

Glossary of Terms & Acronyms

Not all of these terms and acronyms appear in this Plan. However, they may be of useful reference when working with outside agencies during an emergency or disaster.

Section I: Terms

Agency: A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In ICS, agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance).

Agency Representative: A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating campus, Federal, State, local, or tribal government agency or private entity that 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.

Alternate Emergency Operations Center (AEOC): An established location to evacuate to in the event that the primary EOC is not available due to natural or manmade causes.

Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES): A group of volunteer amateur radio operators who support state and local governments with amateur radio transmission support during times of emergencies.

American Red Cross (ARC): A volunteer organization that works closely with government at all levels in planning for and providing assistance to disaster victims. The ARC operates under a Congressional charter. All of its disaster assistance is based on verified disaster-caused need, and is outright grant funded from donations from the American people.

Area Command (Unified Area Command): An organization established: (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization or (2) to 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 EOC facility or at some location other than an ICP.

Assessment: The evaluation and interpretation of measurements and other information to provide a basis for decision-making.

Assignments: Tasks given to resources to perform within given operational periods that are based on operational objectives defined in the IAP.

Assistant: Title for subordinates of principal Command Staff positions. The title indicates a level of technical capability, qualifications and responsibility subordinate to the primary positions. Assistants may also be assigned to unit leaders.

Assisting Agency: An agency or organization providing personnel, services, or other resources to

the agency with direct responsibility for incident management. See also Supporting Agency.

Available Resources: Resources assigned to an incident, checked in, and available for a mission assignment, normally located in a Staging Area.

Bio-terrorism: A deliberate attack on humans, animals or plants using a contagious or poisonous agent.

Branch: The organizational level having functional or geographical responsibility for major aspects of incident operations. A branch is organizationally situated between the section and the division or group in the Operations Section, and between the section and units in the Logistics Section.

Casualty: A person injured, and needing treatment, or killed because of a technological or natural disaster.

Catastrophic incident: A catastrophic incident is any natural or manmade 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 impacts over a prolonged period of time; almost immediately exceeds resources normally available to campus, local, State, tribal and private sector authorities; and significantly interrupts governmental operations and emergency services to such an extent that national security could be threatened. All catastrophic incidents are incidents of national significance.

Chain of Command: A series of command, control, executive or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.

Check-In: The process through 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.

Chief: The ICS title for individuals responsible for management of functional sections: Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration and Intelligence (if established as a separate section).

Civil Air Patrol (CAP): An auxiliary of the U.S. Air Force that has volunteered to conduct various emergency services missions. These missions are mainly the use of light aircraft in Search and Rescue (SAR), Civil Defense (CD) and disaster relief operations.

Colorado Information Analysis Center (CIAC): Located within the Colorado Department of Public Safety. The mission of the Colorado Information Analysis Center is to provide an integrated, multi-disciplined, information sharing network to collect, analyze, and disseminate information to stakeholders in a timely manner in order to protect the citizens and the critical infrastructure of Colorado.

Colorado Crime Information Center (CCIC): The computer system with terminals in most law

enforcement and communications agencies in Colorado, as well as the State EOC. It is used primarily for law enforcement functions, but a secondary use is as part of the warning and communications system for emergencies or disasters. It is connected to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

Colorado Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (COVOAD): A group of organizations providing voluntary assistance following an emergency or disaster.

Command Staff: In an incident management organization, the Command Staff consists of 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, as needed.

Command: The act of directing, ordering or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory or delegated authority.

Continuity of Government (COG): All measures that may be taken to assure the continuity of essential functions of governments during or after an emergency or disaster.

Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP): (Colorado Definition) All measures that may be taken to assure the continuity of essential functions of governments during or after an emergency or disaster.

Cooperating Agency: An agency supplying assistance other than direct operational, support functions or resources to the incident management effort.

Coordinate: 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.

Damage Assessment: The appraisal or determination of the actual effects resulting from technological or natural disaster.

Damage Survey Report (DSR): A comprehensive engineering report prepared by a federal-state-local team that outlines the scope of work and estimated cost of repairs at each site of damage that has occurred as a result of disaster.

Deputy: A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, can be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a deputy can act as relief for a superior and, therefore, must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies can be assigned to the Incident Commander, General Staff and Branch Directors.

