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*Appendix**Glossary*

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**Access Control Point**—the point of entry and exit from the control zones. Regulates access to and from the work areas.

**Accountability**—System designed to track responders on scene.

**Activation**—Formal request from State of Florida to a Task Force via the Point of Contact that an event has occurred or is projected to occur, that requires mobilization and response for a mission.

**Activity**—A measure of the quantity of energy as measured by the rate of decay of radioactive material.

**Advisory**—Formal notification to Task Forces that an event is imminent or has occurred but does not require action at this time.

**After-Action Debriefing Form**—Used by the Task Force managers, at the conclusion of a mission, to collect and categorize appropriate information.

**After-Action Meeting**—A formal meeting of the Task Force personnel assigned to a mission after return from the field.

**After-Action Report**—Documentation of Task Force actions and other pertinent information.

**ALARA**—A principle of radiation protection, response, mitigation and remediation—*As Low as Reasonably Achievable*

**Alert**—Formal notification by the State of Florida to identified Task Forces that an incident is imminent or has occurred which may result in activation.

**Alpha**—A type of relatively low energy ionizing radiation in the form of a particle that can cause contamination and exposure; considered an internal body hazard; easily shielded with thin materials.

**Asymptomatic**—Victim exposed but not exhibiting symptoms.

**Assembly Point (AP)**—Location or facility where Task Force members initially report after receiving activation orders from the sponsoring organization.

**Base of Operations (BoO)**—Task Force base camp used to facilitate mission activities.

**Beta**—A type of relatively medium energy ionizing radiation in the form of a particle that can cause contamination and exposure; considered an internal body hazard; can be shielded with plastics and thin metal materials like aluminum foil.

**B-NICE**—Biological, Nuclear, Incendiary, Chemical, Explosive.

**Cache**—A State of Florida approved complement of tools, equipment, and supplies stored in a designated location, available for emergency use.

**Casualty Collection Point (CCP)**—Predefined location at which patients are collected, triaged, and provided with initial medical care.

**CDC**—Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

**CEOC**—County Emergency Operations Center

**CERT**—Community Emergency Response Teams.

**CHEMTREC**—Chemical Transportation Emergency Center. A public service of the Chemical Manufacturers Association, (800) 424-9300.

**Choke Point**—Congested area that could cause response delays.

**Clear Text**—Use of common terminology understandable by all. The intent of the use of “Clear-Text” for radio communications is to paint a clear picture and reduce confusion at incidents, particularly where different agencies are working together. “FIREFIGHTER DOWN”, “FIREFIGHTER MISSED”, or “FIREFIGHTER TRAPPED” are examples of clear-text terms used for radio communications to notify personnel on-scene at an emergency that a firefighter accident or emergency has occurred.

**Cold Zone**—Clean area outside the inner perimeter where command and support functions take place.

**Collapse Hazard Zone**—Area established by the Task Force for the purpose of controlling all access to the immediate area of the collapse.

**Contamination**—Material (radioactive) in undesired places.

**Contamination Reduction Corridor (CRC)**—Area within the Contamination Reduction Zone where the actual decontamination is to take place. Exit from the Exclusion Zone is through the Contamination Reduction Corridor (CRC). The CRC will become

contaminated as people and equipment pass through to the decontamination stations.

**Contamination Control Line (CCL)**—Established line around the Contamination Reduction Zone that separates the Contamination Reduction Zone from the Support zone.

**Contamination Reduction Zone (CRZ)**—That area between the Exclusion zone and the Support zone. This zone contains the Personnel Decontamination Station. This zone may require a lesser degree of personnel protection than the Exclusion Zone. This area separates the contaminated area from the clean area and acts as a buffer to reduce contamination of the clean area.

**Control Zones**—The geographical areas within the control lines set up at a hazardous materials incident. The three zones most commonly used are the Exclusion Zone, Contamination Reduction Zone, and Support Zone.

**CST**—National Guard WMD Civil Support Team

**Decontamination (DECON)**—That action required to physically remove or chemically change the contaminants from personnel and equipment.

**Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)**—DEP Bureau of Emergency Response provides technical and on-site assistance to ensure threats to the environment and human safety are quickly and effectively addressed.

**Demobilization**—The process used to plan for and implement the return of Task Forces to their original Point of Departure.

**DMAT**—Disaster Medical Assistance Team

**DMORT**—Disaster Mortuary Assistance Team.

**DOD**—Department of Defense.

**DOH**—Florida Department of Health

**Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT)**—The basic medical unit of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS).

**Dose**—An amount or quantity (of radiation) (or drug/medicine).

**Dose Rate**—A measured quantity or amount (of radiation) in a given period of time.

**Dosimeter**—A device that measures the accumulated dose of radiation that the user is exposed to over a given period of time.

**Emergency Signaling**—Signals produced by warning devices on the US&R work site to address evacuation of the area, cease operations or quiet the area, and resume operations.

**Emergency Traffic**—A term used to clear designated channels used at an incident to make way for important radio traffic for an emergency situation of an immediate change in tactical operations.

**EMS**—Emergency Medical Services

**Engagement/disengagement**—Procedures followed by a Task Force when beginning or ending operations at a specific work site or assigned area.

**EOC**—Emergency Operations Center—a governmental multi-agency coordination center.

**EOD**—Explosive Ordinance Disposal

**EPA**—Environmental Protection Agency

**EPZ**—Emergency Planning Zone—A term that refers to a 10 mile radius from a nuclear power plant that is used for emergency planning.

**ESF**—Emergency Support Function

**ESF #1**—Emergency Support Function responsible for Transportation

**ESF #2**—Emergency Support Function responsible for Communications

**ESF #3**—Emergency Support Function responsible for Public Works and Engineering

**ESF #4**—Emergency Support Function responsible for Firefighting

**ESF #5**—Emergency Support Function responsible for Plans

**ESF #6**—Emergency Support Function responsible for Mass Care

**ESF #7**—Emergency Support Function responsible for Resource Management

**ESF #8**—Emergency Support Function responsible for Health and Medical Services

**ESF #9**—Emergency Support Function responsible for Search and Rescue

**ESF #10**—Emergency Support Function responsible for Environmental Protection

**ESF #11**—Emergency Support Function responsible for Food and Water

**ESF #12**—Emergency Support Function responsible for Energy

**ESF #13**—Emergency Support Function responsible for Military Support

**ESF #14**—Emergency Support Function responsible for External Affairs—Public Information

**ESF #15**—Emergency Support Function responsible for Volunteers and Donation

**ESF #16**—Emergency Support Function responsible for Law Enforcement and Security

**ESF #17**—Emergency Support Function responsible for Animal and Agricultural Issues

**ESF #18**—Emergency Support Function responsible for Business, Industry, and Economic Stabilization

**Exclusion Zone**—That area immediately around the spill where contamination does or could occur. The innermost of the three zones of a hazardous materials site. Special protection is required for all personnel while in this zone.

**Exposure**—Being in the presence of, or vulnerable to (radiation or contaminate).

**FEMA**—Federal Emergency Management Agency

**FDEM**—Florida Division of Emergency Management

**Flash Flood Warning**—Issued by the National Weather Service to inform the public, emergency management, and other cooperating agencies that flash flooding is in progress, imminent, or highly likely.

**Flash Flood Watch**—Issued by the National Weather Service to indicate current or developing hydrologic conditions that are favorable for flash flooding in and close to the watch area, but the occurrence is neither certain or imminent.

**Florida Division of State Fire Marshal (DSFM)**—Agency with primary responsibility for ESF #4 (Fire) and ESF #9 (Search and Rescue.)

**Gamma**—A type of ionizing radiation in the form of a wave, not a particle, which is considered to be a whole body hazard and can be shielded with thick and dense materials. Gamma 'rays' are similar to x-rays. Gamma is the most prevalent type of ionizing radiation.

**Gross Decon**—Initial decontamination to remove large amounts of agent.

**Half-life**—The elapsed time needed for ½ of the radioactive material to decay, which is different for every isotope.



**Hasty (Rapid) Search**—Fast-paced and methodical search of the assigned area of operation in an attempt to locate victims that are in immediate need of evacuation from harm.

