

Administrator shall mean the head of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, or his/her designated representative, appointed under section 503 of the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006.

Agency shall mean a division of government or private entity 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).

Asset shall mean any manmade or natural feature that has value, including, but not limited to people; buildings; infrastructure like bridges, roads, and sewer and water systems; lifelines like electricity and communication resources; or environmental, cultural, or recreational features like parks, dunes, wetlands, or landmarks.

Assessment shall mean the evaluation and interpretation of measurements and other information to provide a basis for decision-making.

Assisting Agency shall mean an agency or organization providing personnel, services or other resources to the agency with direct responsibility for incident management.

Base Flood shall mean the flood having a one (1) percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Also known as the 100-year flood.

Base Flood Elevation (BFE) shall mean the height above mean sea level that flood waters are estimated to reach during a base flood event. Elevation of the base flood in relation to a specific datum, such as the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929. The Base Flood Elevation is used as the standard for the National Flood Insurance Program.

Building shall mean any structure that encloses a space used for sheltering and occupancy; including a gas or liquid storage tank that is principally above grade; and shall include manufactured homes. The term building shall not be deemed to include any "restricted vehicles."

Catastrophic Disaster shall mean an incident that overwhelms the capability of local and state resources and requires federal assistance and/or resources. Examples include a Category four or five hurricane.

Coastal High Hazard Area (CHHA) shall mean those portions of the County which lie seaward of the five (5) foot Mean Sea Level topographic contour (the predicted average storm surge height for a Class 1 storm) and which have either historically experienced destruction or severe damage by tidal or wave action, or which have been scientifically predicted to experience destruction or severe damage from storm surge, waves, erosion, or other manifestation of rapidly moving or storm driven water. Notwithstanding the foregoing, this area shall also include all areas within Manatee County's jurisdiction where public facilities have been damaged or undermined by coastal storms, FEMA designated velocity zones (V-zones), areas seaward of the coastal construction control line as established by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to Chapter 161, Florida Statutes, and inlets which are not structurally controlled. The CHHA shall consist of two (2) sub-areas. The first sub-area, the Federal Emergency Management Agency's V-zone, is that area subject to direct wave action during storm events and is shown on the most current Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) for the County. The second sub-area is the area predicted to be

subject to other manifestations of storm driven water, and may be referred to as the flood zone. This area is predicted to be subject to coastal flooding during Category 1 hurricane and is defined as that area seaward of the five (5) foot contour and not within the V-zone. The subareas of the CHHA may be treated differently for the purpose of establishing policy for the CHHA.

Coastal Zones shall mean the area along the shore where the ocean meets the land as the surface of the land rises above the ocean. This land/water interface includes barrier islands, estuaries, beaches, coastal wetlands, and land areas having direct drainage to the ocean.

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) shall mean the document that establishes uniform policy and procedures for the effective coordination of response to a wide variety of natural and technological disasters.

Coastal Zone shall mean the area along the shore where the ocean meets the land as the surface of the land rises above the ocean. This land/water interface includes barrier islands, estuaries, beaches, coastal wetlands, and land areas having direct drainage to the ocean.

Continuity of Government Plan (COG) shall mean the document that establishes policy and guidance to support the continuation and line of succession for governmental functions.

Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP) shall mean the document that establishes the policy and guidance to support the execution of an organization's mission essential functions in any event that requires the relocation of selected personnel and functions to an alternate facility.

Community Rating System (CRS) shall mean the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) that provides incentives for NFIP communities to complete activities that reduce flood hazard risk. When the community completes specified activities, the insurance premiums of policyholders in these communities are reduced.

Contour shall mean a line of equal ground elevation on a topographic (contour) map.

Cooperating Agency shall mean an agency supplying assistance other than direct operational or support functions or resources to the incident management effort.

Coordinate shall mean the 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.

County Staging Area shall mean the areas established by Manatee County Emergency Management Division to receive, classify and account for good, emergency relief and sustainment supplies solicited by Manatee County.

Critical Facilities (CF) shall mean facilities that are critical to the health and welfare of the population and that are especially important following hazard events. Critical facilities include, but are not limited to, shelters, police and fire stations, and hospitals.

Damage Assessment shall mean an estimation of damages made after a disaster has occurred which serves as the bases of the Governor's request to the President for a declaration of Emergency or Major Disaster.

