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# GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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## A

### **Aerial Reconnaissance**

An aerial assessment of the damaged area which includes gathering information on the level and extent of damage and identifying potential hazardous areas for on-site inspections.

### **Avoidance**

To eliminate a hazard through measures such as relocation or prohibition of construction within an area susceptible to risk or danger, or by other means.

## C

### **Casualty Collection Point (CCP)**

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 (doctors, nurses, supplies, etc.). Preferably the site should include or be adjacent to an open area suitable for use as a helicopter pad.

### **Central Business District**

The city center of commerce defined by district boundaries, containing a diverse population directed by rules and regulations different from the surrounding community.

### **Construction Practices**

Codes, standards, and specifications applicable to repairs, or to alterations or new construction of a facility or structure.

### **Critical Injury**

An injury with life-threatening potential, requiring patient stabilization and transport to a medical facility within 60 minutes of onset of the injury. (Red and yellow tag victims)

## D

### **Decontamination/Contamination Control - Radioactive Materials**

The reduction (normally by removal) of contaminating radioactive material from a structure, area, person, or object. Decontamination may be accomplished by treating (e.g., washing down or sweeping) the surface to remove the contamination. Contamination control is accomplished by isolating the area or object and letting the material stand so that the radioactivity is decreased as a result of natural decay. Contaminated material may be covered to prevent redistribution and/or to provide shielding.

### **Decontamination/Contamination Control Other Hazardous Materials**

Decontamination consists of physically removing contaminants and/or changing their chemical nature to innocuous substances. How extensive decontamination must be depends on a number of factors, the most important being the type of contaminants involved. The more harmful the contaminant, the more extensive and thorough decontamination must be.

### **Direction and Control (Emergency Management)**

The provision of overall operational control and/or coordination of emergency operations at each level of the Statewide Emergency Organization, Whether it be the actual direction of field forces or the coordination of joint efforts of governmental and private agencies in supporting such operations.

### **Disaster Application Center (DAC)**

A facility jointly established by the Federal and State Coordinating Officers within or adjacent to disaster impacted area to provide disaster victims a "one-stop" service in meeting their emergency and/or rehabilitation needs by enabling them to file applications for assistance. It will be staffed by representatives of local, state, and federal governmental agencies, private service organizations and certain representatives of the private sector.