**Heat Index**—The Heat Index (HI) or the “Apparent Temperature” is an accurate measure of how hot it really feels when the Relative Humidity (RH) is added to the actual air temperature.

**Heavy Wall Construction**—Materials used for construction are generally heavy and utilize an interdependent structural or monolithic system. These types of materials and their assemblies tend to make the structural system inherently rigid. This construction type is usually built without a skeletal structural frame. It utilizes a heavy wall support and assembly system to provide support for the floors and roof assemblies. Occupancies utilizing tilt-up concrete construction are typically one to three stories in height and consist of multiple monolithic concrete wall panel assemblies. They also use an interdependent girder, column and beam system for providing lateral wall support of floor and roof assemblies. Occupancies typically include commercial, mercantile and industrial. Other examples of this type of construction type include reinforced and unreinforced masonry (URM) buildings typically of low-rise construction, one to six stories in height, of any type of occupancy.

**Heavy Floor Construction**—Structures of this type are built utilizing case-in-place concrete construction consisting of flat slab panel, waffle, or two-way concrete slab assemblies. Pre-tensioned or post-tensioned reinforcing steel rebar or cable systems are common components for structural integrity. The vertical structural supports include integrated concrete columns, concrete enclosed or steel

frame, which carry the load of all floor and roof assemblies. This type includes heavy timber construction that may use steel rods for reinforcing. Examples of this type of construction include offices, schools, apartments, hospitals, parking structures and multi-purpose facilities. Common heights vary from single story to high-rise structures.

**Host County**—A county that is equipped, capable and designated to receive, process, and shelter evacuees (from a risk county).

**Hot Zone**—Area immediately around the incident where serious threat of harm exists. Should extend far enough to keep responders safe from effects of agents. Entry is limited to trained and properly protected personnel only.

**HPSA**—Household Pet and Service Animal. Typically dogs, cats, birds, rabbits, hamsters, guinea pigs. NOT captive wildlife, livestock, exotic animals. Seek guidance for exact definitions.

**Hurricane**—A tropical cyclone in which the maximum 1-minute sustained surface wind speed is 74 mph or greater.

**Hurricane Warning**—Issued by the National Hurricane Center when hurricane conditions (sustained winds of 74 mph or higher) are expected somewhere within a specified coastal area. Because hurricane preparedness activities become difficult once winds reach tropical storm force, the Hurricane Warning is issued 36 hours in advance of the anticipated onset of tropical-storm-force winds.

**Hurricane Watch**—Issued by the National Hurricane Center when hurricane conditions (sustained winds of 74 mph or higher) are possible within a specified coastal area. Because hurricane

preparedness activities become difficult once winds reach tropical storm force, the Hurricane Watch is issued 48 hours in advance of the anticipated onset of tropical-storm-force winds.

**Hurricane Wind Scale–Saffir-Simpson**—1 to 5 categorization of a hurricane’s intensity at an indicated time. The maximum sustained surface wind speed (peak 1-minute wind at the standard meteorological observation height of 10 m [33 ft.] over unobstructed exposure) associated with the cyclone is the determining factor in the scale. The scale does not address the potential for other hurricane-related impacts, such as storm surge, rainfall-induced floods, and tornadoes.

**HVAC**—Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning

**IAP**—Incident Action Plan

**ICS**—Incident Command System

**Incident Action Plan (IAP)**—A document developed by the ICS management team that identifies all incident objectives, strategies and tactics, and assigns responsibilities.

**Incident Command Post (ICP)**—The location where the local jurisdiction’s primary command functions are executed.

**Incident Commander (IC)**—The local jurisdiction’s (or other entity’s) person responsible for the management of all incident operations.

**Incident Daily Briefing Form**—A form for conducting planning sessions and briefings during the course of a mission.

**Initial Response**—Normal complement responding to the incident.

**Initial Task Force Briefing Form**—A form developed for use during the activation phase of the response.

**Inner Perimeter**—Secured inner area of operations.

**IPZ—Ingestion Pathway Zone**—A term that refers to 50 mile radius from a nuclear power plant that is used for emergency planning—Ingestion Planning Zone which includes “Ingestion Counties”.

