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Standard Terminology for Homeland Security Applications¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This terminology provides definitions and abbreviations of terms used in ASTM International standards pertaining to homeland security applications.

1.2 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- D638 Test Method for Tensile Properties of Plastics
- D747 Test Method for Apparent Bending Modulus of Plastics by Means of a Cantilever Beam (Withdrawn 2019)³
- D790 Test Methods for Flexural Properties of Unreinforced and Reinforced Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials
- D882 Test Method for Tensile Properties of Thin Plastic Sheeting
- D883 Terminology Relating to Plastics
- D1129 Terminology Relating to Water
- D1424 Test Method for Tearing Strength of Fabrics by Falling-Pendulum (Elmendorf-Type) Apparatus
- D3384 Method of Test for Powder Resistance of Floor Polish Films
- D5219 Terminology Relating to Body Dimensions for Apparel Sizing
- E1301 Guide for Proficiency Testing by Interlaboratory Comparisons (Withdrawn 2012)³
- E1765 Practice for Applying Analytical Hierarchy Process

- (AHP) to Multiattribute Decision Analysis of Investments Related to Projects, Products, and Processes
- E2411 Specification for Chemical Warfare Vapor Detector (CWVD) (Withdrawn 2014)³
- E2413 Guide for Hospital Preparedness and Response (Withdrawn 2018)³
- E2458 Practices for Bulk Sample Collection and Swab Sample Collection of Visible Powders Suspected of Being Biological Agents and Toxins from Nonporous Surfaces
- E2520 Practice for Measuring and Scoring Performance of Trace Explosive Chemical Detectors
- E2521 Terminology for Evaluating Response Robot Capabilities
- E2541 Guide for Stakeholder-Focused, Consensus-Based Disaster Restoration Process for Contaminated Assets (Withdrawn 2019)³
- E2542 Specification for Portable Water Heaters Used at Personnel Decontamination Stations
- E2543 Specification for Portable Air Heaters Used at Personnel Decontamination Stations and Shelters
- E2601 Practice for Radiological Emergency Response
- E2639 Test Method for Blast Resistance of Trash Receptacles
- E2640 Guide for Resource Management in Emergency Management and Homeland Security (Withdrawn 2019)³
- E2668 Guide for Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Development (Withdrawn 2019)³
- E2677 Test Method for Estimating Limits of Detection in Trace Detectors for Explosives and Drugs of Interest
- E2731 Specification for Materials to Mitigate the Spread of Radioactive Contamination after a Radiological Dispersion Event (Withdrawn 2018)³
- E2732 Practice for Responder Family Support Service (Withdrawn 2020)³
- E2739 Specification for Personnel Decontamination System to be Used During a Chemical Event (Withdrawn 2019)³
- E2740 Specification for Trash Receptacles Subjected to Blast Resistance Testing
- E2770 Guide for Operational Guidelines for Initial Response to Suspected Biological Agents and Toxins
- E2800 Practice for Characterization of *Bacillus* Spore Suspensions for Reference Materials
- E2831/E2831M Guide for Deployment of Blast Resistant Trash Receptacles in Crowded Places

¹ This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E54 on Homeland Security Applications and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E54.91 on Planning and Coordination.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

- E2842** Guide for Credentialing for Access to an Incident or Event Site
- E2851/E2851M** Specification for Ruggedness Requirements for HAZMAT Instrumentation
- E2852** Guide for Acquisition, Maintenance, Storage, and Use of Hazardous Material Detection Instrumentation
- E2866** Test Method for Determination of Diisopropyl Methylphosphonate, Ethyl Methylphosphonic Acid, Isopropyl Methylphosphonic Acid, Methylphosphonic Acid, and Pinacolyl Methylphosphonic Acid in Soil by Pressurized Fluid Extraction and Analyzed by Liquid Chromatography/Tandem M
- E2885** Specification for Handheld Point Chemical Vapor Detectors (HPCVD) for Homeland Security Applications
- E2915** Guide for Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Management
- E2933** Specification for Stationary Point Chemical Vapor Detectors (SPCVD) for Homeland Security Applications
- E2951** Guide for Community Emergency Preparedness for Persons with Disabilities
- E2952** Specification for Air-Purifying Respiratory Protective Smoke Escape Devices (RPED)
- E3002** Practice for Assessing the Comparative Efficacy of Products Used for the Decontamination of Chemical Warfare Agents (CWAs) on Skin
- E3003** Practice for Body Armor Wearer Measurement and Fitting of Armor
- E3004** Specification for Preparation and Verification of Clay Blocks Used in Ballistic-Resistance Testing of Torso Body Armor
- E3005** Terminology for Body Armor
- E3062/E3062M** Specification for Indoor Ballistic Test Ranges for Small Arms and Fragmentation Testing of Ballistic-resistant Items
- E3068** Test Method for Contact Measurement of Backface Deformation in Clay Backing During Body Armor Testing
- E3078/E3078M** Practice for Conditioning of Hard Armor Test Items
- E3086** Practice for Creating Appliques for Use in Testing of Nonplanar Soft Body Armor Designed for Females
- E3095** Guide for Surrogate Materials for Field Evaluation of Nucleic Acid-Based On-Site Biological Assessment Technologies
- E3107/E3107M** Test Method for Resistance to Penetration and Backface Deformation for Ballistic-resistant Torso Body Armor and Shoot Packs
- E3108** Practice for Conformity Assessment of Protective Gloves Worn by Law Enforcement and Corrections Officers
- E3109** Specification for Protective Gloves Worn by Law Enforcement and Corrections Officers
- E3110/E3110M** Test Method for Collection of Ballistic Limit Data for Ballistic-resistant Torso Body Armor and Shoot Packs
- E3111/E3111M** Test Methods for Ballistic Resistant Head Protection
- E3112/E3112M** Test Method for Ballistic-resistant Products and Shoot Packs
- E3113** Specification for Ballistic-resistant Vehicle Door Panels Used by Public Safety Agencies
- E3131** Specification for Nucleic Acid-Based Systems for Bacterial Pathogen Screening of Suspicious Visible Powders
- E3141/E3141M** Test Method for Ballistic Resistant Shields for Law Enforcement
- F1494** Terminology Relating to Protective Clothing
- F1731** Practice for Body Measurements and Sizing of Fire and Rescue Services Uniforms and Other Thermal Hazard Protective Clothing
- F2878** Test Method for Protective Clothing Material Resistance to Hypodermic Needle Puncture
- F2992/F2992M** Test Method for Measuring Cut Resistance of Materials Used in Protective Clothing with Tomodynamometer (TDM-100) Test Equipment
- 2.2 *Government Standards:*
- 18 U.S.C. 175** Prohibitions with Respect to Biological Weapons⁴
- 18 U.S.C. 178** Definitions⁴
- CPL 02-02-071** Technical Enforcement and Assistance Guidelines for Hazardous Waste Site and RCRA Corrective Action Clean-up Operations⁵
- DOD 4145.26 M** Department of Defense: DOD Contractors' Safety Manual for Ammunition and Explosives⁶
- FEMA US&R-2-FG** Urban Search and Rescue Response System Field Operations Guide⁸
- FIPS 201** Personal Identity Verification (PIV) of Federal Employees and Contractors⁷
- NIMS 2008** National Incident Management System⁸
- NIMS Guide 0002** National Credentialing Definition and Criteria⁸
- 2.3 *IAEA Standards:*⁹
- IAEA 2006** International Atomic Energy Agency Annual Report 2006
- 2.4 *NCRP Standards:*¹⁰
- NCRP Report 165** Responding to a Radiological or Nuclear Terrorism Incident: A Guide for Decision Makers
- 2.5 *NFPA Standards:*¹¹
- NFPA 472** Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents
- NFPA 1561** Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System and Command Safety

