Uu

- umma** The world community of Muslim believers.
- unaffiliated volunteer** An individual who is not formally associated with a recognized voluntary disaster relief organization. *Synonyms*: emergent volunteer; spontaneous volunteer. *See also* volunteer.
- unauthorized** **1.** Not endowed with authority. **2.** Without official authorization. *Compare* authorized.
- uncompensated care** A category of care for which no reimbursement is made.
- unconventional warfare** A type of warfare involving assassination, biological weapons, chemical weapons, espionage, genocide, nuclear weapons, raiding, and terrorism. *Compare* conventional warfare. *See also* Special Forces group; warfare.
- underground** A covert unconventional warfare organization established to operate in areas denied to the guerrilla forces or conduct operations not suitable for guerrilla forces. *See also* guerrilla warfare; unconventional warfare.
- underlying cause** The systems or process cause that allow for the proximate cause of an event to occur. Underlying causes may involve special-cause variation, common-cause variation, or both.
- understanding, memorandum of** *See* memorandum of understanding.
- undertriage** Directing fewer patients to trauma centers than is warranted because of incorrect identification of patients as having minor injuries when retrospective analysis indicates severe injuries. *Compare* overtriage. *See also* triage.
- unified area command** *See* area command.
- unified combatant command** A command composed of forces from two or more military services, which has a broad and continuing mission. Four of the combatant commands are organized on a geographical basis. These are: U.S. European Command, U.S. Pacific Command, U.S. Southern Command, and U.S. Central Command. Four are based on functional lines:

U.S. Strategic Command, U.S. Transportation Command, U.S. Special Operations Command, and U.S. Space Command. One has both a geographical basis and functional basis: U.S. Joint Forces Command. The number of unified combatant commands is not fixed by law or regulation and may vary from time to time.

unified command An application of the incident command system used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the unified command to establish their designated incident commanders at a single incident command post, a common set of objectives and strategies, and a single incident action plan. *See also* incident command system.

Unified Command Plan A plan that allocates responsibilities among the nine combatant commands. It establishes the commands' missions, responsibilities, and force structure. The plan also defines the geographical commands' areas of responsibilities. Changes made to the plan include establishing the Joint Forces Command as a successor to the U.S. Atlantic Command, placing more emphasis on homeland defense and, effective October 1, 2000, extending the U.S. European Command's area

of responsibility to the waters around Europe and Africa.

unit, communications *See* communications unit.

United States Code A consolidation and codification of the general and permanent laws of the United States arranged according to subject matter under fifty title headings, in alphabetical order to a large degree. Sets out the current status of the laws, as amended. Title 10 governs the Armed Forces. *See also* act of Congress.

uniformed services The Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health Service, and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

United States In a geographic sense, any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, any possession of the United States, and any waters within the jurisdiction of the United States (as defined in the Homeland Security Act of 2002).

Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act (USA PATRIOT Act) Homeland Security Public Law 107-56, cleared by the 107th U.S. Congress on

October 26, 2001, enhances domestic security through antiterrorism measures. Specifically, the PATRIOT Act enhances: 1. domestic security against terrorism, 2. surveillance procedures, 3. international money laundering abatement and antiterrorist financing measures, 4. border protection, 5. providing for victims of terrorism, public safety officers, and their families, 6. information sharing for critical infrastructure protection, 7. criminal laws against terrorism, and 8. intelligence capabilities.

unity of command A hierarchical methodology that states that each person within an organization should report to only one superior. *See also* incident command system.

Universal Task List The total menu of tasks (work) that may be performed in major events such as those illustrated by the national planning scenarios. The UTL is designed to serve as a common language and reference system, as the foundation for learning and exercise objectives, as a tool for operational planning, and for use in evaluations and assessments of performance. The current UTL contains approximately 1,800 tasks encompassing all levels of government and disciplines from the national strategic to the incident level. Examples of critical tasks associated with the "information collection and threat recogni-

tion" capability include developing and maintaining surveillance and detection systems, and producing strategic intelligence and surveillance information. *See also* Capability-Based Planning; scenarios.

universal precautions A method of infection control that treats all human blood and other potentially infectious materials as capable of transmitting HIV, HBV, and other blood-borne pathogens.

unsolicited goods Donated items offered by and/or sent to the incident area by the public, the private sector, or other sources, which have not been requested by government or nonprofit disaster relief coordinators.

uranic, trans- *See* transuranic.

uranium The heaviest metal found in nature. It is approximately 99.7 percent U238. The remaining 0.03 percent is U235 used in nuclear reactors. *See also* nuclear fuel; plutonium; special nuclear materials.

uranium enrichment The process of increasing the percentage of U235 isotopes so that the uranium can be used as reactor fuel or in nuclear weapons.

uranium, highly enriched Uranium enriched in the isotopic content of uranium-235 to greater than twenty percent. It is used in nuclear weapons and in some types of research and submarine propulsion reactors.

urban search and rescue team

Specialized rescue team developed to carry out specialized rescue work. Team includes specialize search equipment such as dogs, micro-phones, and cameras and a large cache of specialized rescue equipment. Operational activities include locating, extricating, and providing on-site medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures.

U.S. Air Force The aviation branch of the U.S. Armed Forces created in 1947; its mission is to defend the United States and protect its interests through air and space power. The U.S. Air Force has over 7,500 combat aircraft commissioned as of 2004. *See also* military mission.

U.S. Air Force Reserve Command A major command of the U.S. Air Force created in 1997; its mission is to provide citizen airmen to defend the United States and protect its interests through air and space power. The AFRC supports the Air Force mission to defend the United States through control and exploitation of air and space by supporting global engagement. The AFRC plays an integral role in the day-to-day Air Force mission and is not a force held in reserve for possible war or contingency operations. *See also* military mission; mission; U.S. Air Force.

U.S. Air National Guard Part of the National Guard, it is both the organized militia of each U.S. state (and the District of Columbia) and a reserve component of the U.S. Air Force. When organized as a federal militia, individual state Air National Guard units may be activated by the President and the governor of the state. Each state, territory, and the District of Columbia has an Air National Guard. The Air National Guard is part of the National Guard Bureau, whose chief sits with the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Air National Guard flies every type of aircraft in the U.S. Air Force inventory, except for the B-2 Spirit stealth bomber, the B-1B Lancer bomber, among others. Air National Guard pilots have flown on active duty continuously since the 1991 Gulf War, patrolling Iraq's no-fly zones. Following the attacks on September 11, 2001, F-16s from the Vermont Air National Guard patrolled the skies over New York. City. *See also* U.S. Army National Guard; National Guard.