<p><b>Disaster Field Office (DFO)</b> A central facility established by the Federal Coordinating Officer within or immediately adjacent to disaster impacted areas to be utilized as a point of coordination and control for state and federal governmental efforts to support disaster relief and recovery operations.</p> <p><b>Disaster/Triage Kit</b> A kit maintained on each medical unit to assist with on-scene organization of medical operations, including a medical command post sign, identification vests, triage tags, treatment area flags, airways, compresses, tourniquets, etc.</p> <p><b>Disaster Proofing</b> Those alterations or modifications to damaged facilities that could be expected to prevent or substantially reduce future damages to the repaired or reconstructed facility, or to make it disaster resistant.</p> <p><b>Disaster Response Agency</b> Includes local, state and federal government organizations as well as volunteer and private organizations dealing with emergency preparations, response and recovery operations.</p> <p><b>Disaster Service Worker (DSW)</b> Includes local government employees and any unregistered person (volunteers) impressed into service during a State of War Emergency, A State of Emergency, or a Local Emergency by a person having authority to request the aid of citizens in the execution of their duties. It does not include any member, active or volunteer of a fire-fighting unit having official recognition, and full or partial support of the county, city, City or district in which such fire department is located. All city/county employees are considered DSW's, and usually the personnel section of Resources and Support is responsible for registering all volunteers to the City as DSW's.</p> <p><b>Disaster Support Area (DSA)</b> A pre-designated facility anticipated to be at the periphery of a disaster area, where disaster relief resources (Staff and Material, mutual aid) can be received, accommodated or stockpiled, allocated, and dispatched into the disaster area.</p>	<p>A separate portion of the area might be used for receipt and emergency treatment of casualty evacuees arriving via short-range modes of transportation (air and ground) and for the subsequent movement of casualties by heavy, long-range aircraft, to adequate medical care facilities.</p> <p><b>Disaster Welfare Inquiry (DWI)</b> A service that provides health and welfare reports about relatives and certain other individuals believed to be in a disaster area and when the disaster caused dislocation or disruption of normal communications facilities precludes normal communications. Usually operated by the Red Cross.</p> <p><b>E</b></p> <p><b>Earthquake</b> A shaking or trembling of the earth that is volcanic or tectonic in origin.</p> <p><b>Economic Stabilization</b> 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 of 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.</p> <p><b>Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP)</b> A large amount of energy is released by the detonation of a high altitude nuclear weapon. A small proportion of this energy appears in the form of a high intensity. Short duration. Electromagnetic pulse (EMP), somewhat similar to that generated by lightning. EMP can cause damage or malfunction in unprotected electrical or electronic systems. When nuclear weapons are detonated at high altitudes, EMP damage can occur essentially instantaneously over very large areas. All unprotected communications equipment is susceptible to damage or destruction by EMP, including broadcast stations, radios, televisions, car radios, and battery-operated portable transistor radios.</p>
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<p><b>Emergency (State Definition)</b> A disaster situation or condition of extreme peril to life and/or property, resulting from other than war or labor controversy, which is or is likely to be beyond local capability to control without assistance from other political entities.</p> <p><b>Emergency (Federal Definition)</b> Any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high-water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosion, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which requires federal emergency assistance to supplement state and local efforts to save lives and protect public health and safety or to avert or lessen the threat of a major disaster.</p> <p><b>Emergency Broadcast System (EBS)</b> (now Information Broadcast System (IBS)) A system that enables the President and federal, state, and local governments to communicate with the general public through commercial broadcast stations in the event of a war-caused emergency or, in some cases, large natural disaster. EBS uses the facilities and personnel of the broadcast industry on a voluntary organized basis. It is operated by the industry under rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission.</p> <p><b>Emergency Management (Direction and Control)</b> The provision of overall operational control and/or coordination of emergency operations at each level of the Statewide Emergency Organization, whether it be the actual direction of field forces or the coordination of joint efforts of governmental and private agencies in supporting such operations.</p> <p><b>Emergency Operations Center (EOC)</b> A facility used for the centralized direction and/or coordination of emergency operations. An effective EOC must provide adequate working space and be properly equipped to accommodate its staff, have a capability to communicate with field units and other EOC's and provide protection commensurate with the projected risk at its location.</p>	<p><b>Emergency Operation Plan (EOP)</b> A plan developed by a jurisdiction to be used in response to a major disaster affecting that jurisdiction. The plan outlines emergency authorities (who's in charge) and what responsibilities each department/agency has. This plan generally follows the MHFP Guidance developed by the State OES.</p> <p><b>Emergency Standard Operating Procedures (ESOP)</b> A series of procedures to be followed by departmental personnel during an emergency situation describing responsibilities, procedures and activities to be conducted during an emergency.</p> <p><b>Emergency Organization</b> Civil government augmented or reinforced during an emergency by elements of the private sector, auxiliaries, volunteers, and persons impressed into service.</p> <p><b>Emergency Period</b> A period which begins with the recognition of an existing, developing, or impending situation that poses a potential threat to a community. It includes the warning and impact phase and continues until immediate and ensuing effects of the disaster no longer constitute a hazard to life or threat to property.</p> <p><b>Emergency Plan</b> The official and approved documents which describe principles, policies, concepts or operations, methods and procedures to be applied in carrying out emergency operations or rendering mutual aid during emergencies. These plans include such elements as continuity of government, emergency functions of governmental agencies, mobilization and application of resources, mutual aid, and public information.</p> <p><b>Emergency Public Information (EPI)</b> Information disseminated to the public by official sources during an emergency, using broadcast and print media. EPI includes: (1) instructions on survival and health preservation actions to take (what to do, what not to do, evacuation procedures, etc.), (2) status information on the disaster situation (number of deaths, injuries, property damage, etc.), and (3) other useful information (state/federal assistance available).</p>
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<p><b>Emergency Public Information System (EPIS)</b> The network of information officers and their staffs who operate from EPIS's at all levels of government within the state. The system also includes the news media through which emergency information is released to the public.</p> <p><b>Essential Facilities</b> Facilities that are essential for maintaining the health, safety, and overall well-being of the public following a disaster (e.g., hospitals, police and fire department building, utility facilities, et.). May also include buildings that have been designated for use as mass care facilities (e.g., schools, churches, etc.). Anything that could potentially impact the jurisdictions response would also be included, e.g. dams, shoreline, hazardous material sites, etc.</p> <p><b>Evacuation</b> Moving the at risk population to an area of lower risk.</p> <p><b>Evacuee</b> An individual who moves or is moved from a hazard area to a less hazardous area with anticipation of return when the hazard abates.</p> <p><b>Expedient Shelter</b> Any shelter constructed in an emergency or crisis period on a "crash basis" by individuals, single families, or small groups of families.</p> <p><b>F</b></p> <p><b>Fallout Shelter</b> A habitable structure, or space therein, used to protect its occupants from radioactive fallout. Criteria (National Shelter Survey requirements) include a protection factor of 40 or greater, a minimum of 10 square feet of floor space per person, and at least 65 cubic feet of space per person. In unventilated underground space. 500 cubic feet of space per person is required.</p>	<p><b>Fallout Shelter Development</b> The building of fallout shelters to eliminate existing or anticipated shelter deficits. During non-crisis periods, this may include construction of single purpose fallout shelters, modifications to existing structures, or use of special procedures in new construction. During a crisis period, it would include shelter upgrading and expedient shelter construction.</p> <p><b>Fallout Shelter Upgrading</b> Actions taken to improve fallout shelter protection in existing facilities. Typical methods include placement of soil or other materials overhead and around walls to provide shielding form fallout, the construction of ventilation devices, and the blocking of apertures.</p> <p><b>Fault</b> A fracture in the earth's crust accompanied by a displacement of one side of the fracture with respect to the other and in a direction parallel the fracture.</p> <p><b>Federal Agency (Federal Definition)</b> Any department, independent establishment, government corporation, or other agency of the executive branch of the federal government, including the United States Postal Service, but not including the American Red Cross.</p> <p><b>Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) (Federal Definition)</b> The person appointed by the President to coordinate federal assistance following an emergency or major disaster declaration.</p> <p><b>Federal Disaster Assistance</b> Provides in-kind and monetary assistance to disaster victims. state, or local government by federal agencies under the provision of the Federal Disaster Relief Act and other statutory authorities of federal agencies.</p> <p><b>Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)</b> The Federal Agency responsible for emergency planning and response to a major disaster. FEMA also coordinates financial reimbursement following a disaster.</p>
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**Finance/Administration Section**