⁴ Available from U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, 732 N. Capitol St., NW, Washington, DC 20401-0001, <http://www.access.gpo.gov>.

⁵ Available from Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), 200 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20210, <http://www.osha.gov>.

⁶ Available from the Defense Technical Information Center, 8725 John J. Kingman Road, Suite 0944, Ft. Belvoir, VA 23060-6128.

⁸ Available from Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), 500 C St., SW, Washington, DC 20472, <http://www.fema.gov>.

⁷ Available from National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), 100 Bureau Dr., Stop 1070, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-1070, <http://www.nist.gov>.

⁹ Available from International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna International Centre, PO Box 100, 1400 Vienna, Austria, <https://www.iaea.org>.

¹⁰ Available from National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, 7910 Woodmont Ave., Suite 400, Bethesda, MD 20814-3095, <http://www.ncrponline.org>.

¹¹ Available from National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471, <http://www.nfpa.org>.

NFPA 1600 Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs

2.6 *NIJ Standards*:¹²

NIJ 0101.06 Ballistic Resistance of Body Armor

2.7 *ISO/IEC Standards*:¹³

ISO/IEC 17000 Conformity assessment – Vocabulary and general principles

ISO/IEC 17025 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories

ISO Guide 34 General Requirements for the Competence of Reference Material Producers

2.8 *AOAC Standards*:¹⁴

SMPR 2010.003 Standard Method Performance Requirements for Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) Methods for Detection of *Bacillus anthracis* in Aerosol Collection Filters and/or Liquids

3. Significance and Use

3.1 In this terminology, definitions used in other ASTM International standards are indicated by following the definition with the designation of the standard.

4. Terminology

4.1 Definitions:

30-minute Acute Exposure Guideline Levels for Selected Airborne Chemicals, (30-min AEGL value), *n*—represent exposure limits for the general public and are applicable to emergency exposure periods for 30 minutes. **E2885 – 13**
E2933 – 13

abrasion, *n*—the wearing away of any part of a material by rubbing against another surface. **E3109 – 18** from **D3384**

abstain, *v*—robot manufacturer or designated operator declaring not to perform a particular test or not to have the test result disseminated. **E2521 – 16**

accessory, *n*—a body armor component that is detachable or removable from the body armor and is intended to provide extended area of coverage protection against threats that may include ballistic threats, stabbing, fragmentation, blunt impact, or a combination of threats. **E3005 – 18**

DISCUSSION—Accessories are typically attachments to tactical body armor providing protection to areas not covered by the vest, such as the shoulders, upper arms, neck, sides, pelvis, and groin. See *tactical body armor*. See *vest*.

accessory, *n*—item that may be provided with an RPED that does not affect its ability to meet the requirements of this specification. **E2952 – 17**

accreditation, *n*—third-party attestation related to a conformity assessment body conveying formal demonstration of its

competence to carry out specific conformity assessment tasks. **E3108 – 18** from **ISO/IEC 17000**

accuracy, *n*—closeness of agreement between a test result and the accepted reference values. **E3131 – 17**
E3095 – 17 from **E1301**

advertised protective area, *n*—an area of a glove stated by the supplier as having specific protection. **E3109 – 18**

AEGL-1, *n*—airborne concentration (expressed as ppm or mg/m³) of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience transient health effects. **E2885 – 13**
E2933 – 13

AEGL-2, *n*—airborne concentration (expressed as ppm or mg/m³) of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience irreversible or other serious, long-lasting adverse health effects or an impaired ability to escape. **E2885 – 13**
E2933 – 13

AEGL-3, *n*—airborne concentration (expressed as ppm or mg/m³) of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience life-threatening health effects or death. **E2885 – 13**
E2933 – 13

affected stakeholder, *n*—any individual, group, company, organization, government, tribe, or other entity which may be directly affected by the outcome of the specific restoration planning process. **E2541 – 10**

affiliation, *adj*—the association of a non-credentialed individual or group of individuals under the supervision of an AHJ-compliant credentialed responder for the purpose of gaining access to accomplish a specific incident or event mission. **E2842 – 14**

agreements, *n*—advance written (preferred) and/or oral arrangements between and among entities that provide a mechanism to share resources and obtain assistance. **E2640 – 10** from **NFPA 1600/NIMS 2008**

air-purifying respiratory protective smoke escape device, RPED, *n*—air-purifying respirator used to protect a person while escaping from a fire by removing certain contaminants of fire-generated products of combustion from the inhaled air. **E2952 – 17**

ALARA (as low as reasonably achievable), *n*—a principle of radiation protection philosophy that requires that exposures to ionizing radiation should be kept as low as reasonably achievable, economic and social factors being taken into account; the ALARA principle is satisfied when the expenditure of further resources would be unwarranted by the reduction in exposure that would be achieved. **E2601 – 15** from **NCRP Report No. 165**

¹² Available from National Institute of Justice (NIJ), 810 7th St., NW, Washington, DC 20531, <http://nij.gov>.