**Isotope**—An element that has a different number of neutrons from the set number of protons.

**Ionizing Radiation**—Electromagnetic radiation of sufficient energy that can alter the sub-atomic or nuclear structure of an atom. Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Neutron, and X-ray radiation only.

**JCE**—Joint Coordinating Element

**JOC**—Joint Operations Center—Federal Law Enforcement

**Joint Information Center (JIC)**—The physical location where Public Information Officers collocate and form the core of the Joint Information System.

**Joint Management Team (JMT)**—The JMT provides a group of specialists readily available for rapid assembly and deployment to a disaster area. The JMT furnishes Federal, State, and local officials with technical assistance in acquiring and using US&R resources. It provides advice, Incident Command assistance, management, and coordination of US&R Task Forces, and US&R logistics support.

**KI–Potassium Iodide**—An over-the-counter pharmaceutical salt used to block the harmful uptake of radioactive iodine into the thyroid gland. Not an antidote to radiation or radiation sickness.

**Light Frame Construction**—Materials used for construction are generally lightweight and provide a high degree of structural flexibility to applied forces such as earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, etc. These structures are typically constructed with a skeletal structural frame system of wood or light gage steel components, which provide support to the floor or roof assemblies. Examples of this construction type are wood frame structures used for residential, multiple low-rise occupancies and light commercial occupancies up to four stories in height. Light gage steel frame buildings include commercial business and light manufacturing occupancies and facilities.

**Loadmaster**—Individual responsible for all matters associated with preparing the TF equipment, supplies, and personnel during the palletizing, loading, in-flight logistics, and downloading of the aircraft.

**Local Emergency Operations Center (EOC)**—Each local jurisdiction will usually have an EOC to coordinate response to and support of moderate to large-scale incidents. Initial damage and needs assessment information is consolidated at this point to determine response needs and outside resource requirements. Authority for the management of a disaster rests with the local officials and/or Incident Leader of the affected jurisdictions. State and Federal response is in support of local requests once local resources and capabilities are overwhelmed.

**Local Jurisdiction**—Affected locality/government which has the mandated responsibility for managing the disaster within its borders or boundaries.

**Mass Decon**—Decontamination process for large number of victims/responders.

**Medical Team Fact Sheet**—Informational sheet outlining the capabilities and requirements of the TF Medical Team.

**Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)**—Written agreements developed on site between the FEMA JMT and jurisdictional incident management personnel to ensure a complete understanding of the scope, nature and requirements of the ESF #9 assignment.

**MMRS**—Metropolitan Medical Response System

**MNRT**—National Medical Response Team

**Mobilization Center**—A temporary facility used to receive process and support resources/TFs during the mobilization and demobilization phases of a mission.

**National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)**—A system under the auspices of DHHS used during natural disasters or emergencies.

**Neutron**—High energy ionizing radiation in the form of a non-charged particle; considered to be an whole body hazard; shielded with hydrogenous materials (polyethylene & water), typically associated with nuclear weapons and nuclear power plant core reactions.

**NIMS**—National Incident Management System

**NGO**—Non-Governmental Organization (American Red Cross, Salvation Army, etc.)

**NORM**—Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (typically harmless)

**Operational Checklist**—Chronological listing of considerations and/or tasks that the identified user should address when carrying out mission assignments.

**Operational Period**—Time interval scheduled for execution of a given set of actions.

**Operational Procedures**—Documents developed to address strategies and tactics that a TF may be required to address and execute during a mission response.

**Operational Work Area**—Area established by the Task Force for controlling all activities in the immediate area of the work site.

**Operations Chief**—The position in the Incident Command System that is responsible for managing the overall incident tactical operations and to whom the US&R Task Force directly or indirectly report.

**ORO**—Offsite Response Organization—nuclear power plant industry term referring to state and local first response agencies.