Disaster: (Colorado Definition) The occurrence or imminent threat of widespread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property, or significant adverse impact on the environment, resulting from any natural or technological hazards, or a terrorist act, including but not limited to fire, flood, earthquake, wind, storm, hazardous substance incident, water contamination requiring

emergency action to avert danger or damage, epidemic, air contamination, blight, drought, infestation, explosion, civil disturbance, or hostile military or paramilitary action. For the purpose of State or Federal disaster declarations, the term disaster generally falls into one of two categories relative to the level of severity and impact on local and State resources, they are: major - likely to require immediate state assistance supplemented by limited federal resources, if necessary, to supplement intra-state efforts and resources; and catastrophic - will require immediate and massive State and Federal assistance in both the response and recovery aspects. Local government's adaptation of the definition of a disaster denotes an event which threatens to or actually does inflict damage to people or property, and is, or is likely to be, beyond the capability of the services, personnel, equipment and facilities of a local jurisdiction, thereby, requiring the augmentation of resources through state-directed assistance.

Dispatch: The ordered movement of a resource or resources to an assigned operational mission or an administrative move from one location to another.

Division: 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 ICS organization between the branch and resources in the Operations Section.

Emergency: (Colorado Definition) A suddenly occurring and often unforeseen situation which is determined by the Governor to require state response or mitigation actions to immediately supplement local government in protecting lives and property, to provide for public health and safety, or to avert or lessen the threat of a disaster. Local government's adaptation of this definition connotes an event that threatens to or actually does inflict damage to people or property, exceeds the daily routine type of response, and still can be dealt with using local internal and mutual aid resources.

Emergency Alert System (EAS): The replacement system for the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS). This system, based on the same structure as EBS, will allow local government representatives to put out local warnings and alerts from and for their geographic areas. The EAS will also allow alerts and warnings to be broadcast even if the participating radio station is unmanned after certain hours.

Emergency Notification System (ENS): A campus-specific mass notification system with the ability to send text message, email, voicemail, and web updates to the UCCS campus in an emergency.

Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs): 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 may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, county, city, campus, tribal), or some combination thereof.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP): A brief, clear and concise document description of action

to be taken, or instructions to all individual and local government services concerned, stating what will be done in the event of an emergency. The plan will state the method or scheme for taking coordinated action to meet the needs of the situation. It will state the action to be taken by whom, what, when and where based on predetermined assumptions, objectives and capabilities.

Emergency Public Information (EPI): Information which is disseminated primarily, but not unconditionally, at the actual time of an emergency and in addition to providing information as such, of an emergency and in addition to providing information as such, frequently directs actions, instructs, and transmits direct orders.

Emergency Support Functions (ESF): Common types of emergency assistance that are likely to be requested from the state. These common types of assistance have been grouped functionally into 15 areas. State departments have been assigned responsibilities for implementing these functions. Assignments are made based upon the department's statutory, programmatic or regulatory authorities and responsibilities.

Evacuation: Organized, phased and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

Evacuees: All persons moved or moving from disaster areas to reception areas.

Event: A planned, non-emergency activity. ICS can be used as the management system for a wide range of events, e.g., parades, concerts, or sporting events.

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

Exercise: A practice/simulated response to a natural or technological disaster involving planning, preparation, and execution. It is carried out for the purpose of training and/or evaluation. Exercises can be described as seminars, workshops, tabletops, drills, games, functional exercises and full-scale exercises.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): The federal agency responsible for the U.S. government's portion of the comprehensive emergency management program. It consists of a national office in Washington, D.C. and ten regional offices, one of which (Region VIII) is located in the Denver Federal Center in Lakewood, Colorado.

Federal: Of or pertaining to the Federal Government of the United States of America.

Federal Departments and Agencies: These executive departments are enumerated in 5 United States Code 101, together with the Department of Homeland Security; independent establishments as defined by 5 United States Code Section 104(1); government corporations as defined by 5 United States Code Section 103(1); and the United States Postal Service.

Floodplain: The lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters including, at a minimum, that area subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

Function: Function refers to the five major activities in ICS: 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 management needs.