Debris shall mean the scattered remains of assets broken or destroyed in a hazard event. Debris caused by a wind or water hazard event can cause additional damage to other assets.

Disaster Field Office (DFO) shall mean the office established in or near the designated area to support State and Federal response and recovery operations. The DFO houses the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and the Emergency Response Team (ERT), and where possible, the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and support staff.

Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) shall mean the center locations set-up for victims to apply for state and federal assistance programs for which they may be eligible. DRCs do not usually provide direct services.

Displacement Time shall mean the average time (in days) which the building's occupants typically must operate from a temporary location while repairs are made to the original building due to damages resulting from a hazard event.

Distribution Points/Sites shall mean the locations where donations of food, water and other supplies received from the State Resource Center will be given directly to residents. Distribution Points may be located in parking lots or open fields in the disaster area, as close to victims as possible

DMA Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 is the latest legislation to improve the planning process. It was signed into law on October 10, 2000. This new legislation reinforces the importance of mitigation planning and emphasizes planning for disasters before they occur.

Duration shall mean the length of time a hazard event lasts.

Earthquake shall mean the sudden motion or trembling that is caused by a release of strain accumulated within or along the edge of earth's tectonic plates.

Emergency shall mean absent a Presidential declared emergency, any incident(s), human-caused or natural, that requires responsive action to protect life or property. Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, and emergency means any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) shall mean 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, tribal), or some combination thereof.

Erosion shall mean the wearing away of the land surface by detachment and movement of soil and rock fragments, during a flood or storm or over a period of years, through the action of wind, water, or other geologic processes.

Erosion Hazard Area shall mean the area anticipated to be lost to shoreline retreat over a given period of time. The projected inland extent of the area is measured by multiplying the average annual long-term recession rate by the number of years desired.

Essential Facility shall mean the elements that are important to ensure a full recovery of a community or state following a hazard event. These would include: government functions, major employers, banks, schools, and certain commercial establishments, such as grocery stores, hardware stores, and gas stations.

Extent shall mean the size of an area affected by hazard or hazard event.

Extratropical Cyclone shall mean cyclonic storm events like Nor'easters and severe winter low-pressure systems. Both West and East coasts can experience these non-tropical storms that produce gale-force winds and precipitation in the form of heavy rain or snow. These cyclonic storms, commonly called Nor'easters on the East Coast because of the direction of the storm winds, can last for several days and can be very large – 1,000 –mile wide storms are not uncommon.

Fault shall mean a fracture in the continuity of a rock formation caused by shifting or dislodging of the earth's crust, in which adjacent surfaces are differentially displaced parallel to the plane of the fracture.

Federal shall mean of or pertaining to the Federal Government of the United States of America.

Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) shall mean the senior federal official appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Stafford Act to coordinate the overall federal response and recovery activities.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) shall mean the independent agency created in 1978 to provide a single point of accountability for all federal activities related to disaster mitigation and emergency preparedness, response, and recovery.

Fire Potential Index (FPI) shall mean the index developed by USGS and USFS to assess and map fire hazard potential over board areas. Based on such geographic information, national policy makers and on-the-ground fire managers established priorities for prevention activities in the defined area to reduce the risk of managed and wildfire ignition and spread. Prediction of fire hazard shortens the time between fire ignition and initial attack by enabling fire managers to pre-allocate and stage suppression forces to high fire risk areas.

Flash Flood shall mean a flood event occurring with little or no warning where water levels rise at extremely fast rate.

Flood shall mean a general or temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from (1) the overflow of inland or tidal waters, (2) the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source, or (3) mudflows or the sudden collapse of shoreline land.

Flood Depth shall mean the height of the flood water surface above the ground surface.

Flood Elevation shall mean the elevation of the water surface above an established datum, e.g. National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929, North American Vertical Datum of 1988, or Mean Seal Level.

Flood Hazard Area shall mean the area shown to be inundated by a flood of a given magnitude on a map.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) shall mean a map of a community, prepared by FEMA, shows both the special flood hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community under the National Flood Insurance Program.

Flood Insurance Study (FIS) shall mean a study that provides an examination, evaluation, and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations in a community or communities.

Flood Mitigation Assistance shall mean the program authorized by section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4104c, and implemented at parts 78 and 79.