USAMRIID *See* U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases.

U.S. Armed Forces *See* Armed Forces of the United States.

U.S. Army The branch of the U.S. Armed Forces, originally formed on June 14, 1775, which has primary responsibility for land-based military

operations. The present day Army exists as an all-volunteer force, augmented by Reserve and National Guard forces. *See also* armed forces; Armed Forces of the United States; Intelligence Community.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

A corps made up of some 34,600 civilian and 650 military personnel, whose mission is to provide engineering services to the United States, including: planning, designing, building, and operating dams and other civil engineering projects; designing and managing the construction of military facilities for the Army and Air Force, and providing design and construction management support for other Department of Defense and federal agencies.

U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID)

An institute created in 1969 to spearhead research to develop medical solutions—vaccines, drugs, diagnostics, and information—to protect U.S. service members from biological threats; capabilities include biosafety level-3 and level-4 laboratories, expertise in the generation of biological aerosols for testing candidate vaccines and therapeutics, and accredited animal research facilities; supports investigations of emerging diseases throughout the world with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the World Health

Organization, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and reference laboratories that set standards for identification of biological agents. *See also* biosafety.

U.S. Army National Guard

The component of the U.S. Army that remains under the authority of the states, unless called into federal service, and is distinct from military services reserve units that train as replacements for active military services. The Army National Guard comprises approximately one-half of the available forces and approximately one third of the support organization of the U.S. Army. (The U.S. Army consists of the active Army, the Army National Guard and the Army Reserves.) The Army National Guard is composed primarily of traditional guardsmen—that is, civilians who serve their country, state and community on a part-time basis, usually one weekend each month and two weeks during the summer. *See also* U.S. Air National Guard; National Guard; U.S. Army; U.S. Army Reserve.

U.S. Army Reserve

The federal reserve force of the U.S. Army. Together, the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard constitute the reserve components of the U.S. Army. Army Reserve soldiers may be soldiers who left the active Army after a period of service, or they may have enlisted directly into

the Reserve. Reserve soldiers generally perform training or service one weekend per month (inactive duty for training) and for two continuous weeks at some time during the year (annual training). Many reserve soldiers are organized into Army Reserve units, while others serve to augment active Army units.

USA PATRIOT Act *See* Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act (USA PATRIOT Act).

U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) One of nine unified combatant commands of the Department of Defense, headquartered at MacDill Air Force Base in Tampa, Fla., and assigned operational control of U.S. combat forces from the Horn of Africa to Central Asia. USCENTCOM's Commander, General John Abizaid, reports directly to the Secretary of Defense, who in turn, reports to the U.S. President. Organized as a headquarters element, USCENTCOM has no war fighting units permanently assigned to it. Instead, all four Armed Services provide USCENTCOM with component commands, which, along with our joint special operations component, make up USCENTCOM's primary war fighting and engagement organizations. Activated by President Ronald Reagan on January 1, 1983,

USCENTCOM is the permanent successor to the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force, a temporary organization created by President Jimmy Carter in 1980 to project American power in the Middle East and East Africa. In its first year as a command, USCENTCOM conducted Operations Early Call and Arid Farmer, both successful in quelling Libyan-sponsored insurgencies in Sudan and Chad respectively. In the 1990s, USCENTCOM became known for its success in the liberation of Kuwait (Operation Desert Storm) under the leadership of General Norman Schwarzkopf, and for humanitarian intervention in Somalia. Today, USCENTCOM and its coalition partners confront challenges in their area of responsibility enforcing the no-fly zone over southern Iraq (Operation Southern Watch) and combating international terrorism (Operation Enduring Freedom). *See also* unified combatant command.

U.S. citizenship Membership of the U.S. political system, which enables one to vote in political elections upon reaching the age of eighteen, serve on a jury, run for political office (only native-born citizens may run for President and Vice President of the United States), obtain an American passport, and prevent deportation. *See also* citizenship; deportation.

- U.S. Coast Guard** A unit of the Department of Homeland Security whose responsibility is to protect the public, the environment, and U.S. economic interests in the nation's ports and waterways, along the coast, on international waters, or in any maritime region as required to support national security. It is inherently flexible, as both a military service and law enforcement agency within the Department of Homeland Security. The U.S. Coast Guard supports Department of Defense in its homeland defense role, while Department of Defense supports the Coast Guard in its homeland security role, across the forward regions, the global commons, the approaches, and with in the U.S. homeland. *See also* Department of Defense; Department of Homeland Security; forward regions; geographic approaches; global commons; Intelligence Community; Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support.
- U.S. Department of Agriculture** *See* Department of Agriculture, U.S.
- U.S. Department of Defense** *See* Department of Defense, U.S.
- U.S. Department of Energy** *See* Department of Energy, U.S.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services** *See* Department of Health and Human Services, U.S.
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security** *See* Department of Homeland Security, U.S.
- U.S. Department of State** *See* Department of State, U.S.
- U.S. Department of Transportation** *See* Department of Transportation, U.S.
- U.S. Department of the Treasury** *See* Department of the Treasury, U.S.
- use critical technology, dual** *See* dual use critical technology.
- used nuclear fuel** Irradiated fuel from a nuclear power plant's reactor. Used nuclear fuel is thermally hot and highly radioactive. *Synonym:* spent nuclear fuel. *See also* nuclear fuel.
- use, dual** *See* dual use.
- use of force, rules for** *See* rules for use of force.
- U.S. Embassy bombings (August 7, 1998)** An attack by local members of al-Qaeda on the U.S. embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya, which brought Osama bin Laden and al-Qaeda to international attention for the first time, resulting in placement of bin Laden on the FBI's Ten Most Wanted list. *See also* World Trade Center bombing (1993); Khobar Towers bombing (1996); USS *Cole* bombing (2000).
- user seal check** An action conducted by the respirator user to

determine if the respirator is properly seated to the face. *See also* respirator.