**Outer Area**—Outermost area from hazard that is secure.

**PAG**—Protective Action Guide (guidance action)

**PAR**—Protective Action Recommendation (or see below)

**Patient Staging Area (PSA)**—Area where patients may receive continued medical treatment.

**Persistent Agent**—An agent that upon release retains its casualty producing effects for an extended period.

**Personnel Accountability Reports (PAR)**—Personnel accountability reports of emergency responders assigned to an incident.

**Point of Arrival (POA)**—The location where responding resources arrive, prior to being transported to a mobilization center or assigned to an affected local jurisdiction.

**POC**—Point of Contact

**Point of Departure (POD)**—Designated home location where a TASK FORCE reports for transport to an incident.

**Point Source**—Area where agent was released or item containing agent.

**PPE**—Personal Protective Equipment

**PRD—Personal Radiation Detector**—An electronic device that detects gamma radiation and alerts the user.

**Pre-cast Construction**—Structures of this type are built utilizing modular pre-cast concrete components that include floors, walls, columns and other sub-components that are field connected upon placement on site. Individual concrete components utilize imbedded steel reinforcing rods and welded wire mesh for structural



integrity and may have either steel beam, or column or concrete framing systems utilized for the overall structural assembly and building enclosure. These structures rely on single or multi-point connections for floor and wall enclosure assembly and are a safety and operational concern during collapse operations. Examples of this type of construction include commercial, mercantile, office and multi-use or multi-function structures including parking structures and large occupancy facilities.

**Protect in Place**—Method of protecting public by limiting exposure.

**PSN**—Person with Special Needs per FL Statute 252.355

**RAD—Radiation Absorbed Dose**—A measure of radiation absorbed by objects, not human/animal tissue.

**Radiation**—Emitted energy that travels in all directions.

**Radioactivity**—A measure of the quantity of energy of an isotope. The nuclear property of some elements that enables that element to emit ionizing radiation. Also known as the rate at which an isotope decays.

**Rally Point**—Designated area to regroup for responders. Area where resources meet and revise plan of action. Can be predetermined area in some industries.

**RDSTF**—Regional Domestic Security Task Force

**Refuge Area**—An area identified within the Exclusion zone, if needed, for the assemblage of contaminated individuals in order to

reduce the risk of further contamination or injury. The Refuge Area may provide the gross decontamination and triage.

**Reinforced Response**—Response of additional units to assist on scene.

**REM—Roentgen Equivalent Man**—An English System unit of measure for radiation exposed dose for human/animal tissue.

**REP—Radiological Emergency Preparedness**—A FEMA/NRC program for nuclear power plant safety for the general public.

**Responder Information Sheet**—A form developed to collect and list all necessary information on Task Force personnel.

**RIID—Radio-Isotope Identification Device**—A portable device that identifies the exact radioactive isotope emitting radiation.

**Risk County**—A county that is immediately vulnerable to the consequences of a nuclear power plant emergency because the 10-mile EPZ of the nuclear power plant is within their jurisdictions.

**ROC**—FDLE Regional Operations Center

**Roentgen**—A unit of measure of exposed dose to gamma radiation in air.

**Safe Refuge Area (SRA)**—Area within the Contamination Reduction Zone for the assemblage of individuals who are witnesses to the hazardous materials incident or who were on site at the time of the spill. The assemblage will provide for the separation of contaminated persons from non-contaminated persons.

**Safety Officer**—An individual assigned the primary responsibility of ensuring safety compliance.

**SCBA**—Self Contained Breathing Apparatus

**SEOC**—State Emergency Operations Center

**Search Marking System**—A standardized marking system employed during and after the search of a structure for potential victims.

**Severe Thunderstorm Watch**—Issued by the National Weather Service when conditions are favorable for the development of severe thunderstorms in and close to the watch area. They are usually issued for a duration of 4 to 8 hours and are normally issued well in advance of the actual occurrence of severe weather.

**Severe Thunderstorm Warning**—Issued by the National Weather Service when either a severe thunderstorm is indicated by weather radar or a spotter reports a thunderstorm producing hail one inch or larger in diameter and/or winds equal to or exceeding 58 miles per hour. Severe thunderstorms can produce tornadoes with little or no advance warning.