Flood Zone shall mean a geographical area shown on a FIRM that reflects the severity or type of flooding in the area.

Floodplain shall mean any land area, including watercourse, susceptible to partial or complete inundation by water from any source.

Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant (FMA) shall mean a grant for which at least 2 separate claims payments (building payments only) have been made under such coverage, with cumulative amount of such claims exceeding the market value of the property.

Frequency shall mean a measure of how often events of a particular magnitude are expected to occur. Frequency describes how often a hazard of a specific magnitude, duration, and/or extent typically occurs, on average. Statistically, a hazard with a 100-year recurrence interval is expected to occur once every 100 years on average, and would have a one (1) percent chance – its probability – of happening in any given year. The reliability of this information varies depending on the kind of hazard being considered.

Fujita Scale of Tornado Intensity shall mean the rating of tornadoes with numeric values from F0 to F5 based on tornado windspeed and damage sustained. An F0 indicates minimal damage such as broken tree limbs or signs, while an F5 indicated sever damage sustained.

Functional Downtime shall mean the average time (in days) during which a function (business or service) is unable to provide its services due to a hazard event.

Geographic Area Impacted shall mean the physical area in which the effects of the hazard are experienced.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) shall mean the computer software application that relates physical features on the earth to a data base to be used for mapping and analysis.

Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) shall mean the individual designated as the lead person to represent the Governor in disaster response and recovery.

Grantee shall mean the government to which a grant is awarded, which is accountable for the use of the funds provided. The grantee is the entire legal entity even if only a particular component of the entity is designated in the grant award document. Generally, the State is the grantee, however, after a declaration, and Indian tribal government may choose to be a grantee, or may act as a subgrantee under the State. An Indian tribal government acting as grantee will assume the responsibilities of a “state”, as described in this part, for the purposes of administering the grant.

Ground Motion shall mean the vibration or shaking of the ground during an earthquake. When a fault ruptures, seismic waves radiate, causing the ground to vibrate. The severity of the vibration increases with the amount of energy released and decreases with distance from the causative fault or epicenter, but soft soils can further amplify ground motions.

Hazard shall mean the source of potential danger or adverse condition. Hazards include naturally occurring events such as floods, earthquakes, tornadoes, tsunamis, coastal storms, landslides, and wildfires that strike populated areas. A natural event is a hazard when it has the potential to harm people or property.

Hazard Event shall mean a specific occurrence of a particular type of hazard.

Hazard Identification shall mean the process of identifying hazards that threaten an area.

Hazard Mitigation shall mean any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards.

Hazard Mitigation Plan shall mean the systematically evaluating community policies, actions, and tools, and setting goals for implementation over the long term that will result in a reduction in risk and minimize future losses community-wide.

Hazard Profile shall mean a description of the physical characteristics of hazards and a determination of various descriptors including magnitude, duration, frequency, probability, and extent. In most cases, a community can most easily use these descriptors when they are recorded and displayed as maps.

Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (HVA) shall mean the process of collecting information about local hazards, risks to those hazards, the extent to which they threaten local populations and the vulnerability the hazards present. An HVA may include mitigation measures required to abate the hazards, priority/goal settings and funding mechanisms available for hazard reduction.

Hazardous Material Sites shall mean the sites pre-identified in the County Hazardous Material Vulnerability Analysis as containing extremely hazardous substances.

HAZUS (Hazards U.S.) shall mean the GIS-based nationally standardized, loss estimation tool developed by FEMA.

Hurricane shall mean an intense tropical cyclone, formed in the atmosphere over warm ocean areas, in which wind speeds reach 74 miles per hour or more and blow in a large spiral around a relatively calm center or “eye.” Hurricanes develop over the North Atlantic Ocean, northeast Pacific Ocean, or the South Pacific Ocean east of 160°E longitude. Hurricane circulation is counter-clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere.

Hurricane Eye shall mean the roughly circular area of comparatively light winds and fair weather at the center of a hurricane. Eyes are usually 25-30 miles in diameter. The area around the eye is called the wall cloud. **Do not go out door while the eye is passing, the intensity of the storm will reoccur in minutes.**

Hurricane Landfall shall mean the point and time during which the eye of the hurricane passes over the shore line. After passage of the calm eye, hurricane winds begin again with the same intensity as before but from the opposite direction.