U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) One of nine unified combatant commands of the Department of Defense and a regional combatant command with responsibility for all of Europe, most of Africa, and parts of the Middle East. European Command, led by General James L. Jones, plans for regional contingencies, and when ordered, employs military forces within the region, either as a Standing Joint Force Headquarters, or through specialized Joint Task Forces. EUCOM is the only regional combatant command with a headquarters forward deployed outside the United States. Over the past fifty years, USEUCOM has participated in or provided support to over 200 named operations—humanitarian and natural disaster relief efforts, evacuation of American citizens from areas in crisis, combat or contingency operations, and peacekeeping and anti-terrorism/force protection operations across the theater and beyond. During the Cold War years, USEUCOM's focus was to preserve the peace in Europe. Since then, USEUCOM has deployed forces in support of over ninety-five contingency, humanitarian operations, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Iraqi

Freedom. *See also* unified combatant command.

U.S. Fire Administration An entity of the Department of Homeland Security whose mission is to reduce life and economic losses due to fire and related emergencies, through leadership, advocacy, coordination, research, and support.

U.S. Food and Drug Administration The government agency responsible for regulating food, drugs, biologics, medical devices, blood products, and dietary supplements in the United States. It is an element of the Department of Health and Human Services and has five centers: the *Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research*, the *Center for Devices and Radiological Health*, the *Center for Drug Evaluation and Research*, the *Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition*, and the *Center for Veterinary Medicine*. The oldest center is the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, which oversees vaccines, blood products, and newer therapeutics related to gene therapy and stem cells. The Center for Drug Evaluation and Research regulates pharmaceuticals. *See also* drug; food.

U.S. Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM) One of nine unified combatant commands of the Department of Defense, headquartered in Norfolk, Va., led by

Lieutenant General Robert W. Wagner, and composed of more than 2,000 people including members from each branch of the U.S. military, civil servants, contractors, and consultants. Additionally, there are four component commands, a sub-unified command, and eight subordinate activities assigned to USJFCOM. USJFCOM works as the global joint force provider providing a considerable degree of coordination to build "joint forces" that ensure elements of the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, U.S. Air Force, and U.S. Marine Corps can operate together as specialized, task-organized teams. The Department of Defense appointed U.S. Joint Forces Command as the "transformation laboratory" of the U.S. military that serves to enhance the unified commanders' capabilities to implement that strategy. It develops concepts, tests these concepts through experimentation, educates joint leaders, trains joint forces, and makes recommendations on how the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps can better integrate their fighting capabilities. *See also* joint interagency coordination group.

U.S. homeland The United States, its territories and possessions, and the commonwealths and compact states of the Pacific. It also includes the surrounding territorial seas and

airspace. *See also* American homeland; homeland.

U.S. Marine Corps A branch of the U.S. military services composed of infantry combat forces on air, ground, and sea whose men and women are trained as expert riflemen and serve as an all-purpose, fast-response task force, capable of quick action in areas requiring emergency intervention. Both the Marine Corps and the U.S. Navy fall under the umbrella of the Department of the Navy. *See also* Intelligence Community.

U.S. Naval Reserve *See* U.S. Navy Reserve.

U.S. Navy The branch of the U.S. Armed Forces responsible for naval operations. The U.S. Navy, which consists of slightly fewer than 300 ships and over 4,000 aircraft, employs over a half million men and women on active or ready reserve duty. *See also* Intelligence Community.

U.S. Navy Reserve The reserve component of the U.S. Navy. On April 29, 2005, President George W. Bush signed a bill to rename *United States Naval Reserve* to *United States Navy Reserve* (Public Law 108-375). Enlistees go through the same boot camp as regular active Navy recruits and enlist for a specific billet (job). After graduating from boot camp, the reservist usually trains at a Naval Reserve

Center or Naval Air Reserve facility close to home or school, typically one weekend every month. The reservist also spends a consecutive two-week period every year at a regular Navy base. While training either for just a weekend or during the two weeks, the reservist is considered on active duty and all active duty rules apply to the reservist. Reservists are called into active duty as needed. *See also* U.S. Navy.

U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) One of nine unified combatant commands of the Department of Defense, headquartered in Colorado Springs, Colo., and led by General Ralph Eberhart, it was established in 2002 and is responsible for planning, organizing, and executing homeland defense and civil support missions within the continental United States, Alaska, and territorial waters. It also coordinates security cooperation with Canada and Mexico. In addition to the landmasses of the United States, Canada, and Mexico, U.S. Northern Command's area of responsibility includes the coastal approaches, the Gulf of Mexico, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. *See also* homeland defense; Joint Task Force-Civil Support; North American Aerospace Defense Command; unified combatant command.

U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) One of nine unified com-

batant commands of the Department of Defense, headquartered in Honolulu, Hawaii, and led by Adm. William J. Fallon, it has homeland defense and civil support responsibilities for Hawaii and U.S. territories, possessions, and freely associated states in the Pacific. The headquarters staff consists of about 530 Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps officers and enlisted personnel, plus about 110 civil service employees. About 1,500 people belong to additional support units located in Hawaii and throughout the Command's area of responsibility. These units include the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies, the Information Systems Support Activity, Pacific Automated Server Site Japan, Cruise Missile Support Activity, Special Intelligence Communications, Joint Intelligence Center Pacific, Joint Intelligence Training Activity Pacific, Joint Interagency Task Force West, and Joint Task Force Full-Accounting. *See also* unified combatant command.

USS Cole bombing (October 12, 2000) An Islamist attack against the guided missile destroyer USS *Cole* in the port of Aden, Yemen, during a routine refueling. Casualties were seventeen sailors dead and thirty-seven wounded. *See also* Islamist; port.

U.S. Secret Service The federal agency created in 1860, now a unit of the Department of Homeland Security, that is responsible for the protection of the President, national leaders, and U.S. financial and critical infrastructures. Its two major responsibilities are protection and investigation. *See also* Department of Homeland Security.

U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) One of nine unified combatant commands of the Department of Defense, headquartered at Fort Bragg, NC, it was activated in April 1987 with around 40,000 active, reserve, and National Guard forces of the U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force to place special operations-capable units from all U.S. services under a unified command with their own dedicated special operations aircraft and helicopters. The three major subordinate commands within USSOC, Army Special Operations Command (Airborne) based at Fort Bragg, NC, Naval Special Warfare Command at Coronado, Calif., and U.S. Air Force Special Operations Command at Hurlburt Field, Fla., now train and operate with a standard operational procedure. The USSOCOM is responsible for overseeing joint special operations missions including the study of joint special operations requirements, techniques, ensuring inter-

operability and equipment standardization, and the planning and development of joint special-operations tactics. The commander of USSOCOM provides trained and ready special operations forces and exercises command of selected special operations missions when directed. *See also* unified combatant command.