A section in the Incident Command System and Standardized Emergency Management System which deals with the financial reimbursement for use of equipment, supplies and personnel during a disaster.

**First Aid Station**

A location within a mass care facility or Casualty Collection Point where first aid may be administered to disaster victims.

**G****Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) (Federal Definition)**

The person named by the Governor in a Federal/State Agreement to execute, on behalf of the state, all necessary documents for disaster assistance, following the declaration of an Emergency or Major Disaster by the President, including certification of applications for public assistance.

**Ground Failure**

The loss of foundation or support to the surrounding earth caused by soil slippage, fractures, tunnels, or fissures evident during seismic activity.

**H****Hazard**

Any natural source of danger or element of risk identified following a Major Disaster or Emergency.

**Hazard Area**

A Geographically identifiable area in which a specific hazard presents a potential threat to life and property.

**Hazardous Material Warning**

A piece of blue tape placed across the triage tag to warn rescuers and hospital staff that the patient has been or may be contaminated with a hazardous material.

**I****Incident Commander (IC)**

A position identified in the Incident Command System, which is in charge of the response to an incident occurring in the field.

**Incident Command System (ICS)**

A system designed for the on-scene management of emergencies resulting from fires and other natural or man-caused emergencies. ICS can be used during serious multidisciplinary emergencies (fire, law, medical) or for operations involving a single jurisdiction with single or multi-agency involvement, or multi-jurisdiction, with multi-agency involvement.