Hurricane Season shall mean the six-month period from June 1st through November 30th is considered hurricane season.

Hydrology shall mean the science of dealing with the waters of the earth. A flood discharge is developed by a hydrologic study.

Identification shall mean the process of identifying hazards that threaten an area.

Infrastructure shall mean the reference to the public services of a community that have a direct impact on the quality of life. Infrastructure includes communication technology such as phone lines or Internet access, vital services such as public water supplies and sewer treatment facilities, and includes an area's transportation system such as airports, heliports, highways, bridges, tunnels, roadbeds, overpasses, railways, bridges, rail yards, depots; and waterways, canals, locks, seaports, ferries, harbors, drydocks, piers, and regional dams.

Intensity shall mean a measure of effects of a hazard event at a particular place.

Joint Information Center (JIC) shall mean 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) shall mean a system that integrates incident information and public affairs into 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 or recovery effort.

Jurisdiction shall mean 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., city, county, tribal, State, or Federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

Landslide shall mean the downward movement of a slope and materials under the force of gravity.

Lateral Spreads refer to landslides that develop on gentle slopes and entail the sidelong movement of large masses of soil as an underlying layer liquefies in a seismic event.

Liaison shall mean a member of Manatee County Staff that is responsible for coordinating with representative from cooperating and assisting agencies.

Liquefaction shall mean the phenomenon that occurs when ground shaking causes loose soils to lose strength and act like viscous fluid. Liquefaction causes two types of ground failure: lateral spread and loss of bearing strength.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) shall mean the community representatives and that are appointed by the State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs), as required by Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), Title III. They develop an emergency plan to prepare for and respond to chemical emergencies. They are also responsible for coordinating with local facilities to find out what they are doing to reduce hazards, prepare for accidents, and reduce hazardous inventories and releases. The LEPC serves as a focal point in the community for information and discussions about hazardous substances, emergency planning, and health and environmental risks.

Local Government shall mean any county, municipality, city, town, township, public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska native village or organization; and any rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity.

Local State of Emergency shall be declared whenever an evacuation is ordered by the Board of County Commissioners or the County Administrator or Director of Public Safety or Emergency Management Chief, normal community functions are severely disrupted, County Government requires outside assistance or as deemed necessary by the Policy Group.

Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) shall mean a plan that contains project initiatives that mitigate the adverse effects of future disasters. After the President declares a disaster area a portion of the funds are made available for hazard mitigation grants in response to disaster. The LMS guides the allocation of those funds to various projects

Loss of Bearing Strength shall mean the results when the solid supporting structure liquefies. This can cause structure to tip and topple.

Lowest Floor shall mean the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed areas (including basement) of a structure according to NFIP.

Magnitude shall mean the measure of the strength of a hazard event. The magnitude (also referred to as severity) of a given hazard event is usually determined using technical measures specific to the hazard.

Major Disaster shall be defined under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122), a major disaster is 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, tribes, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Managing State shall mean a State to which FEMA has delegated the authority to administer and manage the HMGP under the criteria established by FEMA pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5170c(c). FEMA may also delegate authority to tribal governments to administer and manage the HMGP as a Managing State.

Mass Feeding Sites shall mean the temporary locations strategically placed near the disaster area where residents can go for a meal. Food may also be distributed to take home from these locations.

Minor Disaster shall mean an incident that is likely to be within the response capability of local government and to result in only minimal need for State and Federal assistance.

Mitigate shall mean to cause something to become less harsh or hostile, to make less severe or painful.

Mitigation shall mean 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.

Mitigation Plan shall mean the systematic evaluation of the nature and extent of vulnerability to the effects of natural hazards typically present in the state and includes a description of actions to minimize future vulnerability to hazards.

Mobilization shall mean the process and procedures used by all organizations – Federal, State, local and tribal – for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

Multi-jurisdictional Incident shall mean 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 shall be a written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions to assist one another upon request, by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.

National shall mean of a nationwide character, including the Federal, State, local, and tribal aspects of governance and policy.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) shall mean the Federal program created by Congress in 1968 that makes flood insurance available in communities that enact minimum floodplain management regulations as indicated in 44 CFR §60.3.