¹³ Available from International Organization for Standardization (ISO), ISO Central Secretariat, BIBC II, Chemin de Blandonnet 8, CP 401, 1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland, <http://www.iso.org>.

¹⁴ Available from AOAC International, 2275 Research Blvd., Suite 300, Rockville, MD 20850-3250, <http://www.aoac.org>.

alarm, *n*—sound, light, vibration, and/or data communication signal to the operator(s) indicating that the handheld point chemical vapor detector (HPCVD) has detected the presence of a chemical vapor of interest at or above the alarm threshold value. **E2885 – 13**
E2933 – 13

alarm, *n*—visual or audible response, or both, from an ETD that signifies the detection of an explosive. **E2520 – 15**

alarm rule, *n*—user-selectable explosive trace detector (ETD) response requirements that, if met during an analysis, result in a detection alarm for a particular compound. **E2601 – 15**

DISCUSSION—An alarm rule is a logistical pattern in the detection response matrix for an analysis. The simplest alarm rule would require only a single positive detection response, whereas a more selective rule (useful for minimizing alpha risk) may require two positive responses in any of three channels and perhaps a negative response in another channel.

alarm threshold, *n*—*see* detection threshold. **E2677 – 14**

alarm threshold value, *n*—vapor concentration corresponding to an AEGL value (AEGL-1, AEGL-2, or AEGL-3) that activates an HPCVD alarm. **E2885 – 13**

alias, *n*—a false low-frequency component that appears when reconstructing analog data that are sampled at an insufficient rate. **E2639 – 12 (2018)**

all-hazards, *adj*—hazard is an inherent property of an event, product, or object that represents a threat to human life, property, or the environment. In this context, all-hazards refers to any incident or event that could pose such a threat. **E2413 – 04 (2009)**

DISCUSSION—These may include special equipment and processes that are used less frequently on a daily basis and require routine training to be most effective during a major incident.

alpha, α , risk, *n*—probability of obtaining a positive detection outcome, or alarm, when analyzing a process blank in a properly-operating ETD. **E2677 – 14**

ambient background, *n*—particular mixture of environmental substances (dust, dirt, etc.) that is collected during swab sampling. **E2520 – 15**

DISCUSSION—The chemical background collected on swabs is expected to be highly variable, compositionally and temporally, comprised of a nearly unlimited number of possible chemical species and formulations. Background challenge materials (BCMs) should mimic important types of chemical background found in ETD deployment areas.

ammunition, *n*—one or more loaded cartridges consisting of case, primer, propellant, and one or more projectiles. **E3005 – 18**

analyte, *n*—the particular chemical compound under consideration. **E2677 – 14**

DISCUSSION—Pure analyte is used to make reference solutions by quantitative dissolution into a known amount of solvent. Quantitative depositions of reference solutions are subsequently used to prepare reference swabs containing known amounts of analyte.

analytical column, *n*—the particles of the solid stationary phase fill the whole inside volume of a tube (column) that the mobile phase passes through using the pressure generated by the liquid chromatography system. **E2866 – 12 (2016)**

angle of incidence, *n*—the angle between the test threat line of aim and the line normal to a reference plane based on the front surface of the backing assembly or witness panel. See also *obliquity*. **E3110/E3110M – 19**

DISCUSSION—Some standards have used the terms *angle of incidence* and *obliquity* as synonyms, but in this standard, they are defined differently.

apex, *n*—the greatest protrusion of the breast as seen from the side. **E3003 – 15** from Terminology **D5219**

applicant, *n*—an individual applying for a credential. **E2842 – 14**

applique, *n*—a three-dimensional item molded from backing material that is shaped and sized for testing or conditioning a nonplanar test item. **E3086 – 17**
E3005 – 18

DISCUSSION—Some appliques are designed for the purpose of filling the entire space behind a nonplanar test item; other appliques are designed to assess features of a nonplanar test item.

applique, *n*—backing material intended to fill the space behind a nonplanar test item during testing or conditioning procedures. **E3068 – 17** **E1**

applique, *n*—for hard armor testing, backing material intended to fill the space behind the test item during testing or conditioning procedures. **E3078/E3078M – 19**

applique pattern, *n*—a replica of the final product (that is, applique) used for preparing the applique mold cavity. **E3086 – 17**

approved, *adj*—acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction. **E2952 – 17**

areal density, *n*—a measure of the mass of the armor panel per unit area, usually expressed in kilograms per square meter (kg/m^2) or pound-mass per square foot (lbm/ft^2). **E3005 – 18**

armhole, *n*—in garment construction, the area of a garment through which the arm passes or into which a sleeve is fitted. **E3003 – 15** from Practice **F1731 – 96 (2013)**

armor carrier, *n*—*See carrier*. **E3005 – 18**

armor panel, *n*—a component of soft body armor consisting of protective materials, typically enclosed in a panel cover. See *ballistic panel*, *blunt impact panel*, *stab panel*. See also *panel cover*. **E3005 – 18**

aseptic technique, *n*—operation or performance of a procedure or method under carefully controlled conditions to reduce the risk of exposure and prevent the introduction of unwanted material/matter (contamination) into a sample. **E2458 – 17**
E2770 – 17

aspect ratio, *n*—ratio of width to height of an image produced by a camera system. **E2521 – 16**

assay, *n*—collection of one or more reagents and materials that are used in a prescribed fashion to quantitatively or qualitatively characterize a biological material. **E3095 – 17**

assay, *n*—quantitative or qualitative test used to determine the presence or absence of a biological material. **E3131 – 17**

asset, *n*—property of a community to which (for purposes of this standard) a high monetary, ecological, or socio-cultural, or a combination thereof, value can be assigned, but which has no essential service or critical infrastructure function within the community. (There would be no need for this consensus-based restoration process in cases where complete restoration of critical infrastructure is obligatory.) **E2541 – 10**

DISCUSSION—Some examples of assets include statues and monuments, historical landmarks, forests and nature preserves, watersheds, parks and recreational areas, cultural and archaeological sites, sports and entertainment pavilions, tourist attractions, government facilities, roads, streets, bridges, utilities, dams, and infrastructure.