U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) One of nine unified combatant commands of the Department of Defense, led by General Bantz J. Craddock and headquartered in Miami, Fla., and responsible for all U.S. military activities on the land mass of Latin America south of Mexico; the waters adjacent to Central and South America; the Caribbean Sea, with its thirteen island nations, and European and U.S. territories; the Gulf of Mexico, and a portion of the Atlantic Ocean. Southern Command's area of responsibility encompasses thirty-two countries (nineteen in Central and South America and thirteen in the Caribbean) and covers about 14.5 million square miles (23.2 million square kilometers). The region represents about one-sixth of the land-mass of the world assigned to regional unified commands. *See also* unified combatant command.

USSS *See* U.S. Secret Service.

U.S. Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) One of nine unified combatant commands of the Department of Defense, headquartered at Offutt Air Force Base, Neb., and responsible for providing the United States with global deterrence capabilities and synchronized Department of Defense effects to combat adversary weapons of mass destruction worldwide. It enables decisive global kinetic and non-kinetic combat effects through the application and advocacy of integrated intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; space and global strike operations; information operations; integrated missile defense, and robust command and control. *See also* unified combatant command.

U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) One of nine unified combatant commands of the Department of Defense, led by Gen. John W. Handy, whose mission is to provide air, land, and sea transportation for the Department of Defense, across the range of military operations, both in time of peace and time of war. USTRANSCOM currently controls a fleet of military assets valued in excess of \$52 billion, including: eighty-seven ships; 1,269 aircraft; 2,150 railcars and assorted equipment, and \$1.4 billion in infrastructure, as well as access through

commercial partners to more than 1,001 aircraft and 360 vessels in the Civil Reserve Air Fleet and Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement, respectively. USTRANSCOM's total wartime capability consists of a diverse force: 51,853 active duty; 88,089 reserve and Guard, and 16,606 civilian personnel. During an average week, USTRANSCOM conducts more than 1,900 air missions, with twenty-five ships underway and 10,000 ground shipments operating in seventy-five percent of the world's countries. As of October 2004, the command has moved more than 1.9 million passengers; 1,108,987 tons by air; 3.7 million tons by sea, and more than 53.7 billion barrels of fuel by ship. USTRANSCOM relies on its commercial partners to meet eighty-eight percent of continental U.S. land transport, fifty percent of global air movement, and sixty-four percent of global sealift. Since becoming DOD's Distribution Process Owner in September 2003, USTRANSCOM is the single entity to direct and supervise execution of the strategic distribution system. The command also manages the supply chain-related Information Technology systems, and has the authority to establish a contracting activity for procurement of commercial transportation services. USTRANSCOM's three com-

ponent commands, the Air Force's Air Mobility Command (Scott Air Force Base, Ill.); the Navy's Military Sealift Command (Washington DC), and the Army's Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (Alexandria, VA), provide intermodal transportation across the spectrum of military operations. *See also* Global Patient Movement Requirements Center; unified combatant command.

US-VISIT A unit of the Department of Homeland Security responsible for collecting, maintaining, and sharing information on certain foreign nationals who enter and exit the United States. *See also* Department of Homeland Security.

utilities commissions, public *See* public utilities commissions.

utilities regulation, public *See* public utilities regulation.

Utilities Regulatory Polices Act of 1978 and the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act, Public *See* Utilities Regulatory Polices Act of 1978 and the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978.

utility, public *See* public utility.

UTL *See* Universal Task List.

Vv

- vaccination** Procedures for immunization against an infectious disease.
- vaccine** Immunobiological substance used for active immunization by introducing into the body a live modified, attenuated, or killed inactivated infectious organisms or its toxin. The vaccine is capable of stimulating immune response by the host, who is thus rendered resistant to infection. The word vaccine was originally applied to the serum from a cow infected with vaccinia virus; it is now used of all immunizing agents. *See also* attenuated vaccine.
- vaccine, acellular** *See* acellular vaccine.
- vaccine, animal** *See* animal vaccine.
- vaccine, anthrax** *See* anthrax vaccine.
- vaccine, attenuated** *See* attenuated vaccine.
- Vaccine Bank, Foot and Mouth Disease** *See* National Veterinary Stockpile.
- vaccine, conjugate** *See* conjugate vaccine.
- vaccine efficacy rate** A measure used to describe how good a vaccine is at preventing disease. *See also* vaccine.
- vaccine, inactive** *See* inactive vaccine.
- vaccine, influenza** *See* influenza vaccine.
- vaccine, investigational** *See* investigational vaccine.
- vaccine, live** *See* attenuated vaccine.
- validity, data** *See* data validity.
- vapor** The gaseous state of a substance that is solid or liquid at temperatures and pressures normally encountered.
- variation** The differences in results obtained in measuring the same phenomenon more than once. The sources of variation in a process over time can be grouped into two major classes: common causes and special causes. Excessive variation frequently leads to waste and loss, such as the occurrence of undesirable patient health outcomes and increased cost of health services. *Common-cause variation,*

also called endogenous cause variation or systemic cause variation, in a process is due to the process itself and is produced by interactions of variables of that process is inherent in all processes, not a disturbance in the process. It can be removed only by making basic changes in the process. *Special-cause variation*, also called exogenous-cause variation or extrasystemic cause variation, in performance results from assignable causes. Special-cause variation is intermittent, unpredictable, and unstable. It is not inherently present in a system; rather, it arises from causes that are not part of the system as designed.

variola virus The causative agent of smallpox, an extremely serious, contagious, and sometimes fatal disease. Variola virus is classified as a Category A agent by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, meaning that it is believed to pose the greatest potential threat for adverse public health impact and has a moderate to high potential for large-scale dissemination. The last case of smallpox in the United States was in 1949. The last naturally occurring case in the world was in Somalia in 1977. Although smallpox has been officially eradicated after a successful worldwide vaccination program, there remain two official repositories of the variola virus for research purposes.