General Staff: A group of incident management personnel organized according to function and reporting to the Incident Commander. The General Staff normally consists of the Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance/Administration Section Chief.

Government Emergency Telephone System (GETS): A Federal government system that Colorado has access to that will allow priority landline telephone trunk access when systems are overloaded due to usage.

Group: Established to divide the incident management structure into functional areas of operation. Groups are composed of resources assembled to perform a special function not necessarily within a single geographic division. Groups, when activated, are located between branches and resources in the Operations Section (See Division).

Hazard: Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.

Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT): Any element, compound, or combination thereof, which is flammable, corrosive, detonable, toxic, radioactive, an oxidizer, an etiologic agent, or highly reactive, and which, because of handling, storing, processing, or packaging, may have detrimental effects upon operating and emergency personnel, the public, equipment, and/or the environment.

Incident: An occurrence or event, natural or human-caused, which requires an emergency response to protect life or property. Incidents can include, for example, major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, wild land 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.

Incident Action Plan (IAP): 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.

Incident Command Post (ICP): The field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed. The ICP may be collocated with the incident base or other incident facilities and is normally identified by a green rotating or flashing light.

Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized on-scene emergency management concept specifically designed to allow its user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries.

Incident Command System (ICS): 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 within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations. [Two definitions for Incident Command System \(ICS\)](#)

Incident Commander (IC): The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the 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 Management Team (IMT): The IC and appropriate Command and General Staff personnel assigned to an incident.

Incident Objectives: Statements of guidance and direction necessary for selecting appropriate strategy(s) and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow strategic and tactical alternatives.

Individual Assistance (IA): A division of a disaster response/recovery organization that directs or monitors assistance to families or individuals.

Initial Action: The actions taken by those responders first to arrive at an incident site.

Initial Response: Resources initially committed to an incident.

Intelligence Officer: The intelligence officer is responsible for managing internal information, intelligence and operational security requirements supporting incident management activities. These may include information security and operational security activities, as well as the complex task of ensuring that sensitive information of all types (e.g., classified information, law enforcement sensitive information, proprietary information, or export-controlled information) is handled in a way that not only safeguards the information, but also ensures that it gets to those who need access to it to perform their missions effectively and safely.

Joint Information Center (JIC): 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 collocate at the JIC.

Joint Information System (JIS): Integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during crisis or incident operations. The mission of the JIS 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 IC; advising the IC concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.

Jurisdiction: A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., campus, city, county, tribal, State, or Federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

Liaison Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.

Liaison: A form of communication for establishing and maintaining mutual understanding and cooperation.

Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP): The local (jurisdictional) level plan for actions to be taken by government and citizens when disaster threatens or strikes. It consists of assignment of responsibilities to agencies, coordinating instructions, staffing, essential facilities, and general operations common to most major emergencies.

Local Government: The elected officials of each political subdivision (counties and municipalities) have responsibility for reducing the vulnerability of people and property to the effects of emergencies and disasters. They should ensure that local governmental agencies are capable of efficient and responsive mobilization of resources in order to protect lives, minimize property loss, and expedite recovery efforts during an emergency or disaster. They should ensure that an emergency management office serves the jurisdiction. The Local Emergency Operations Plan should be prepared based upon a valid hazards and risk analysis.

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

Logistics: Providing resources and other services to support incident management.

Logistics Section: The section responsible for providing facilities, services and material support for the incident.

Major Disaster: As defined by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency assistance Act, a "Major disaster means 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 this Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby." For the campus, a major disaster will be a catastrophic incident involving widespread destruction and/or loss of life, whereby the efforts of the campus and the greater community will be overwhelmed in protecting lives and property, as determined by the Chancellor of UCCS in coordination with the City of Colorado Springs.

Mitigate: To lessen in force or intensity.

Mitigation: The activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen

the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often informed by 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.

Mobilization: The process and procedures used by all organizations (Federal, State, local, campus, and tribal) for activating, assembling and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

Multi-agency Coordination Entity: A multi-agency coordination entity functions within a broader multi-agency coordination system. It may establish the priorities among incidents and associated resource allocations, deconflict agency policies, and provide strategic guidance and direction to support incident management activities.