attribute, *n*—a qualification, certification, authorization, or privilege of the credential holder. **E2842 – 14**

audit—systematic, independent, documented process for obtaining records, statements of fact or other relevant information and assessing them objectively to determine the extent to which specified requirements are fulfilled. **E3108 – 18** from ISO/IEC 17000

authority having jurisdiction (AHJ), *n*—the organization, office, or individual responsible for enforcing the requirements of a code or standard, or approving equipment, materials, an installation, or a procedure. **E2770 – 17** from NFPA

E2732 – 11 from NFPA 1600

E2951 – 13 from NFPA 1600

E2842 – 14 from NFPA 1600

authority having jurisdiction (AHJ), *n*—the organization, office, or individual responsible for approving equipment, materials, an installation, or a procedure. **E2668 – 10** from NFPA 1561

E2915 – 13 from NFPA 1561

E2601 – 15 from NFPA 472

authority having jurisdiction, *n*—organization, office, or individual responsible for approving any equipment, an installation, or a procedure. **E2952 – 17**

back break-point, *n*—the location on the back of the torso where the arm separates from the body. **E3003 – 15** from Terminology **D5219**

back width, *n*—the horizontal distance straight across the back of the torso at the level of the back break-points; for the purposes of this practice, the back width measurement is defined to be the same value as the chest width measurement. **E3003 – 15**

backface deformation (BFD), *n*—the indentation in the backing material caused by a projectile impact on the test item during testing. Synonymous with *backface signature*. **E3005 – 18**

DISCUSSION—Details necessary for making BFD measurements are specified in individual test methods.

backface signature, *n*—See *backface deformation*. **E3005 – 18**

background challenge material, BCM, *n*—a standard natural matrix material applied on a test swab to challenge the detection performance of an ETD. **E2520 – 15**

DISCUSSION—A BCM should be a well-documented material that closely mimics the ambient background typically collected during swab sampling. Many certified reference materials, derived from a variety of natural matrices and processed to offer stable and reproducible characteristics, are internationally available from standards suppliers. The BCMs recommended here are Standard Reference Materials (SRMs). While these represent a limited number of natural matrices, they are compositionally complex and offer fair detection challenges to ETDS.

background chemical vapors, *n*—incidental chemical vapors present in the environment at vapor concentrations lower than the 30-minute AEGL-1 values. **E2885 – 13**
E2933 – 13

backing assembly, *n*—a backing fixture filled with backing material. For example, a clay block is a type of a backing assembly. **E3004 – 15** **E1**
E3005 – 2018

backing fixture, *n*—any apparatus designed to hold or contain the backing material(s) for a specific test. **E3004 – 15** **E1**

backing fixture, *n*—any apparatus designed to hold the backing material(s) for a specific test. **E3005 – 18**

backing material, *n*—the substance placed behind the test item during testing which is intended to be a witness material and which may provide a measurable indication of test item performance. **E3004 – 15** **E1**
E3005 – 18

backing material, *n*—the substance placed behind the test item during testing. **E3005 – 18**

DISCUSSION—The backing material typically provides support for the test item, and it may act as a witness material and may provide a measurable indication of the test item performance.

ballistic layup, *n*—the layering of ballistic materials through the thickness of the ballistic-resistant item under consideration. **E3141/E3141M – 18**

DISCUSSION—Ballistic materials are typically recorded from strike face to body side.

ballistic limit, *n*—a measure of an item’s ballistic resistance to complete penetration expressed as a velocity associated with some probability of perforation. **E3110/E3110M – 19 E3005 – 18**

DISCUSSION—The item may be a test item, material, shoot pack, body armor, or other ballistic-resistant product.

ballistic panel, *n*—a type of armor panel intended to provide ballistic resistance. **E3005 – 18**

ballistic resistance, *n*—a characteristic of protective equipment or materials describing their ability to provide protection from projectiles. **E3005 – 18**

bare charge, *n*—explosive charge that is either not encased or is encased by a material, such as a cardboard tube, that will not produce primary fragments. **E2740 – 12 (2018)**

base home, *n*—the main or primary place of residence for the responder’s household and family. **E2732 – 11**

basic plane, *n*—the plane through the centers of the external ear openings and the lower edges of the eye sockets. **E3111/E3111M – 18 E2952 – 17**

basic societal functions, *n*—those basic functions within a community that provide services for public health, health care, water/sanitation, shelter/clothing, food, energy supply, public works, environment, logistics/transportation, security, communications, economy, and education. **E2413 – 04 (2009)**

beta, β , risk, *n*—probability of obtaining a negative detection outcome, or non-alarm, in a properly operating ETD when analyzing a swab containing analyte at the mass level corresponding to the limit of detection. **E2677 – 14**

biological agent, *n*—any microorganism (including but not limited to, bacteria, viruses, fungi, rickettsiae, or protozoa), or infectious substance, or any naturally occurring, bioengineered or synthesized component of any such microorganism or infectious substance, capable of causing: (1) death, disease, or other biological malfunction in a human, an animal, a plant, or another living organism; (2) deterioration of food, water, equipment, supplies, or material of any kind; or (3) deleterious alteration of the environment.

E2458 – 17 from 18 USC 178

E3095 – 17 from 18 USC 178

E3131 – 17 from 18 USC 178

DISCUSSION—Also termed bioterror agent.

bioterror agent, *n*—any microorganism, virus, infectious substance, or biological product that may be engineered as a result of biotechnology, or any naturally occurring or bioengineered component of any such microorganism, virus, infectious substance, or biological product, capable of causing: (1) death, disease or other biological malfunction in a human, an animal, a plant, or another living organism; (2) deterioration of food, water, equipment, supplies, or material of any kind; (3) or, deleterious alteration of the environment. **E2770 – 17 from 18 USC 175**

blank, *n*—sample swab devoid of analyte. **E2677 – 2014**

DISCUSSION—If a swab is prepared using the same procedures used in preconditioning the reference swabs and only pure solvent or a chemical background is deposited, this swab is called a process blank.

blast resistance, *n*—for purposes of this standard specification, the non-numerical attribute of a trash receptacle that is established when the results of explosive testing of the submitted specimens meet all performance requirements given in this specification. **E2740 – 12 (2018)**

blast resistance, *n*—the non-numerical attribute of a trash receptacle that is established when the results of explosive testing of the submitted specimens meet all performance requirements given in Specification E2740. **E2831/E2831M– 11 (2018)**

blast resistant trash receptacle, *n*—a trash receptacle that conforms to the requirements given in Specification E2411. **E2831/E2831M – 11 (2018)**

blunt impact panel, *n*—a type of armor panel intended to provide protection against impact from a blunt object. **E3005 – 18**

blunt impact resistance, *n*—a characteristic of protective equipment or materials describing their ability to provide protection against impact from a blunt object. **E3005 – 18**

body armor, *n*—an item of personal protective equipment intended to protect the wearer from threats that may include ballistic threats, stabbing, fragmentation, or blunt impact. **E3005 – 18**