National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD) shall mean the datum established in 1929 and used in the NFIP as a basis for measuring flood, ground, and structural elevations, previously referred to as Sea Level Datum or Mean Sea Level. The Base Flood Elevations shown on most of the

Flood Insurance Rate Maps issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency are referenced to NGVD.

National Response Plan (NRP) shall mean a plan mandated by HSPD-5 that integrates Federal domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into one all-discipline, all-hazards plan.

National Weather Service (NWS) shall mean the service that prepares and issues flood, severe weather, and coastal storm warnings and can provide technical assistance to federal and state entities in preparing weather and flood warning plans.

Nongovernmental Organizations (NGO) shall mean 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.

Nor'easter shall mean an extra-tropical cyclone producing gale-force winds and precipitation in the form of heavy snow or rain.

Outflow shall mean the water inundation creating strong currents that rip at structures and point them with debris, and erode beaches and coastal structures.

Planimetric shall mean a map that indicates only man-made features like buildings.

Planning shall mean the act or process of making or carrying out plans; the establishment of goals, policies, and procedures for a social or economic unit.

Preparedness shall mean the actions that strengthen the capability of government, citizens, and communities to respond to disasters.

Preparedness Organizations shall mean 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 preventions, 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 shall mean the 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.

Probability shall mean a statistical measure of the likelihood that a hazard event will occur.

Public Assistance shall mean the reimbursement and emergency assistance provided to State and local governments and private non-profit entities from the Federal Government.

Public Information Officer (PIO) shall mean a member of the Manatee County Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.

Reception Area shall mean the 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 IAPs, supplies and equipment, feeding and bed down.

Recovery shall mean the development, coordination and execution of service-and site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private sector, nongovernmental 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 see Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan

Recurrence Interval shall mean the time between hazard events of similar size in a given location. It is based on the probability that the given event will be equaled or exceeded in any given year.

Regional Director shall mean the Director of a regional office of FEMA, or his/her designated representative.

Regulatory Power shall mean the local jurisdictions have the authority to regulate certain activities in their jurisdiction. With respect to mitigation planning, the focus is on such things in regulating land use development and construction through zoning, subdivision regulations, design standards, and floodplain regulations.

Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) shall mean the program authorized under section 1323 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, 41 U.S.C. 4011, which provides funding to reduce flood damages to individual properties for which 1 or more claim payments for losses have been made under flood insurance coverage and that will result in the greatest savings to the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in the shortest period of time.

Repetitive Loss Property shall mean a property that is currently insured for which two or more National Flood Insurance Program losses (occurring more than ten days apart) of at least \$1000 each have been paid within any 10-year period since 1978.

Replacement Value shall mean the cost of rebuilding a structure. This is usually expressed in terms of cost per square foot, and reflects the present-day cost of labor and materials to construct a building of a particular size, type and quality.

Response shall mean the actions taken during an event to address immediate life and safety needs and to minimize further damage to properties.

Resource shall mean 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 shall mean 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 NUMS includes mutual-aid agreements; the use of special Federal, State, local, and tribal teams; and resource mobilization protocols.

Resource Staging Centers (RSC) shall mean the location in the county where supply donations and volunteers will be received from the Regional Recovery Center for redistribution to County distribution points. RSC's may be used as distribution points. Supplies may also be warehoused at the RSC if space permits.

Resource Unit shall mean the 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 shall mean 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 operation; 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.

Regional Recovery Centers (RRC) shall mean the location where all resources from outside of the area will be directed for redistribution to County RSC as requested. The RRC is also known by many other names.

Richter Scale shall mean the numerical scale of earthquake magnitude devised by seismologist C.F. Richter in 1935.

Risk shall mean the estimated impact that a hazard would have on people, services, facilities, and structures in a community; the likelihood of a hazard event resulting in an adverse condition that causes injury or damage. Risk is often expressed in relative terms such as a high, moderate, or low likelihood of sustaining damage above a particular threshold due to a specific type of hazard event. It also can be expressed in terms of potential monetary losses associated with the intensity of the hazard.

Riverine shall mean of or produced by a river.

Saffir/Simpson Hurricane Scale shall mean the scale used by the National Hurricane Center to provide a continuing assessment of the potential for wind and storm surge damage.

Scale shall mean a proportion used in determining a dimensional relationship; the ratio of the distance between two points on a map and the actual distance between the two points on the earth's surface.

Scarp shall mean a steep slope.