**Institutionalized Persons**

Persons who reside in public or private group quarters rather than households, for example, residents of hospitals, nursing homes, orphanages, colleges, universities, and correctional facilities. These residents generally lack major household possessions or transportation. or require special care and custody.

**J****Joint Emergency Operation Center (JEOC)**

A facility established on the periphery of a disaster area to coordinate and control multi-jurisdictional emergency operations within the disaster area. The JEOC will be staffed by representatives of select local, state and federal agencies and private organizations, and will have the capability of providing a communications link between any Mobile Emergency Operating Centers established in the disaster area and the State Operations Center in Sacramento.

**L****Land Use Regulations**

Includes zoning for purposes compatible with prudent floodplain management and both preventive and corrective restrictions on construction, repairs, or alterations of facilities within specified areas. Prevention restrictions provide regulation of new land use, i.e., nonstructural disaster control measures such as use of high hazard areas for parks, farm, and

recreational areas. Corrective restrictions include:

- a. Flood-proofing;
- b. Acquisition;
- c. Insurance; and
- d. Removal of non-conforming uses.

**Lifelines**

Includes the infrastructure (storage, treatment, and distribution) for fuel, communication, water and sewage systems.

**Liquefaction**

The percolation of high water tables through loose soils causing heavy objects to sink and the ground to assume a quicksand character.

**Limited Mobility Population**

Persons requiring transportation during emergency movement operations, often times institutionalized.

**Local Emergency (State Definition)**

The duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the territorial limits of a county, city and county, or city, caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, or earthquake or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy, which conditions are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of that political subdivision and require the combined forces of political subdivisions to combat.

**M**

**Major Disaster (Federal Definition)**

Any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high-water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mud slide, snowstorm, drought, fire explosions, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which, in the determination of the President, causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under the Federal Disaster Relief Act, above and beyond emergency services by the Federal Government, to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

**Mass Care Facility**

A location such as a school at which temporary lodging, feeding, clothing, registration, welfare inquiry, first aid, and essential social services can be provided to disaster victims during the immediate/sustained emergency period.

**Master Mutual Aid Agreement (State Definition)**

The California Disaster Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement made and entered into by and between the State of California, its various departments and agencies, and most political subdivisions (cities/counties) of the state.

**Media**

A term applied to all forms of getting information to the public regarding a disaster, a means of providing information and instructions to the public, including radio, television, and newspapers.

**Medical Command Post**

The established location of the Medical, closely as possible to the Scene Commander and his Command Post to ensure good communication.

**Medal Officer**

The person responsible for overall coordination of on-scene medical operations.

**Medical Self-Help**

The medical treatment provided for the sick and injured by citizens and emergency forces in the absence of professional medical care.

**Mitigation**

To alleviate a potential disaster situation by softening and making less severe the effects of a Major Disaster or Emergency and of future disasters in the affected areas, including reduction or avoidance.

**Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale**

Measures the intensity of an earthquake's effects in a given locality and is based on actual observations of earthquake effects at specific places.

**Multi-agency Command (MAC)**

A situation where a number of different jurisdictions/agencies respond to a disaster and develop a command where they share the responsibility for disaster response.

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**Multi-Hazard Functional Plan (MHFP)**

This is the Emergency Operations Plan guideline developed by the State of California OES to be used in order to comply with federal and state guidelines for emergency planning. Also known as the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

**Multi-purpose Staging Area (MSA)**

A pre-designated location such as a City/District Fairgrounds having large parking areas and shelter for equipment and operations, which provides a base for coordinated localized emergency operations, a rally point for mutual aid coming into an area, and a site for post-disaster population support and recovery activities.

**Mutual Aid Agreement**

An agreement in which two or more parties agree to furnish resources and facilities and to render services to each and every other party to the agreement to respond to any type of disaster or emergency.

**Mutual Aid Region (State Definition)**

A subdivision of the state emergency services organization, established to facilitate coordination of mutual aid and other emergency operations within an area of the state consisting of two or more counties (operational areas), usually an OES Regional Office.