**SFM**—State Fire Marshal (see also Florida DSFM)

**Site Safety Plan**—An Emergency Response Plan describing the general safety procedures to be followed at an incident involving hazardous materials. This plan should be prepared in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120 and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's "Standard Operating Safety Guides for Environmental Incidents (1984)."

**SLUDGEM**—Acronym for salivation, lacrimation, urination, defecation, gastric distress, emesis and meiosis.

**Sponsoring Organization**—The entity responsible for developing and managing all aspects of a Task Force.

**Staging Area**—A designated area or facility where incoming resources report to and receive their tactical assignments and situation briefings by the local jurisdiction.

**Standby Members**—Two members/Personnel who remain outside the hazard area during the “initial stages” of an incident. The standby members shall be responsible for maintaining a constant awareness of the number and identity of members operating in the hazardous area, their location and function, and time of entry. The standby members shall remain in radio, visual, voice or signal line communications with the team (NFPA 1500 6-4.4).

**State Watch Office (State Warning Point)**—The State Watch Office is to serve as the contact point in Florida for communications between local Governments and Emergency Agencies, State Government Agencies and the Federal Government.

**Support Zone**—The clean area outside of the Contamination Control Line. Equipment and personnel are not expected to become contaminated in this area. Special protective clothing is not required. This is the area where resources are assembled to support the hazardous materials operation.

**SWP**—State Warning Point located in the SEOC

**Symptomatic**—Victim exhibiting signs and symptoms of exposure to an agent.

**Task Force Command Post (TFCP)**—Central control point within the Task Force Base of Operations.

**Task Force Operations Report**—A form for documenting events during the execution of rescue operations.

**Task Force Fact Sheet**—Summarizes the composition, capabilities and limitations, and support requirements of a US&R Task Force.

**TLD—Thermo-Luminescent-Dosimeter**—A “film-badge” that records radiation dose when worn as instructed.

**Tornado**—A violently rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground.

**Tornado Watch**—Issued by the National Weather Service when conditions are favorable for the development of tornadoes in and close to the watch area. They are normally issued well in advance of the actual occurrence of severe weather.

**Tornado Warning**—Issued by the National Weather Service when a tornado is indicated by weather radar or sighted by spotters. They can be issued without a Tornado Watch being already in effect.

**Tropical Cyclone**—A warm-core, non-frontal synoptic-scale cyclone, originating over tropical or subtropical waters with organized deep convection and a closed surface wind circulation about a well-defined center.

**Tropical Depression**—A tropical cyclone in which the maximum 1-minute sustained surface wind speed is 33 knots (38 mph) or less.

**Tropical Storm**—A tropical cyclone in which the maximum 1-minute sustained surface wind speed ranges from 34 to 63 knots (39 to 73 mph) inclusive.

**Tropical Storm Warning**—A warning issued by the National Hurricane Center when tropical storm conditions (sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph) are expected somewhere within a specified coastal area within 36 hours. Once a Tropical Storm Warning is issued by the NHC, the National Weather Service may issue similar warnings for inland areas adjacent to and away from coastal areas.

**Tropical Storm Watch**—A watch issued by the National Hurricane Center when tropical storm conditions (sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph) is possible within a specified coastal area within 48 hours. Once a Tropical Storm Watch is issued by the NHC, the National Weather Service may issue similar warnings for inland areas adjacent to and away from coastal areas.

**Unity of Command**—The Incident Commander is ultimately responsible for the accountability of all personnel on the incident. Each supervisor (Operations, Branches, Divisions, Groups, Strike Teams, Task Forces, single increments, companies) is responsible for all personnel under their command.

**Warm Zone**—A buffer between hot and cold zones. Personnel in this area are removed from immediate threat, but not considered completely safe from harm. Use of PPE may be necessary once contaminated people or equipment enter the area.

**Waterspout**—Generally, a tornado occurring over water. Specifically, it normally refers to a small, relatively weak rotating column of air over water beneath a cumulonimbus or towering cumulus cloud. Waterspouts are most common over tropical or subtropical waters.

**WMD**—Weapons of Mass Destruction

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