Scour shall mean the removal of soil or fill material by the flow of flood waters. The term is frequently used to describe storm-induced, localized conical erosion around pilings and other foundation supports where the obstruction of flow increases turbulence.

Sea, Lake and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) shall mean a computerized model run by the National Hurricane Center (NHC) to estimate storm surge heights and winds resulting from historical, hypothetical, or predicted hurricanes by taking into account

- Pressure
- Size
- Forward speed
- Track
- Winds

Seismicity shall describe the likelihood of an area being subject to earthquakes.

Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) shall mean the program authorized under section 1361(a) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4102a, and implemented as part 79 of this chapter.

Severe Repetitive Loss Properties shall mean the single or multifamily residential properties that are covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and:

- That have incurred flood-related damage for which 4 or more separate claims payments have been made, with the amount of each claim (including building and contents payments) exceeding \$5,000, and with the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeding \$230,000; or
- In both instances, at least 2 of the claims must be within 10 years of each other, and claims made within 10 days of each other will be counted as 1 claim

Shelter shall mean the temporary emergency shelters activated prior to a disaster impact, operated during the disaster and closed as soon as residents can be returned to their homes or relocated to long-term shelters or temporary housing areas.

Shelter-In-Place shall mean the recommendation that advises residents to remain in their homes with the windows closed and all open air circulation systems turned off. Sheltering-in-place should not be implemented when the sheltering duration is expected to exceed two (2) hours. If it is determined that sheltering will exceed two (2) hours, it is best to evacuate.

Short-Term Recovery Phase shall mean the phase that may begin immediately after the disaster impact and continues for approximately six months. The Short-Term Recovery Phase includes the implementation of individual assistance programs through Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC's) and Red Cross Service Centers and public assistance programs through damage survey teams and forms completion. Other short-term activities include long-term sheltering (hotels/motels, mobile homes, tent cities, etc.), on-going human service delivery, debris removal, contractor licensing, permitting and inspections.

Situation Report (SITREP) shall mean the summary of events, actions taken and anticipated in response to an emergency. SITREP's will be issued as needed. As a guide, SITREP's should be issued daily during a monitoring activation and at least twice per day during a full activation.

Small and Impoverished Communities shall consist of 3,000 or fewer individuals that is identified by the State as rural community, and is not a remote area within the corporate boundaries of a larger city; is economically disadvantaged, by having an average per capita annual income of residents not exceeding 80 percent of national, per capita income, based on best available data; the local unemployment rate exceeds by one percentage point or more, the most recently reported, average yearly national unemployment rate; and any other factors identified in the State Plan in which the community is located.

Special Needs Program shall mean the program through which impaired persons who need special assistance in times of emergency, are registered, evacuated and sheltered.

Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) shall mean an area within a floodplain having a one (1) percent or greater chance of flood occurrence in any given year (100-year floodplain); represented on Flood Insurance Rate Maps by darkly shaded areas with zone designations that include the letter A or V.

Stafford Act shall mean The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 100-107 was signed into law November 23, 1988 and amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288, The Stafford Act is the statutory authority for most federal disaster response activities, especially as they pertain to FEMA and its programs.

Staging Area shall mean the location established where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment. The Operations Section manages Staging Areas.

Stakeholder shall mean the individual or group that will be affected in any way by an action or policy. They include businesses, private organizations, and citizens.

State shall mean 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 Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States. See Section 2 (14), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) shall mean the official representative of State government who is the primary point of contact with FEMA, other Federal agencies, and local governments in mitigation planning and implementation of mitigation programs and activities required under the Stafford Act.

State Emergency Response Team (SERT) shall mean the team that coordinates State of Florida response and recovery functions through 17 Emergency Support Functions.

State of Emergency shall mean the Order issued by the Governor.

Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement for Disaster Response and Recovery (SMAA) shall mean the chief agreement between counties and the State for providing mutual aid assistance, which details request and reimbursement procedures.

Storm Surge shall mean the rise in the water surface above normal water level on the open coast due to the action of wind stress and atmospheric pressure on the water surface.

Storm Surge Model Data shall mean the model based on the SLOSH (Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes) model that shows those areas expected to be inundated with salt water flooding during a hurricane. All county evacuation levels area based on storm surge model data.

Strategic shall mean the 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 shall mean the general direction selected to accomplish incident objectives.