Because it is so dangerous, the variola virus may appeal to terrorists. *See also* appeal; containment.

vector A living organism or molecule, including a recombinant or synthesized molecule, capable of carrying a biological agent or toxin to a host.

vehicle spread, common *See* common vehicle spread.

vendor-managed inventory (VMI)

A federally owned, vendor-managed cache of drugs and medical supplies that would follow a twelve-hour push package, if needed. If an incident requires additional pharmaceuticals and/or medical supplies, follow-on VMI supplies would be shipped to arrive within twenty-four to thirty-six hours. If the agent is well defined, VMI can be tailored to provide pharmaceuticals, supplies, and/or products specific to the suspected or confirmed agent(s). In this case, the VMI could act as the first option for immediate response from the Strategic National Stockpile. *See also* inventory; Strategic National Stockpile program.

ventilation The process of supply and removing air by natural or mechanical means to and from any space. Such air may or may not be conditioned. *See also* natural ventilation.

ventilation, natural *See* natural ventilation.

Veterans Affairs Emergency Preparedness Act

An act, if funded, that directs the Veterans Administration and Department of Defense to develop training programs for current health-care personnel in training in the containment of nuclear, biological, and chemical attacks and treatment of casualties. It authorizes the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to furnish hospital care and medical services to individuals responding to, involved in, or otherwise affected by a disaster or emergency during and immediately following a disaster or emergency declared by the U.S. President under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, or a disaster or emergency in which the National Disaster Medical System is activated.

veterinary epidemiologist A practitioner who studies factors influencing existence and spread of diseases among humans and animals, particularly those diseases transmissible from animals to humans.

veterinary medical assistance team (VMAT) Volunteer teams of veterinarians, technicians, and support personnel, usually from the same region, that have organized a response team under the guidance of the American Veterinary Medical Association and the National

Disaster Medical System (NDMS), and whose personnel have specific training in responding to animal casualties and/or animal disease outbreaks during a disaster. They help assess medical needs of animals and conduct animal disease surveillance, hazard mitigation, biological and chemical terrorism surveillance, and animal decontamination. They usually include a mix of veterinarians, veterinary technicians, support personnel, microbiologists, epidemiologists, and veterinary pathologists.

Veterinary Stockpile, National

See National Veterinary Stockpile.

VHF *See* viral hemorrhagic fever.

VHF viruses The viral agents that cause viral hemorrhagic fever (VHF) are taxonomically diverse; they are all ribonucleic acid (RNA) viruses and are transmitted to humans through contact with infected animal reservoirs or arthropod vectors. They are all natural infectious disease threats although their geographical ranges may be tightly circumscribed. The recent advent of jet travel coupled with human demographics increase the opportunity for humans to contract these infections. The VHF agents are all highly infectious via the aerosol route, and most are quite stable as respirable aerosols. This means that they satisfy at least one criterion for being weaponized, and some clearly have the potential to

be biological warfare threats. Most of these agents replicate in cell culture to concentrations sufficiently high to produce a small terrorist weapon, one suitable for introducing lethal doses of virus into the air intake of an airplane or office building. Some replicate to even higher concentrations, with obvious potential ramifications. Since the VHF agents cause serious diseases with high morbidity and mortality, their existence as endemic disease threats and as potential biological warfare weapons suggests a formidable potential public health concern. Examples of VHF viruses are: Lassa fever, Marburg, Ebola, Dengue, and yellow fever viruses. *See also* Category A agents; lethal; lethal dose.

victim A person who has been affected by a disaster. There are three classes of victims: *primary victims*—those who are affected by the physical impact of the disaster; *secondary victims*—those who reside within an affected community or on the border of an affected area and suffer economic loss due to the disaster or actions taken by relief operations, and *tertiary victims*—those who are indirectly affected. Tertiary victims may live in the same country, but not necessarily in the disaster areas. *See also* victim distribution.

victim distribution A victim distribution plan defines the transport and distribution of victims among

neighboring hospitals according to their hospital treatment capacity. Plans often avoid taking victims to the nearest hospitals since walk-in victims will overcrowd hospitals closest to the disaster site. *See also* victim.

viral agents A group of viruses that have been selected as biological warfare agents because of their ability to produce disease, illness, and death in susceptible individuals. *See also* biological warfare agent.

viral hemorrhagic fever A severe febrile syndrome that affects multiple organ systems in the infected person. These viruses typically cause damage to the human vascular system, thereby impairing the body's ability to regulate itself. *See also* Category A agents; VHF viruses.

virulence Extremely infectious, malignant, or poisonous, used to describe a disease or toxin. *See also* pathogenicity.

virus, Ebola *See* Ebola virus.

viruses, VHF *See* VHF viruses.

virus, Hendra *See* Hendra virus.

virus, Nipah *See* Nipah virus.

visa *See* visa (U.S.).

visa adjudication The process by which an arbiter examines evidence and argumentation to come to a decision about whether to issue a U.S. visa to an applicant. *See also* adjudication; visa fraud; visa malfeasance; visa (U.S.).

visa broker An individual who assists visa applicants in obtaining a visa, often through fraudulent means. *See also* visa malfeasance.

Visa Entry Reform Act, 2002, Enhanced Border Security and *See* Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act, 2002.

visa, F *See* visa.

visa fraud Deception deliberately practiced in order to secure an unfair or unlawful visa. *See also* fraud; passport fraud; visa (U.S.); visa broker; visa malfeasance.

visa, J *See* visa.

visa, M *See* visa.

visa malfeasance Fraud committed by U.S. consular officers and other U.S. government officials. *See also* visa (U.S.); malfeasance; visa fraud.

visa security officer A Department of Homeland Security employee to U.S. embassies and consulates who provides expert advice and training to consular officers regarding visa security, among other things. *See also* consul; consulate; embassy; visa security program.

visa security program A program, administered by the Department of State, in which Department of Homeland Security law enforcement officers are deployed to certain embassies and consulates (e.g., Saudi Arabia) where risk of visa

issuance process is at highest risk for terrorist exploitation. The officers focus on detecting both known and still unknown terror suspects who pose a threat to U.S. national security.