DISCUSSION—Law enforcement and corrections officers typically refer to body armor as a *vest*.

body-worn, *adj*—a HAZMAT instrument that typically weighs no more than 5.4 kg [12 lb] and is no larger than 65 cm (sum of the sides). **E2851/E2851M – 13**

bridge gauge, *n*—an assembly used for measuring that consists of a depth gauge and supports that rest on opposite sides of the backing fixture. **E3004 – 15E1**

bulk powder, *n*—a visible powder, at least approximately 5 mL (1 teaspoon) in volume amassed or dispersed over a limited area (optimally, area should be less than 20 by 20 cm (approximately 8 by 8 in.)). **E2458 – 17 E2770 – 17**

bullet, *n*—a projectile fired from a firearm or testing apparatus. **E3005 – 18**

DISCUSSION—The SAAMI definition considers bullets to be projectiles fired from rifled barrels, which differentiates bullets from shot, slugs, fragment simulators, and other projectiles.

business impact analysis (BIA), *n*—management level analysis that identifies the impacts of losing the entity’s resources by measuring the effect of the resource loss and escalating losses over time to provide the entity with reliable data upon which to base decisions concerning hazard mitigation, recovery strategies, and continuity planning. **E2413 – 04 (2009)**

bust point to bust point, *n*—the horizontal distance from apex to apex. **E3003 – 15 from Terminology D5219**

bust point to side seam, *n*—on either side of the body, the horizontal distance from apex to the midpoint between front break-point and back break-point. **E3003 – 15**

cache, *n*—stock of tools, equipment, and supplies stored in a designated location. **E2521 – 16** from **FEMA US&R-2-FG**

calibrate—to correlate the reading of an instrument or system of measurement with a standard. **E2852 – 13** from **NFPA**

calibration, *n*—set of operations that establish, under specified conditions, the relationship between the values of quantities indicated by a measurement instrument or measuring system or values represented by a material measure or a reference material and the corresponding values realized by standards. **E3131 – 17**

capacity, *adj*—capability at a given time for a hospital to provide a given service that is distinct from capability, which defines an ability to provide a service under normal operating conditions. **E2413 – 04 (2009)**

DISCUSSION—A facility may have the capability to treat acute major incident patients in a cath lab, but if a critical resource is missing at the time of a disaster (for example, personnel, equipment, space, or electricity), the facility would not have the capacity to care for such a patient at that time when there is a need.

caregiver—a person or entity charged with or one who assumes the responsibility for rendering support to persons with disabilities. **E2951 – 13**

carrier, *n*—a garment whose primary purpose is to retain the armor panel(s) or plate(s) and provide a means of supporting and securing the armor panel(s) or plate(s) to the wearer. **E3005 – 18**

cartridge, *n*—a single assembled unit consisting of a bullet, propellant, primer, and casing. Synonymous with *round*. **E3005 – 18**

categorizing resources, *n*—the process of organizing resources by category, kind, and type, including size, capacity, capability, skill, and other characteristics to facilitate more efficient resource ordering among providers and users during an incident. **E2640 – 10** from **NIMS 2008**

certification, *n*—a system whereby a third party independent organization determines that a supplier has demonstrated the ability to make a product that complies with the requirements of the specification, authorizes the supplier to use a label on products that comply with the requirements of the specification, and conducts a follow-up surveillance program to verify the methods the supplier uses to determine conformance with the requirements of the specification. **E3108 – 18** from **Terminology F1494**

certification organization, *n*—independent third-party organization that determines product compliance with the requirements of this specification with a labeling/listing/follow-up program. **E2952 – 17**

certification/certify, *n/adj*—system whereby an organization determines that a manufacturer has demonstrated the ability

to produce a product that complies with the requirements of this specification, authorizes the manufacturer to use a label on listed products that comply with the requirements of this specification, and establishes a follow-up program conducted by the organization as a check on the methods the manufacturer uses to determine continued compliance of labeled and listed products with the requirements of this specification. **E2952 – 17**

certified product, *n*—any product that has successfully been tested and found to conform by an appropriately accredited certification body. **E3108 – 18**

certified product listing—a publicly accessible listing of certified products. **E3108 – 18**

cervicale, *n*—the superior palpable point of the spine of the seventh cervical (C7) vertebra. (Anthropometric Survey (ANSUR) II Pilot Study: Methods and Summary Statistics); the most protruding vertebrae at the back of the base of the neck. **E3003 – 15**

chain of custody, *n*—set of procedures and documents to account for the integrity of sample by tracking its handling and storage from point of sample collection to final disposition of the sample. **E2458 – 17**
E2770 – 17

check standard, *n*—stable, durable artifact that may be used for training, comparing among measuring instruments, and checking instruments prior to and after calibration, maintenance, or normal use to detect changes in the instruments. **E3068 – 17**
E1

chemical background, *n*—particular mixture of environmental and ambient substances that may be sampled by a swab during normal operation of an ETD in a deployment area. **E2677 – 14**

DISCUSSION—The presence of certain substances on a sample or reference swab may interfere with or suppress expected ETD responses for particular analytes, hence influencing the effective limit of detection (LOD90) values for those analytes and changing the alpha and beta risks for the detection process.

Chemical Warfare Agents (CWA), *n*—toxic chemicals that have been used as chemical weapons, or have been developed for use as chemical weapons. **E3002 – 15**

DISCUSSION—The most common chemical warfare agents are:^{15,16} (a) nerve agents—tabun (GA), sarin (GB), soman (GD), cyclosarin (GF), VX; and (b) blister agents (or vesicants)—mustard and lewisite.

chest width, *n*—the horizontal distance straight across the chest between the front break-points. **E3003 – 15**

¹⁵ Schwartz, M. D., Hurst, C. G., Kirk, M. A., Reedy, S. J. D., and Braue Jr., E. H. "Reactive Skin Decontamination Lotion (RSDL) for the Decontamination of Chemical Warfare Agent (CWA) Dermal Exposure," *Current Pharmaceutical Biotechnology*, Vol 13, pp. 1971–1979, US Army Medical Research Institute Chemical Defense, University of Virginia, Department of Homeland Security, 2012.