**Mutual Aid Staging Area**

A temporary facility established by the State Office of Emergency Services within, or adjacent to, affected areas. It may be supported by mobile communications and personnel provided by field or headquarters staff from state agencies, as well as personnel from local jurisdictions throughout the state.

**N****National Facility Survey (NFS)**

The federal fallout shelter listing and survey of potential facilities, which could be used as fallout shelters during a fallout situation.

**O****Office of Emergency Services (OES)**

The State agency responsible for emergency planning, response and mutual aid in the entire State of California. The some title could be used to identify a local office for emergency planning and response as well.

**Operational Area (State Definition)**

An intermediate level of the state emergency services organization, consisting of a county and all political subdivisions within the county area. (Note: Use of the Operational Area is required during a war emergency and is locally optional during peacetime emergencies.)

**Operations Section**

A section in the Incident Command System, which deals with the response to a disaster. All departments which provide equipment and personnel in response to a situation are considered Operations department e.g. Law Enforcement, Fire, Public Works, Shelter, Coroner, etc.

**Opportunity Cost**

The cost of making an investment that is the difference between the return on one investment and the return on an alternative.

**Overpressure**

A measure use to identify an atmospheric pressure above normal. A nuclear blast may cause this e.g. normal atmospheric pressure is 14.5 psi, a nuclear blast may result in higher (5,10) psi which may kill or seriously damage living creatures and damage or destroy structures.

**P****Planning Zone**

A subdivision of a county consisting of:  
1) A city; 2) A city and its sphere of influence in adjacent unincorporated areas; 3) A portion of the incorporated area of a county; 4) A military installation; 5) A state facility such as a correctional institution. Zoning simplifies the process of collecting and compiling data according to geographical location.