Visas-Mantis A security review procedure involving multiple U.S. government agencies, including the U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which aims to identify those visa applicants who may pose a threat to U.S. national security by illegally transferring sensitive technology. Visa applicants from China (over half of the total applicants), Russia, and Ukraine account for the majority of Visas Mantis security reviews. *See also* Security Advisory Opinion; security review; Technology Alert List; visa (U.S.).

visa (U.S.) A U.S. document, obtained at a U.S. embassy or consulate, which grants a non-U.S. traveler permission to apply for admission into the United States at a port of entry. It is not a guarantee of entry into the United States. Department of Homeland Security inspectors determine if, and for how long, an alien is admitted. There are two basic types of visas: immigrant visa and a non-immigrant visa. *Immigrant visas* are for people who intend to live permanently in the

United States, as provided by the Immigration and Nationality Act. *Nonimmigrant visas* are for people who wish to visit temporarily, e.g., for tourism, medical treatment, business, temporary work, or study. *Study visas* are as follows: *F visas* are for academic study at two-year and four-year colleges and universities and other academic institutions. *M visas* are for nonacademic study at institutions, such as vocational and technical schools. *J visas* are for participation in exchange programs. *See also* Bureau of Consular Affairs. *See also* port of entry; visa adjudication; visa fraud; visa malfeasance.

visibility, hazard *See* hazard visibility.

voluntary agency A non-profit, nongovernmental, private association maintained and supported by voluntary contributions that provides assistance in emergencies and disasters. *Synonym:* private volunteer organization.

voluntary evacuation A warning to people within a designated area that a threat to life and property exists or is likely to exist in the immediate future. Individuals issued this type of warning or order are *not* required to evacuate, although it would be to their advantage to do so. *See also* evacuation.

volunteer Any individual accepted to perform services by an agency that has authority to accept volun-

teer services when the individual serves without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed.

volunteer and donations coordination center Facility from which a volunteer donations coordination team operates. It is best situated in or close by the state emergency operating center for coordination purposes. Requirements may include space for a phone bank, meeting space, and space for a team of specialists to review and process offers.

volunteer, unaffiliated *See* unaffiliated volunteer.

volunteer organization, private *See* private volunteer organization.

vulnerabilities, wastewater system *See* wastewater system vulnerabilities.

vulnerability **1.** The inherent state or condition of an asset that can be exploited to cause harm. **2.** The susceptibility of a population to a specific type of event. Vulnerability is also associated with the degree of possible or potential loss from a risk that results from a hazard at a given intensity. The factors that influence vulnerability include demographics, the age and resilience of the environment, technology, social differentiation, and diversity, as well as regional and global economics and politics. *See also* economics; geopolitics; politics.

vulnerability analysis The assessment of an exposed population's susceptibility to the adverse health effects of a particular hazard. *See also* hazard; vulnerability.

vulnerability analysis, hazard
See hazard vulnerability analysis.

vulnerability assessment An assessment that identifies the extent that inherent states or conditions of assets may be exploited, relative to countermeasures that have been or could be deployed.

vulnerability integration methodology, threat *See* threat vulnerability integration methodology.

vulnerability, disaster *See* disaster vulnerability.

vulnerability reduction The act or process of neutralizing the dangers posed by a hazard. *See also* disaster reduction; hazard; risk reduction.

VX A man-made chemical warfare agent classified as a nerve agent. VX is the most potent of all nerve agents. Compared with the nerve agent sarin (also known as GB), VX is considered to be much more toxic by entry through the skin and somewhat more toxic by inhalation. *See also* nerve agent.

Ww

Wahhabism A Sunni Islam movement named after Muhammad al-Wahhab (1703–1792 AD) who attempted to purify Islam by returning to what he envisioned as the original principles of Islam and jettisoning innovations and reformations introduced over the centuries. He revived the works of Ibn Taymiya (1263–1328 AD), an exegete of Islam, whose followers are called “Salafis.” Al-Wahhab and Muhammad bin Saud (died in 1765), the first head of the House of Saud, were close. Their children, Muhammad ibn Saud’s son and al-Wahhab’s daughter, married in 1744, thus formally anointing the Arabian Peninsula with Wahhabism, which has continued to this day. Sunni Wahhabists abhor invoking any prophet, saint, or angel in prayer, other than God alone; grave worship, including saints or the prophet’s grave (Shi’a Muslims, by contrast, revere this practice); celebrating annual feasts for dead saints; wearing charms or believing in their healing power, and innovation in

matters of religion. Some Wahhabis believe Sayyid Qutb and other Sunni theoreticians are corrupted due to their changes in Islam, including their call to revolution and rebellion against the rulers of Muslim countries. For the same reason, they have disowned the Saudi-born Osama bin Laden and called him a Qutb (follower of Qutb) due to his rebellion against the House of Saud. The term “Wahhabism” is a derogatory term to many Wahhabi Muslims who prefer the monikers “Salafis,” al-Muwahhiddun (“the monotheists”), or al-Ikhwan (“the brethren”). *See also* Osama bin Laden; Sayyid Qutb; Sunni Islam.

waning To decrease gradually in size, amount, intensity, or degree.

waning immunity The loss of protective antibodies over time, as following smallpox vaccination or tetanus toxoid boosters. *See also* antibodies; immunity; waning.

war Traditionally, the sustained use of armed force between nations or organized groups within a nation

involving regular and irregular forces in a series of connected battles and campaigns to achieve vital national objectives. Since September 11, 2001, and commencement of the “war on terror,” the sustained use of forces to destroy individuals and groups identified as terrorists and terrorist-supporting states and organizations. War may be limited, with some self-imposed restraints on resources or objectives or it may be general with the total resources of a nation or nations employed and the national survival of a belligerent at stake. *See also* asymmetric warfare; war on terror.

war, cold *See* cold war.

warfare **1.** The waging of war against an enemy; armed conflict. **2.** Military operations marked by a specific characteristic such as guerrilla warfare or biological warfare.

warfare, asymmetric *See* asymmetric warfare.

warfare agent, biological *See* biological warfare agent.

warfare agent classifications, biological *See* biological warfare agent classifications.

warfare agent identification methods, biological *See* biological warfare agent identification methods.

warfare, biological *See* biological warfare.

warfare, chemical *See* chemical warfare.

warfare, counterguerrilla *See* counterguerrilla warfare.

warfare, germ *See* biological warfare.

warfare, guerrilla *See* guerrilla warfare.

warfare, information *See* information warfare.

warfare, psychological *See* psychological warfare.

warfare, unconventional *See* unconventional warfare.

war, general *See* general war.

warhead The explosive part of a nuclear weapons system. Warheads consist of nuclear materials, conventional high explosives, and related firing mechanisms.

warn **1.** To make aware in advance of actual or potential harm, danger, or evil. **2.** To notify (a person) to go or stay away. **3.** To notify or apprise in advance. *See also* alarm; warning.

warning **1.** A message informing of danger. **2.** The alerting of emergency response personnel and the public to the threat of extraordinary danger and the related effects that specific hazards may cause. **3.** A warning issued by the National Weather Service (e.g., severe storm warning, tornado warning, tropical storm warning) for a defined area indicates that the particular type of severe weather is imminent in that area. *See also* warning and forecasting; watch. **4.** In the military, a communication and acknowledg-

ment of dangers implicit in a wide spectrum of activities by potential opponents ranging from routine defense measures to substantial increases in readiness and force preparedness and to acts of terrorism or political, economic, or military provocation. Also refers to operating procedures, practices, or conditions that may result in injury or death if not carefully observed or followed.

warning, all-hazards *See* all-hazards warning.

warning and forecasting Monitoring events to determine the time, location, and severity of a disaster. *See also* warning.