¹⁶ Fatah, A. A., Barrett, J. AS., Arcilesi Jr., R. D., Ewing K. J., Lattin, C. H., Helinski, M. S., and Baig, I. A., *Guide for the Selection of Chemical and Biological Decontamination Equipment for Emergency First Responders*, NIJ Guide 103-00, Vol 1, 2001.

- chest width, shooting stance, *n***—the horizontal distance straight across the chest between the front break-points, taken while the wearer is in the preferred handgun shooting stance. See *shooting stance*. **E3003 – 15**
- chest/bust girth, *n***—the horizontal circumference around the torso, taken under the arms and at the level of the apex. **E3003 – 15** from Terminology **D5219**
- civilians, *n***—persons who are members of the general public and who are not fire service or law enforcement personnel, or other emergency services personnel performing their official duties during emergency incident operations. **E2952 – 17**
- clavicle, *n***—the long curved bone that connects the upper part of the breastbone with the shoulder blade at the top of each shoulder; the clavicle may also be referred to as the collarbone. **E3003 – 15**
- clay block, *n***—a type of backing assembly in which the backing material is *ROMA Plastilina No. 1*® modeling clay. **E3111/E3111M – 18**
E3004 – 15ε1
- clay package, *n***—the smallest unit of wrapped and labeled clay as received from the supplier. **E3004 – 15**ε1
- clear-down, *n***—the process of allowing an ETD to recover from an alarm through a repeated sequence of automated cleansing to clear out the residual sample from the instrument until the signal is reduced below a set threshold. **E2520 – 15**
DISCUSSION—May also be used as a verb, for example: “Enough time was allowed to clear-down the ETD.”
- cold zone, *n***—the uncontaminated area where workers are unlikely to be exposed to hazardous substances or dangerous conditions; also known as Clean Zone or Support Zone. **E2458 – 17** from CPL 02-02-071 Directive **E2770 – 17** from CPL 02-02-071 Directive
- collapse hazard zone, *n***—area established by the responsible official for the purpose of controlling all access to an area that could be impacted or affected by building collapse, falling debris, or other associated types of hazards including electrical, chemical, water, and aftershocks. **E2521 – 16** from FEMA US&R-2-FG
- colony forming unit (CFU), *n***—units for the number of viable particles present in a solution. A CFU can result from a single viable bacterial cell or from a clump of cells. **E2800 – 11** (2017) from **D1129**
- combination armor, *n***—a type of body armor intended to protect the wearer from both ballistic threats and stabbing. **E3005 – 18**
DISCUSSION—Combination armor is sometimes called dual-threat armor or multiple-threat armor.
- committed effective dose equivalent (CEDE)**—committed effective dose equivalent is the sum of the products of the weighting factors applicable to each of the body organs or tissues that are irradiated and the committed dose equivalent to these organs or tissues. **E2601 – 15**
- Communications Access Real time Translation (CART)**—a stenographic device that captures input and transfers it to computer assisted captioned communications on a screen for use by persons who are hard of hearing or deaf. **E2951 – 13**
- communications systems, *n***—those processes and resources (physical, procedural, and personnel related) that provide information exchange during an identified major incident. **E2413 – 04** (2009)
- community, *n***—group or groups of individuals, who live or work in specific neighborhoods, areas, or regions. **E2541 – 10**
- community/region, *n***—that area in which a hospital provides health services and basic societal functions. **E2413 – 04** (2009)
- community asset mapping, *v***—documenting the tangible and intangible resources of a community where assets are to be preserved and enhanced. **E2541 – 10**
- competency assessment, *n***—evaluation of proficiency of emergency response personnel across the range of knowledge, skills, and abilities identified in the training program as related to performing duties associated with biothreat response; includes hands on assessment of proficiency panels, field exercises, or drills performed in coordination with the receiving laboratory, and performed annually. **E3095 – 17** from **E2770**
- complete penetration, *n***—the result of a test threat impact if one or more of the following conditions are met: (1) any portion of a test threat, a fragment of a test threat, or a fragment of the test item passes through the wear face of the test item; (2) a hole is created through the test item; (3) the presence of a test threat, a fragment of a test threat, or a fragment of the test item is embedded or passes into the backing material; or (4) a hole is created through the witness panel. Synonymous with *perforation*. **E3005 – 18**
DISCUSSION—The conditions for complete penetration are specified in individual test methods.
- complete penetration**—for purposes of this test method, definition 4 from Terminology **E3005** applies: the result of a test threat impact if a hole is created through the witness panel. **E3141/E3141M – 18**
- compliance/compliant, *n/adj***—meeting or exceeding all applicable requirements of this specification. **E2952 – 17**
- compound identity calibration (CIC), *n***—act of providing the detector with a known substance so that the internal software parameters may be adjusted to identify explosive compounds correctly. **E2520 – 15**
DISCUSSION—Manufacturers of explosives detectors often provide so-called calibration media. In an IMS instrument, CIC allows the instrument to adjust the present values of the mobility (or drift) time of the calibrant to the most current conditions. For explosives detectors

based on MS, CIC is often called tuning. Some IMS and MS explosives detectors may have built-in materials and software to perform CIC automatically.

concealable armor, *n*—vest designed to be worn under the shirt (uniform or undercover) or in a carrier that looks like a uniform shirt so that it is not easily seen.