Multi-agency Coordination Systems: Multi-agency Coordination Systems provide the 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 operation centers (EOCs), specific multi-agency coordination entities, personnel, procedures and communications. These systems assist agencies and organizations to fully integrate the subsystems of the NIMS.

Multi-jurisdictional Incident: An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of an incident. In ICS, these incidents will be managed under Unified Command.

Mutual-Aid Agreement: Written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another on request, by furnishing personnel, equipment and/or expertise in a specified manner.

National Disaster Medical System: A cooperative, asset-sharing partnership between the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the U.S. Department of Defense. NDMS provides resources for meeting the continuity of care and mental health services requirements of the Emergency Support Function 8 in the National Response Plan.

National Incident Management System (NIMS): A system mandated by HSPD-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, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; Multi-agency Coordination Systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

National Response Framework: A plan mandated by HSPD-5 that integrates Federal domestic prevention, preparedness, response and recovery plans into one all-discipline, all-hazards plan.

National Warning System (NAWAS): A communication system from by the Federal Government to provide warning to the population of an attack or other national emergency. Reception is at local and state warning points.

National Weather Services (NWS): That federal government agencies charged with weather related reporting and projections.

National: Of a nationwide character, including the Federal, State, local, and tribal aspects of governance and politics.

Nongovernmental Organization: An entity with an association 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.

One Hundred-Year Floodplain: The land area adjoining a river, stream, lake or ocean which is inundated by the 100-year flood. The 100-year flood is the regulatory (base) flood under the National Flood Insurance Program.

Operational Period: The time scheduled for executing a given set of operation actions, as specified in the Incident Action Plan. Operational periods can be of various lengths, although usually not over 24 hours.

Operations Section: The section responsible for all tactical incident operations. In ICS, it normally includes subordinate branches, divisions and/or groups.

Personnel Accountability: The ability to account for the location and welfare of incident personnel. It is accomplished when supervisors ensure that ICS principles and processes are functional and that personnel are working within established incident management guidelines.

Planning Meeting: A meeting held as needed prior to and throughout the duration of an incident to select specific strategies and tactics for incident control operations and for service and support planning. For larger incidents, the planning meeting is a major element in the development of the Incident Action Plan (IAP).

Planning Section: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of operational information related to the incident, and for the preparation and documentation of the IAP. This section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and on the status of resources assigned to the incident.

Preparedness: 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. Preparedness involves efforts at all

levels of government and between government and private sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities and identify required resources. Within the NIMS, preparedness is operationally focused on establishing guidelines, protocols and standards for planning, training and exercises, personnel qualification and certification, equipment certification, and publication management.

Preparedness Organizations: The groups that provide interagency coordination for domestic incident management activities in a non-emergency context. Preparedness organizations can include all agencies with a role in incident management, for prevention, preparedness, response or recovery activities. They represent a wide variety of committees, planning groups, and other organizations that meet and coordinate to ensure the proper level of planning, training, equipping, and other preparedness requirements within a jurisdiction or area.

Prevention: Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions 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.

Private Sector: Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. It includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce and industry, and private voluntary organizations (PVO).

Processes: Systems of operations that incorporate standardized procedures, methodologies and functions necessary to provide resources effectively and efficiently. These include resource typing, resource ordering and tracking, and coordination.

Public Assistance: The Federal financial assistance provided to state and local governments or to eligible private non-profit organizations for disaster-related requirements.

Public Information Officer (PIO): A member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.

Publications Management: The publications management subsystem includes materials development, publication control, publication supply and distribution. The development and distribution of NIMS materials is managed through this subsystem. Consistent documentation is critical to success, because it ensures that all responders are familiar with the documentation used in a particular incident regardless of the location or the responding agencies involved.

Qualification and Certification: This subsystem provides recommended qualification and certification standards for emergency responder and incident management personnel. It also allows the development of minimum standards for resources expected to have an interstate application. Standards typically include training, currency, experience, and physical and medical fitness.

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES): Volunteer amateur radio operators who

support State and local governments with amateur radio transmission support during times of emergencies.

Radiological Defense (RADEF): The organized effort, through warning, detection, and preventative and remedial measures, to minimize the effect of nuclear radiation on people and resources.