Warning Center, Missile *See* Cheyenne Mountain.

Warning Facility, National *See* Cheyenne Mountain.

warning group, terrorism early *See* terrorism early warning group.

warning placards, hazardous materials *See* hazardous materials warning placards.

Warning System, Integrated Public Alert and *See* Integrated Public Alert and Warning System.

Warning System, National *See* National Warning System.

warning, travel *See* travel warning.

war, nuclear *See* nuclear war.

war on terrorism (war on terror) Initial term used by the U.S. Government and its principle allies

in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, to describe the ongoing campaign to destroy individuals and groups identified as terrorists and terrorist-supporting states and organizations. This effort concentrated on stopping Islamist terrorism committed by Islamist groups such as al-Qaeda. The war on terrorism has needed, in addition to standing armies and navies, special forces, intelligence, police, and diplomatic forces to intercept, arrest, or kill terrorist attackers. *Synonym:* Global War on Terrorism.

warrant **1.** Authorization or certification; sanction, as given by a superior. **2.** Justification for an action or a belief; grounds. **3.** An order that serves as authorization, e.g., in law, a judicial writ authorizing an officer to make a search, seizure, or arrest or to execute a judgment. *See also* authorization; certification; warrant of arrest.

warrant of arrest A written order of the court that is made on behalf of the state or the United States and is based upon a complaint issued pursuant to a statute and/or court rule and which commands a law enforcement officer to arrest a person and bring him or her before the magistrate. *See also* arrest.

waste **1.** Unwanted materials left over from a manufacturing process.

2. Refuse from places of human or animal habitation.
- waste, biohazardous** *See* biohazardous waste.
- waste characterization** Identification of chemical and microbiological constituents of a waste material.
- waste, hazardous** *See* hazardous waste.
- waste, high-level radioactive** *See* high-level radioactive waste.
- Waste Isolation Pilot Plant** *See* WIPP.
- waste, low-level** *See* low-level waste.
- waste, medical** *See* medical waste.
- waste, transuranic** *See* transuranic waste.
- waste, transuranic, defense-generated** *See* transuranic waste, defense-generated.
- waste treatment plant** A facility containing a series of tanks, screens, filters, and other processes by which unwanted materials are removed from water.
- wastewater** The spent or used water from a home, community, farm, or industry that contains dissolved or suspended matter.
- wastewater infrastructure** The plan or network for the collection, treatment, and disposal of sewage in a community. The level of treatment will depend on the size of the community, the type of discharge, and/or the designated use of the receiving water.
- wastewater treatment plan** A facility containing a series of tanks, screens, filters, and other processes by which unwanted materials are removed from water. Most treatments include chlorination to attain safe drinking water standards.
- water, ground-** *See* groundwater.
- water purveyor** A public utility, mutual water company, county water district, or municipality that delivers drinking water to customers.
- water, surface** *See* surface water.
- water supplier** One who owns or operates a public water system.
- water supply system** The collection, treatment, storage, and distribution of potable water from source to consumer.
- water table** The level of groundwater. *See also* groundwater.
- water treatment lagoon** An impound for liquid wastes designed to accomplish some degree of biochemical treatment.
- water, waste-** *See* wastewater.
- water well** An excavation where the intended use is for location, acquisition, development, or artificial recharge of ground water.
- water-borne disease outbreak** The significant occurrence of acute illness associated with drinking water from a public water system that is deficient in treatment, as determined by appropriate local or state agencies.

watershed The land area that drains into a stream; the watershed for a major river may encompass a number of smaller watersheds that ultimately combine at a common point.

wastewater Water that has been used, as for washing, flushing, or in a manufacturing process, and so contains waste products. *Synonym:* sewage. *See also* wastewater security; wastewater system; wastewater system vulnerabilities.

wastewater security Safety of wastewater systems, which includes a collection system and treatment facilities. Collection systems are generally widely dispersed geographically and have multiple access points, including drains, catch basins, and manholes, most of which are underground and are not monitored. The underground network of sewers includes both sanitary and storm water collection lines that may range from four inches to greater than twenty feet in diameter. A typical wastewater treatment plant uses a series of physical, biological, and chemical processes to treat wastewater. Disinfection is often accomplished with chlorine gas, which is stored on-site at the wastewater treatment plant. Wastewater systems have become increasingly computerized and rely on the use of automated controls to monitor and operate

them, which require electricity. *See also* security.

wastewater system A collection system and treatment facilities for handling water that has been used for washing, flushing, or in a manufacturing process and so contains waste products. *See also* wastewater security.

wastewater system vulnerabilities The eight most important wastewater system vulnerabilities are: 1. collection systems' network of sewers; 2. treatment chemicals; 3. key components of a wastewater treatment plant; 4. control systems; 5. pumping stations; 6. lack of security culture; 7. interdependencies among all major wastewater assets, and 8. interdependencies between wastewater systems and other critical infrastructures.

watch **1.** Indication by the National Weather Service that, in a defined area, conditions are favorable for the specified type of severe weather (e.g., flash flood watch, severe thunderstorm watch, tornado watch, tropical storm watch). *See also* warning. **2.** The act or process of keeping awake or mentally alert, especially for the purpose of guarding. **3.** A person or group of people serving, especially at night, to guard or protect. **4.** The post or period of duty of a guard, sentinel, or watcher. *See also* watch list.

Watch Center, Combined Intelligence *See* Cheyenne Mountain.

watch list A compilation of the names of foreign nationals considered undesirable by the U.S. Department of State. People whose names are on the list are denied entry into the United States. *See also* Transportation Security Administration no-fly list; Transportation Security Administration selectee list.

watch list, terrorist *See* terrorist watch list.

wave, blast *See* blast wave.

wave, shock *See* shock wave.

weapon An instrument of attack or defense in combat, e.g., a gun, missile, or sword.

weapon, biological *See* biological weapon.

weapon, chemical *See* chemical weapon.

weapon, enhanced radiation *See* neutron bomb.

weapon, nuclear *See* nuclear weapon.

weapon, salted *See* salted weapon.