<p><b>Political Subdivision (State Definition)</b> Includes any city, city and county, county, district, or other local governmental agency or public agency authorized by law.</p> <p><b>Pounds per Square Inch (PSI)</b> A measurement of atmospheric pressure used in identifying the quantity of overpressure resulting from a nuclear blast.</p> <p><b>Preparedness</b> The quality of state of readiness for anticipated incidents with considerations given for risks and vulnerability.</p> <p><b>Protection Factor (PF)</b> A number used to express the relationship between a persons location and the amount of shielding to protect that person from the direct effects of gamma radiation. This measure is most often used in assessing the adequacy of a facility to be used as a shelter. Occupants of a shelter with a PF of 40 would be exposed to a dose rate <math>1/40^{\text{th}}</math> (2-1/2%) of the rate to which they would be exposed if unprotected.</p> <p><b>Public Information Officer (PIO)</b> An individual responsible for releasing accurate official information to the public through the news media.</p> <p><b>R</b></p> <p><b>Radioactive Fallout</b> The process of phenomenon of the gravity-caused fall back to the earth's surface of particles contaminated with radioactive materials from a cloud of this matter formed by a nuclear detonation. The term is also applied in a collective sense to the contaminated particulate matter itself. The early (or local) fallout is defined, somewhat arbitrarily, as those particles, which reach the earth within 24 hours after a nuclear explosion. Delayed (worldwide) fallout consists of the smaller particles, which ascend into the upper troposphere and into the stratosphere and are carried by the winds to all parts of the earth. Delayed fallout is brought to earth mainly by rain or snow, over extended periods ranging from months to years with relatively little associated hazard.</p>	<p><b>Radiological Protection</b> The organized effort, through warning, detection, and preventive and remedial measures, to minimize the effect of nuclear radiation on people and resources.</p> <p><b>Radiological Officer (RO)</b> An individual assigned as Emergency Management Staff who is responsible for radiological protection operations. The RO is the principle advisor to the Director/Coordinator and other local officials on matters pertaining to radiological protection operations.</p> <p><b>Radiological Monitor</b> An individual trained to measure, record, and report radiation exposure and exposure rates; provide limited field guidance on radiation hazards associated with operations to which he is assigned; and perform operator's checks and maintenance on radiological instruments.</p> <p><b>Reception and Care Center (R&amp;C)</b> A facility established in a low risk area to receive and process incoming relocatees, and assign them to lodging facilities, and provide them with information on feeding, medical care, and other essential services. The term is used primarily in a war situation, but peacetime is known as Care and Shelter.</p> <p><b>Reception Area</b> An area which, through a hazard analysis and related preparedness planning, is pre-designated to receive and care for or provide basic needs for persons displaced from a hazardous area.</p> <p><b>Recovery</b> The process of regaining pre-emergency conditions after a major disaster or incident occurs.</p> <p><b>Reduction</b> To diminish in strength and intensity or to restrict or lessen the size, amount and extent of damage resulting from a Major Disaster or to be expected as the result of future disasters.</p> <p><b>Relocate</b> An individual who is relocated from a hazard area to a low risk area with the possibility of not returning.</p>
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<p><b>Remedial Movement</b> The post-attack or post-event movement of people to better protected facilities or less hazardous areas.</p> <p><b>Remedial Operations</b> Actions taken after the onset of an emergency situation to offset or alleviate its effects.</p> <p><b>Rescue Group</b> Two or more rescue teams responding as a unified group under supervision of a designated group leader.</p> <p><b>Rescue, Heavy</b> Rescue requiring heavy lifting, prying or cutting, and/or consisting of several tasks, which require involvement of two or more teams working concurrently. Usually involves cranes, bulldozers, heavy movement of debris trapping people, etc. Usually requires an army of people.</p> <p><b>Rescue, Light</b> Rescue not requiring use of heavy lifting, prying, or cutting operations and not more than one rescue team to accomplish in one hour.</p> <p><b>Rescue Team</b> Four or more personnel organized to work as a unit. One member is designated team leader.</p> <p><b>Response</b> The immediate reaction to a major incident taken by the emergency organizations.</p> <p><b>Richter Scale</b> A logarithmic scale for expressing the magnitude of a seismic disturbance (as an earthquake) in terms of the energy dissipated in it with the number 2 indicating the smallest earthquake that can be felt, 4.5 an earthquake causing slight damage, and 8.5 a very devastating earthquake.</p> <p><b>Risk</b> The possibility of loss or injury due to a dangerous element or factor.</p> <p><b>Rossi-Forel Intensity Scale</b> The first scale used to reflect earthquake intensities developed in the 1880's.</p>	<p><b>S</b></p> <p><b>San Andreas Fault</b> The longest fault in the State of California, and it annually produces dozens of earthquakes.</p> <p><b>Search</b> Systematic investigation of an area or premises to determine the presence and/or location of persons entrapped, injured, immobilized, or missing.</p> <p><b>Search Dog Team</b> A skilled dog handler with one or more dogs trained especially for finding persons entrapped sufficiently to preclude detection by sight or sound.</p> <p><b>Self-Help</b> A concept describing self-reliance and sufficiency within an adverse environment and limited to no external assistance.</p> <p><b>Sensitive Facilities</b> Facilities in reception areas that will not normally be used as lodging facilities for those relocated. These facilities are either considered unsuitable or are required for essential activities (food establishments, fire stations, banks, radio stations, service stations, etc.). However, if any of these facilities provide adequate protection against radioactive fallout, they may be used as fallout shelters.</p> <p><b>Service</b> An organization assigned to perform a specific function during an emergency. It may be one department or agency if only that organization is assigned to perform the function, or it may be comprised of two or more normally independent organizations grouped together to increase operational control and efficiency during the emergency.</p> <p><b>Scene Commander</b> A representative of the public service agency has the overall responsibility for management of the emergency. Thus, the nature and location of the emergency will determine the agency having primary jurisdiction.</p>
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**Shelter Complex**

A geographic grouping of facilities to be used for fallout shelter when such an arrangement serves planning, administrative, and/or operational purposes. Normally, a complex will include a maximum of 25 individual shelter facilities, within a diameter of about ½ mile.

**Shelter Manager**

An individual who provides for the internal organization, administration, and operation of a shelter facility.

**Standard Operation Procedures (SOP)**

A set of instructions having the force of a directive, covering those features of operations which lend themselves to definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness.