Reception Area: This refers to a location separate from staging areas, where resources report in for processing and out-processing. Reception Areas provide accountability, security, situational awareness briefings, safety awareness, distribution of supplies and equipment, feeding, and bed down.

Recovery: The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private sector, non-governmental and public-assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post-incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Recovery Plan: A plan developed by a State, local, campus, or tribal jurisdiction with assistance from responding Federal agencies to restore the affected area.

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 at an EOC.

Resource Management: Efficient incident management requires a system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to or recover from an incident. Resource management under the NIMS includes mutual-aid agreements; the use of special Federal, State, local, and tribal teams; and resource mobilization protocols.

Resources Unit: Functional unit within the Planning Section responsible for recording the status of resources committed to the incident. This unit also evaluates resources currently committed to the incident, the effects additional responding resources will have on the incident, and anticipated resource needs.

Response: Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of 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 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.

Safety Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards or unsafe situations and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety.

Search and Rescue (SAR): An organized mission to locate and remove a person(s) reported as missing.

Section: The organizational level having responsibility for a major functional area of incident management, e.g., Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration and Intelligence (if established). The section is organizationally situated between the branch and the Incident Command.

Significant Incident: This type of incident is an actual or potential high-impact event that requires a coordinated and effective response by an appropriate combination of campus, City, mutual aid and/or private sector entities in order to save lives and minimize damage. The Director of Public Safety or designee will determine when a significant incident has occurred or is likely to occur and will take an active role in the incident mitigation. A Significant Incident may not require activation of the EOC. The incident may require assistance from the City, mutual aid partners, State and/or Federal resources.

Span of Control: The number of individuals a supervisor is responsible for, usually expressed as the ratio of supervisors to individuals. (Under the NIMS, an appropriate span of control is between 1:3 and 1:7.)

Staging Area: Location established where resources could be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment. The Operations Section manages Staging Areas.

Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG): A set of instructions or guidelines covering steps or features of operations to promote effective actions.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP): A set of instructions having the force of a directive, covering those features of operations, which lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness.

State: When capitalized, refers to any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States. See Section 6 U.S.C. 101(14), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC): The facility, located in the city of Centennial, from which state emergency/disaster operations are coordinated.

State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP): The State level plan for actions to be taken by government and citizens when disaster threatens or strikes. It consists of assignment of responsibilities to State agencies, coordinating instructions, staffing, essential facilities and general operations common to most major emergencies.

State Division of Emergency Management (DEM): The agency in the Division of Local Government, Department of Local Affairs, responsible for emergency management programs in the State of Colorado. It is located in Centennial, and is situated in the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC), which DEM organizes and operates during emergencies or disasters.

State Warning Point: Same as Warning Point, with the additional responsibility of supervising and controlling that part of NAWAS which is within the state.

Strategic: Strategic elements of incident management 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.

Strategy: The general direction selected to accomplish incident objectives set by the IC.

Strike Team: A set number of resources of the same kind and type that have an established minimum number of personnel.

Supporting Technologies: Any technology that may be used to support the NIMS is included in this subsystem. These technologies include orthophoto mapping, remote automatic weather stations, infrared technology and communications, among various others.

Task Force: Any combination of resources assembled to support a specific mission or operational need. All resource elements within a Task Force must have common communications and a designated leader.

Technical Assistance: Support provided to State, local, campus, and tribal jurisdictions when they have the resources but lack the complete knowledge and skills needed to perform a required activity (such as mobile-home park design and hazardous material assessments).

Terrorism: The term "terrorism" means any activity that involves an act that is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; and 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; to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. See 6 U.S.C. 101 (15), Homeland security Act of 2002.

Threat: An indication of possible violence, harm or danger.

Tools: Those instruments and capabilities that allow for the professional performance of tasks, such as information systems, agreements, doctrine, capabilities and legislative authorities.

Type: A classification of resources in the ICS that refers to capability. Type 1 is generally considered to be more capable than Types 2, 3 or 4, respectively, because of size, power, capacity, or, in the case of incident management teams, experience and qualifications.

Unified Area Command: A Unified Area Command is established when incidents under an Area Command are multi-jurisdictional. (See Area Command.)

Unified Command: An application of ICS 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, often the senior person from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the Unified Command, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single IAP.