Weapons and Tactics, Special *See* Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT).

weapons, deployed nuclear *See* deployed nuclear weapons.

weapons of mass destruction (WMD) **1.** Weapons that are capable of a high order of destruction and/or of being used in such a

manner as to destroy large numbers of people. Weapons of mass destruction can be high explosives or nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological weapons, but exclude the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part of the weapon. **2.** Any explosive, incendiary, poison gas, bomb, grenade, or rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, a missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, or mine or similar device. **3.** 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. **4.** Any weapon involving a disease organism. **5.** Any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life. **6.** A classification of weapons that includes all nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons. **7.** Any device, material, or substance used to kill large numbers of people, usually civilians. *Synonyms:* weapons of indiscriminate destruction; weapons of mass disruption; weapons of catastrophic effect. *See also* weapon; biological weapon; chemical weapon; nuclear weapon.

- Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, Defense Against** *See* Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act.
- Weapons of Mass Destruction, National Strategy to Combat** *See* National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction.
- weapons sites, nuclear** *See* nuclear weapons sites.
- weather radio, NOAA** *See* NOAA weather radio.
- whole body exposure** An exposure of the body to radiation, in which the entire body, rather than an isolated part, is irradiated by an external source. *See also* acute radiation syndrome.
- whirl, fire** *See* fire whirl.
- wildland fire** Any nonstructural fire, other than prescribed fire, that occurs in the wildland. *See also* fire.
- wide-scale disruption** An event that causes a severe disruption or destruction of transportation, telecommunications, power, or other critical infrastructure components across a metropolitan or other geographic area and the adjacent communities that are economically integrated with it, or that results in a wide-scale evacuation or inaccessibility of the population within normal commuting range of the disruption's origin. *See also* business continuity plan; continuity of government; disruption; financial markets.
- Winter, Dark** *See* Dark Winter.
- WIPP** Abbreviation for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, a Department of Energy facility that opened in March 1999 and which is located in southeastern New Mexico, twenty-six miles from Carlsbad. It is the nation's first geological repository for defense generated transuranic radiological waste. *See also* defense-generated transuranic waste; transuranic waste.
- wireless** **1.** A medium for communication that has no wires, e.g., radiocommunication. **2.** Transmission by radio waves. **3.** An electronic receiver that detects and demodulates and amplifies transmitted signals, e.g., a radio receiver. **4.** A communication system based on broadcasting electromagnetic waves, e.g., broadband (having a wide band of electromagnetic frequencies) Internet.
- wireless priority service** A service authorized by Department of Homeland Security national security/emergency preparedness personnel to gain priority access to the next available wireless radio channel to initiate calls during an emergency when carrier channels may be congested. *See also* Department of Homeland Security.
- WMD** *See* weapons of mass destruction.
- word, code** *See* code word.

working quarantine A category of quarantine in which people who are not ill, but possibly exposed, are permitted to work but must observe activity restrictions while off duty. Monitoring for fever and other symptoms before reporting for work is usually required.

Use of appropriate personal protective equipment while at work is required. Working quarantine is applicable to people who provide essential services, e.g., health care workers. *See also* quarantine; symptom.

World Health Organization A division of the United Nations founded in 1948 and based in Geneva that serves to coordinate and improve health activities worldwide.

world risk society A new frame of reference articulated by Ulrich Beck that suggests that people live in the shadow of an unspeakable future. The past becomes irrelevant because perceptions of the future, expressed by opinion leaders and diffused by the media, determine our present actions. Constant bombardment with the risk of future annihilation with no secure retreat available leads to the tendency for some people to ignore all risks (the "risk trap"), which in turn makes the true risks grow in size over time. *See also* glocality; perception; society.

World Trade Center bombing (February 26, 1993) A car bomb attack by Islamist terrorists in the underground garage of the New York City World Trade Center, which killed six, injured over 1,000. The attack's goal was to damage the north tower's foundation so that it would collapse onto the south tower. Ramzi Yousef in 1991 planned the attack within the United States in collaboration with Khalid Shaikh Mohammed (also the principle architect of the September 11, 2001, attacks). *See also* Khalid Shaikh Mohammed; Ramzi Yousef.

World Trade Center bombing (September 11, 2001) *See* September 11, 2001.

works, public *See* public works.

XYZ

- X-rays** Penetrating electromagnetic radiation whose wavelengths are shorter than those of visible light. X-rays are caused by atomic electrons falling from a higher energy shell to a lower one in the atom. *See also* electromagnetic radiation; nuclear radiation; radiation.
- yellow journalism** A category of journalism that exploits, distorts, or exaggerates the news to create sensations and attract readers. *See also* journalism.
- Yucca Mountain Repository** A proposed Department of Energy repository and terminal storage facility for used nuclear fuel and other radioactive waste, with plans for becoming active in 2010. It is located within the Nevada Test Site area where more than 900 nuclear weapons have been detonated and which continues to serve as primary location for any future nuclear weapons tests if needed. The terminal facility would be located 1,500 feet deep in a granite deposit. *See also* Cheyenne Mountain; Department of Energy; nuclear fuel.
- zanamivir** A newer antiviral drug with fewer adverse side effects (although zanamivir may exacerbate asthma or other chronic lung diseases) for treatment of influenza. *See also* antiviral agents/drugs for influenza.
- Zawahiri, Ayman** *See* Ayman Zawahiri.
- zone, agricultural** *See* agricultural zone.
- zone, coastal** *See* coastal zone.
- zone, contiguous** *See* contiguous zone.
- zone, fire management** *See* fire management zone.
- zone, hot** *See* hot zone.
- zone, inland** *See* inland zone.
- zoonosis** An animal disease, such as rabies, psittacosis, or avian influenza, that can be transmitted to humans. *See also* emerging zoonosis; plague.
- zoonosis, emerging** *See* emerging zoonosis.

About the Author

Margaret R. O'Leary, founder and director of the Suburban Emergency Management Project (SEMP), holds degrees in medicine and business, and is board-certified in emergency medicine. Her previous works include a health care dictionary and a dozen books and journal articles. She lives in St. Charles, Illinois.