E3003 – 15 from Terminology **E3005**

concealable body armor, *n*—a vest designed to be worn under the shirt (uniform or undercover) or in a carrier that looks like a uniform shirt so that it is not easily seen. **E3005 – 18**

DISCUSSION—Concealable body armor is also called concealable armor.

conditioning, *n*—a process that exposes an item, prior to testing, to a specified controlled environment or physical stresses, or both. **E3005 – 18**

confidence check, *n*—the use of a surrogate material for qualitative evaluation of operational performance of on-site biological assessment technologies, ranging in applicability from developing performance characteristics of a technology to checking operator capabilities. **E3095 – 17**

DISCUSSION—For confidence checks, a surrogate material does not need to be thoroughly characterized for quantity.

confidence interval, CI, *n*—range of values created using a procedure that, when repeated many times, on distinct datasets, generated from the same underlying stochastic process, will bracket the true measure of performance, such as probability of detection, the proportion of times stated. **E3131 – 17**

confidence level, CL, *n*—probability value associated with a confidence interval; the percentage of intervals that can be expected to include the true population parameter in the long run. **E3131 – 17**

confirmatory analysis, *n*—a test or a series of assays that definitively identifies the presence of a suspected substance or agent. **E2458 – 17**
E2770 – 17

DISCUSSION—Confirmatory analysis of a biological agent for public health action can be performed only by an LRN national or reference laboratory.

conformity assessment, *n*—demonstration that specified requirements relating to a product, process, system, person, or body are fulfilled. **E3108 – 18** from ISO/IEC 17000

congregation center—the primary location to which the public and a responder's family will be taken in the event that it is necessary to relocate the family from their base home. **E2732 – 11**

consumables, *n*—HPCVD components that require periodic replacement. **E2885 – 13**
E2933 – 13

continuity of essential services, *n*—services that hospitals provide as a vital daily function that must be maintained as long as possible and then restored at the earliest opportunity after managing the necessary elements of the emergency

incident. This is a business continuity planning focus.

E2413 – 04 (2009)

controlled ambient, *n*—conditions with temperature of $20 \pm 5.5^\circ\text{C}$ ($68 \pm 10^\circ\text{F}$) and $50 \pm 20\%$ relative humidity (RH). Within this practice, this definition applies to any direct or indirect reference to controlled ambient. **E3078/E3078M – 19**

controlled ambient, *n*—conditions with temperature of $20^\circ\text{C} \pm 5.5^\circ\text{C}$ [$68^\circ\text{F} \pm 10^\circ\text{F}$] and $50\% \pm 20\%$ relative humidity (RH). **E3111/E3111M – 18**

DISCUSSION—Within this test method, this definition applies to any direct or indirect reference to controlled ambient.

coronal plane, *n*—the plane, perpendicular to the basic and mid-sagittal planes, which passes through the centers of the external ear openings. **E3111/E3111M – 18**

counts per minute (cpm), *n*—the number of radiological transformations detected by a radiation instrument in one minute. **E2852 – 13**

credential, *n*—a credential is an attestation of the identity, qualification, and authorization of an individual to allow access to an incident or event site. **E2842 – 14**

credentialing, *n*—the administrative process for validating the qualifications of personnel and assessing their background, for authorization and permitting/granting access to an incident (site or event). **E2842 – 14** from NIMS Guide 0002

credentialing process, *n*—the objective evaluation and documentation of an individual's current certification, license, or degree; training and experience; and competence or proficiency to meet applicable standards, provide particular services and/or functions, or perform specific tasks under specific conditions during an incident. **E2640 – 10** from NIMS 2008

critical value, CV, *n*—instrumental response amplitude at which there is particular confidence that the signal may be attributed to a particular analyte. **E2677 – 14**

DISCUSSION—The CV is defined by the desired alpha and beta risks of detection and is a response somewhat below the mean response of samples prepared at the limit of detection. A realistic CV is the optimal basis of a single-channel detection threshold.

crowded places, *n*—public areas where groups of people may concentrate for a continuous or limited period of time. **E2831/E2831M – 11 (2018)**

DISCUSSION—Examples of public areas that may be crowded include:

- (1) buildings and related structures such as parking garages, including their access and egress points,
- (2) entertainment and event venues,
- (3) transportation terminals such as airports, train stations, and other public transportation stations,
- (4) ticket counters, concession stands, retail stores, and dining establishments, and
- (5) pedestrian walkways, sidewalks, streets, alleys, parks, plazas, playgrounds, schoolyards or other similar areas.

cut resistance, *n*—in blade cut testing, the property that hinders cut through when a material or a combination of

materials is exposed to a sharp-edged device.

E3109 – 18 from **F2992/F2992M**

cut through, *n*—in blade cut resistance tests, the penetration of the cutting edge entirely through material as indicated by electrical contact of the cutting edge and the conductive strip or substrate.

E3109 – 18 from **F2992/F2992M**

damage assessment, *n*—appraisal or determination of the effects of the disaster on human, structural, economic, and natural resources.

E2413 – 04 (2009)

decision points, *n*—predefined exposure rates or doses at which a decision-maker must determine a path forward to maximize responder safety and public protection.

E2601 – 15

decontamination—(1) the removal of radionuclide contaminants from surfaces (for example, skin) by cleaning and washing (NCRP Report No. 165); (2) the physical or chemical process of reducing and preventing the spread of contaminants from people, animals, the environment, or equipment involved at hazardous materials/weapons of mass destruction (WMD) incidents.

E2601 – 15 from the 2013 Edition of **NFPA 472 3.3.17**

decontamination, *n*—the physical or chemical process, or both, of reducing and preventing the spread of contaminants from people, animals, the environment, or equipment involved at hazardous materials/weapons of mass destruction (WMD) incidents.

E2458 – 17 from **NFPA**

E2770 – 17 from **NFPA**

decontamination, *n*—process of reducing or eliminating the hazards associated with chemical, biological, or radiological contamination.

E2543 – 08 (2014)

E2542 – 08 (2014)

DISCUSSION—The means of decontaminating personnel, equipment, or areas include absorption, neutralization, weathering, and physical removal of the contaminant and hazards associated with nuclear, biological, or chemical (NBC) agents.

decontamination, *n*—process of reducing or eliminating the hazards associated with chemical contamination for personnel to include absorption, neutralization, and physical removal of the chemical contaminant.

E2739 – 10

decontamination, *n*—the process of physical removal or chemical neutralization, or both, of CWAs to decrease or prevent health effects due to a dermal contamination.

E3002 – 15

decontamination system, *n*—all of the equipment required to reduce the chemical contamination on personnel leaving the contaminated area to below levels that could cause harm to themselves, others, or the environment.

E2739 – 10

defensive operation(s), *n*—emergency response measures taken from a safe distance (for example, outside the hot zone) to prevent or limit radiation exposure or the spread of hazardous material; life-safety operations are not a concern if defensive operations are the only operations supporting the response.

E2601 – 15

depth gauge, *n*—instrument (for example, caliper) used to measure the indentations in the backing material.

E3068 – 17E1

depth gauge, *n*—instrument (for example, caliper) used to measure the indentations in the backing material caused by the impactor.