Unit: The organizational element having functional responsibility for a specific incident planning, logistics, or finance/administration activity.

Unity of Command: The concept by which each person within an organization reports to one and only one designated person. The purpose of unity of command is to ensure unity of effort under one responsible commander for every objective.

Volunteer: According to Section 16 Part 742f(c) United States Code and Section 29 Part 553.101 Code of Federal Regulations, a volunteer is any individual accepted to perform services by an agency, which has authority to accept volunteer services, when the individual performs services without promise, expectation or receipt of compensation for services performed.

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD): The term "weapon of mass destruction" means: (A) any destructive device as defined in section 921 of title 18; (B) 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; (C) any weapon involving a biological agent, toxin, or vector (as those terms are defined in Section 178 of Title 18; or (D) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.

ZULU Time: The mean solar time at the zero meridian of Greenwich, England, used as the basis for standard time throughout the world. Mountain Standard Time is usually Zulu minus 7 hours and during Daylight Savings Time Zulu minus 6 hours.

Section II: Acronyms

AAR	After Action Report
ACP	Access Control Point
AFB	Air Force Base
ANG	Air National Guard
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
ARNG	Army National Guard
CADRE	Community Agency Disaster Relief Effort
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CAT	Crisis Action Team
CBI	Colorado Bureau of Investigation
CCP	Casualty Collection Point
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDEM	Colorado Division of Emergency Management

CDHS	Colorado Department of Human Services
CDNR	Colorado Department of Natural Resources
CDOT	Colorado Department of Transportation
CDPHE	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
CDPS	Colorado Department of Public Safety
CEOC	County Emergency Operations Center
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act
CGC	Colorado Geologic Survey
CIAC	Colorado Information Analysis Center (OPSFS/CDPS)
CMC	Crisis Management Center (CDPHE)
CONPLAN	Concept of Operations Plan
CP	Command Post
CSEPP	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program
CSP	Colorado State Patrol
CTAC	Counter-Terrorism Advisory Committee
DCE	Defense Coordinating Element
DCO	Defense Coordinating Officer
DFS	Division of Fire Safety
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOMS	Director of Military Support
DOS	Department of State
DOT	Department of Transportation
DPS	Department of Public Safety (UCCS)
DSCA	Defense Support to Civil Authorities
DTR	Digital Trunked Radio
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EBS	Emergency Broadcast System
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
ENS	Emergency Notification System (UCCS)
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPLO	Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer
ERT-A	Emergency Response Team - Advance Element
ERT-N	Emergency Response Team - National Element
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency

FMO	Fire Marshal's Office
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FEMA)
FSIS	Food Safety and Inspection Service
GEEERC	Governor's Expert Emergency Epidemic Response Committee
HAN	Health Alert Network
HICS	Hospital Incident Command System
HSAS	Homeland Security Advisory System
HSOC	Homeland Security Operations Center
IAIP	Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection (DHS)
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICC	Incident Command Center
ICS	Incident Command System
IGA	Intergovernmental Agreement
JFO	Joint Field Office (FEMA)
JIC	Joint Information Center
JOC	Joint Operations Center
JPIC	Joint Public Information Center
JTF	Joint Task Force
JTTF	Joint Terrorism Task Force
MACC	Multi-Agency Coordination Center
MMRS	Metropolitan Medical Response System
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSCA	Military Support to Civil Authorities
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NRCC	National Response Coordination Center (FEMA)
NRP	National Response Plan
OEM	Office of Emergency Management (City and County)
OPS	Office of Preparedness and Safety (CDPS)
OOD	Officer of the Day (UCCS)
PIO	Public Information Officer
RRCC	Regional Response Coordination Center (FEMA) (replaces ROC)
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SFO	Senior Federal Official
SITREP	Situation Report
SNS	Strategic National Stockpile (replaces NPS)
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
UCCS	University of Colorado at Colorado Springs
UCS	Unified Command System
US&R	Urban Search and Rescue

VX	O-Ethyl Methyl Phosphonothiolate (a V-agent)
WHO	World Health Organization
WMD	Weapon(s) of Mass Destruction
WMDOU	Weapons of Mass Destruction Operations Unit (FBI)
W-NMRT-WMD	West-National Medical Response Team-Weapons of Mass Destruction