Structure shall mean any combination of materials used to form a construction for use, occupancy, or ornamentation whether installed on, above, or below the surface of land or water.

Subgrantee shall mean the government or other legal entity to which a subgrant is awarded and which is accountable to the grantee for the use of the funds provided. Subgrantees can be a State agency, local government, private non-profit organizations, or Indian tribal government. Indian tribal governments acting as subgrantee are accountable to the State grantee.

Substantial Damage shall mean the damage of any origin sustained by a structure in a Special Flood Hazard Area whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage.

Super Typhoon shall mean a typhoon with maximum sustained winds of 150 mph or more.

Surface Faulting shall mean the differential movement of two sides of a fracture – in other words, the location where the ground breaks apart. The length, width, and displacement of the ground characterize surface faults.

Tabletop Exercise shall mean an activity in which exercise participants are presented with simulated post disaster situations without time constraints. It is intended to evaluate plans and procedures to resolve questions of coordination and assignments of responsibility. Tabletop exercises are not concerned with time pressures, stress or actual simulation of specific events.

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

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

Tectonic Plate shall mean the torsionally rigid, thin segments of the earth's lithosphere that may be assumed to move horizontally and adjoin other plates. It is the friction between plate boundaries that cause seismic activity.

Temporary Housing Areas shall mean the area where tents or mobile home units may be set-up for residents to live before they are able to return to their homes or until they find a new home.

Temporary Debris Storage Area shall mean a park, open area, or landfill space where debris will be held after debris clearance until it can be moved to a landfill, incinerator or other appropriate disposal location.

Topographic shall mean the maps that show natural and manmade features and indicate the physical shape of the land using contour lines.

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

Tornado shall mean a violently rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground.

Tornado Warning shall mean the warning issued when a tornado funnel is sighted or indicated by radar. You should take shelter immediately. Because tornadoes can form and move quickly, there may not be time for a warning. That is why it is important to stay alert during severe storms.

Tornado Watch shall mean a watch issued when weather conditions are favorable to the formation of tornadoes, for example during severe thunderstorms. During a Tornado Watch, keep an eye on the weather and be prepared to take shelter immediately if conditions worsen.

Tribal shall mean any Indian tribe, band, nation or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (85 stat. 688) [43 U.S.C.A. and 1601 et seq.], that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

Tropical Cyclone shall mean a generic term for a cyclonic, low-pressure system over tropical or sub-tropical waters.

Tropical Depression shall mean a tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of less than 39 mph.

Tropical Storm shall mean a tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds greater than 39 mph and less than 74 mph.

Tsunami shall mean a great sea wave produced by submarine earth movement or volcanic eruption.

Typhoon shall mean a special category of tropical cyclone peculiar to the western North Pacific Basin, frequently affecting areas in the vicinity of Guam and the North Mariana Islands. Typhoons whose maximum sustained winds attain or exceed 150 mph are called super typhoons.

Unit shall mean the organizational element having functional responsibility for a specific incident planning, logistics or finance/administration activity.

Vulnerability shall mean the description of how exposed or susceptible to damage an asset is. Vulnerability depends on an asset's construction, contents, and the economic value of its functions. Like indirect damages, the vulnerability of one element of the community is often related to the vulnerability of another. For example, many businesses depend on uninterrupted electrical power – if an electric substation is flooded, it will affect not only the substation itself, but a number of businesses as well. Often, indirect effects can be much more widespread and damaging than direct ones.

Vulnerability Assessment shall mean the extent of injury and damage that may result from a hazard event of a given intensity in a given area. The vulnerability assessment should address impacts of hazard events on the existing and future built environment.

Water Displacement shall mean when a large mass of earth on the ocean bottom sinks or uplifts, the column of water directly above it is displaced, forming the tsunami wave. The rate of displacement, motion of the ocean floor at the epicenter, the amount of displacement of the rupture zone, and the depth of water above the rupture zone all contribute to the intensity of the tsunami.

Wave Runup shall mean the height that the wave extends up to on steep shorelines, measured above a reference level (the normal height of the sea, corrected to the state of the tide at the time of wave arrival).

Wildfire shall mean an uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, exposing and possibly consuming structures.

Zone shall mean a geographical area shown on a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) that reflects the severity or type of flooding in the area.