**State Agency (State Definition)**

Any department, division, independent establishment, or agency of the executive branch of the state government.

**State Coordinating Officer (SCO) (Federal Definition)**

The person appointed by the Governor to act for the State in cooperation with the Federal Coordinating Officer.

**State Emergency Organization**

The agencies, boards and commissions of the executive branch of state government and affiliated private sector organizations.

**State Emergency Plan**

The State of California Emergency Plan as approved by the Governor.

**State of Emergency (State Definition)**

The duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, or earthquake or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy, or conditions causing a "State of War Emergency", which conditions, by reason of their magnitude, are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of any single county, city and county, or city and require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to combat.

**State of War Emergency (State Definition)**

The condition which exists immediately, with or without a proclamation thereof by the Governor, whenever the state or nation is directly attacked by an enemy of the United States, or upon the receipt by the state of a warning from the federal government that such an enemy attack is probable or imminent.

**State Operations Center (SOC)**

A facility established by the State Office of emergency Services Headquarters for the purpose of coordinating and supporting operations within a disaster area, and controlling the response efforts of state and federal agencies in supporting local governmental operation. The SOC will be staffed by representatives of state and federal agencies and private organizations, and will have the capability of providing a communications link to a Joint Emergency Operating Center established on the periphery of a disaster area and to any Mobile Emergency Operating Center established on the periphery of a disaster area and to any Mobile Emergency Operating Centers established in the disaster area.

**Stay-Put**

A resident in a hazardous or potentially hazardous area who refuses to relocate during a directed relocation, or who is too ill or infirm to be evacuated.

**T****Traffic Control Points (TCP)**

Places along movement routes that are staffed by emergency personnel to direct and control the flow of traffic and to direct incoming emergency response.

**Treatment Areas**

Four areas, corresponding to the triage categories, established by the Medical Officer (or Treatment/Transportation Officer), to set priorities for treatment and transport of the injured.

**Treatment/Transportation Officer**

The person responsible for coordinating treatment of patients in treatment areas, and transport of patients from these areas.

<p><b>Triage</b>  The rapid categorizing and setting of priorities for treating injured persons into the following four categories on the basis of injury severity. Priority <b>1 (IMMEDIATE) Red Tag</b>. These Patients are removed and treated first. They are potentially salvageable patients with critical injuries requiring immediate treatment and transport. Priority <b>2 (DELAYED) Yellow Tag</b>. These patients have severe injuries which are not immediately life threatening. Treatment and transport may be delayed 30 to 60 minutes without significant threat to patient life or recovery, in the face of the need to provide immediate care for Priority 1 patients. Priority <b>3 (WALKING WOUNDED) Green Tag</b>. These patients have relatively minor injuries for which treatment may be delayed for several hours with little impact on recovery. In view of the limited resources, these patients may be transported by other means than ambulance. Priority <b>4 (D.O.A.) Black Tag</b>. These patients are already dead or have such severe injuries that death seems certain in a short time regardless of treatment, or whose care would demand an unjustifiably large proportion of available resources in view of the triage situation.</p> <p><b>Triage Officer</b>  The person in charge of triage and responsible for ensuring that triage of the injured is done in a medical disaster, and coordinating patient removal to treatment areas.</p> <p><b>U</b>  <b>Upgradable Shelters</b>  Facilities, which could be upgraded to protect the population from the risk situation, usually identified for a war emergency.</p>	<p><b>V</b>  <b>Volunteers</b>  Individuals who make themselves available for assignment during and emergency. These people may or may not have particular skills needed during emergencies and may or may not be part of previously organized groups. However, in order to be covered under State Workers Compensation, they must be properly registered as Disaster Service Workers (DSW).</p> <p><b>Vulnerability</b>  The capability of being open to damage.</p>
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*Federal definitions are adapted from federal disaster relief laws, rules and regulations. State definitions are adapted from the California Emergency Services Act. All other definitions are based on terms developed through new operational concepts and mutually agreed to, where applicable, between the State OES, various local, state, and federal agencies, and the private sector.*