E3004 – 15E1

detection outcome—binomial (yes/no) response of an analysis within a particular channel (or spectral window) in an ETD.

E2677 – 14

DISCUSSION—The channel response is “positive” when the signal in the channel meets or exceeds all detection thresholds; otherwise, the channel response is “negative.”

detection threshold, *n*—set of signal characteristics, often user selected, for a particular channel (or spectral window) in an ETD.

E2677 – 14

DISCUSSION—These characteristics usually include the peak amplitude (optimally, the critical value) but may also include the peak shape, onset time, duration, and position within a detection window. If the measured signal in that channel meets or exceeds the detection threshold settings, the detection outcome is designated as “positive;” otherwise, the response is “negative.” One or more position detections are needed within the alarm rules to elicit an alarm for a particular analyte. The alarm threshold for a particular analyte is the same as the detection threshold if the alarm rule uses only one channel. If the alarm rule requires two or more positive responses, or negative responses in certain channels, the alarm threshold is a logistical function of the channel signals involved.

detect—to discover or determine the existence of a material or item of interest.

E2852 – 13

detonation, *n*—(1) a violent chemical reaction within a chemical compound or mechanical mixture resulting in heat and pressure; (2) a reaction that proceeds through the reacted material toward the unreacted material at a supersonic velocity.

E2740 – 12 (2018) from **DOD 4145.26 M**

E2639 – 12 (2018) from **D4145.26M**

DISCUSSION—The result of the chemical reaction is exertion of extremely high pressure on the surrounding medium forming a propagating shock wave that is originally of supersonic velocity.

disaster, *n*—sudden calamity, with or without casualties, so defined by local, county, state, or federal guidelines; before a disaster declaration, a disaster is an event that exceeds (or might exceed) the resources for patient care at that time, for a community, a hospital, or both.

E2413 – 04 (2009)

DISCUSSION—The definition of casualty is expansive and could include acute injuries, illnesses, or deaths, exacerbation of chronic medical conditions as a result of poor access to primary care following the disaster (disaster-related acute major incident), and post-traumatic stress disorders. A disaster could also include sustained infrastructure incapacity and the inability to access necessary external resources and supplies.

disaster emergency management—an ongoing process to prevent, prepare for, mitigate the effects of, respond to, or recover from an incident that threatens life, property, operations, or the environment.

E2951 – 13 from **NFPA 1600**

donning time, *n*—time for equipment in hand to be placed over the head of the wearer and become functional. This

time shall include the removal of an operational packaging.
E2952 – 17

dose—radiation absorbed by an individual’s body; general term used to denote mean absorbed dose, equivalent dose, effective dose, or effective equivalent dose, and to denote dose received or committed dose; see Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE). **E2601 – 15** from **CRCPD 2006**¹⁷

dose rate—the radiation dose delivered per unit of time. Measured for example, in “rem per hour.” **E2852 – 13**

dosimeter—a portable device used to measure and record the total accumulated exposure to ionizing radiation by an individual. **E2852 – 13**

dosimeter—a small portable instrument (such as a film badge, thermoluminescent dosimeter, or pocket dosimeter) used to measure and record the total accumulated personal dose of ionizing radiation.
E2601 – 15 from **U.S. NRC Glossary**¹⁸

duty belt, n—a belt worn around the waist by law enforcement and corrections personnel to which essential equipment is attached. **E3003 – 15**

emergency decontamination—the physical process of immediately reducing contamination of individuals in potentially life-threatening situations with or without the formal establishment of a decontamination corridor. A goal of emergency decontamination is reducing dose to a lower level; however it may not be possible to completely eliminate contamination. **E2601 – 15**

emergency management program—a program that implements the mission, vision, and strategic goals and objectives as well as the management framework of the program and organization. **E2951 – 13** from **NFPA 1600**

emergency management/response personnel—includes Federal, State, territorial, tribal, sub-state regional, and local governments, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), private sector-organizations, critical infrastructure owners and operators, and all other organizations and individuals who assume an emergency management role. (Also known as *emergency responder*.) **E2732 – 11** from **NIMS 2008**

emergency medical services (EMS)—the provision of treatment, support, and other pre-hospital procedures, including ambulance transportation, to patients. **E2732 – 11**

emergency operations center (EOC), n—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 (for example, fire, law enforcement, and medical

services), by jurisdiction (for example, Federal, State, regional, county, city, tribal), or some combination thereof.
E2770 – 17 from **NIMS**

emergency operations center (EOC), n—the physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or in a permanently established location in a jurisdiction.
E2601 – 15 from **NIMS 2007**

emergency operations center (EOC), n—the physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) 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 (for example, fire, law enforcement, medical services), by jurisdiction (for example, Federal, State, regional, tribal, city, county), or by some combination thereof. **E2732 – 11** from **NIMS 2008**

emergency responder, n—includes state, local, and tribal emergency public safety, law enforcement, emergency response, emergency medical (including hospital emergency facilities), and related personnel, agencies, and authorities. See Section 2 (6), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).¹⁹ Also known as Emergency Response Provider. **E2770 – 17** from **NIMS**

emergency responder, n—emergency response providers include federal, state, and local government, fire, law enforcement, emergency medical, and related personnel, agencies, and authorities. **E2601 – 15** from **Homeland Security Act of 2002**¹⁹

emergency responder, n—same as *emergency management/response personnel*. **E2732 – 11**

emergency response, n—the performance of actions to mitigate the consequences of an emergency for human health and safety, quality of life, the environment and property. It may also provide a basis for the resumption of normal social and economic activity. **E2770 – 17**

emergency response—immediate and ongoing activities and tasks, programs, and systems to manage the effects of an incident that threatens life, property, operations, or the environment. **E2951 – 13** from **NFPA 1600**

emergency response—the performance of actions to mitigate the consequences of an emergency for human health and safety, quality of life, the environment and property. It may also provide a basis for the resumption of normal social and economic activity. **E2601 – 15** from **IAEA 2006**
E2732 – 11 from **IAEA 2006**

emergency response robot or response robot, n—deployable sensing and control device intended to perform tasks at

¹⁷ Available from www.crcpd.org/RDD_Handbook/RDD-Handbook-ForWeb.pdf.

¹⁸ Available from www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/basic-ref/glossary.html.

¹⁹ Available from <https://www.dhs.gov/homeland-security-act-2002>.