National Mutual Aid and Resource Management Initiative
Glossary of Terms and Definitions

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Purpose
This glossary of terms and definitions provides a basic understanding of the resources commonly used and/or exchanged during a disaster. These terms provide a basis for the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) resource typing initiative. An annex of 11 Federal assets is also included in the glossary to provide a snapshot of the Federal capabilities available to State and local entities. The glossary is a living document, and will continuously be updated and revised. To provide additional information to the glossary, please e-mail Mr. Jon Mark Jenkins at jonathan.jenkins@associates.dhs.gov.

Background
The National Mutual Aid and Resource Management Initiative supports the National Incident Management System (NIMS) by establishing a comprehensive, integrated national mutual aid and resource management system that provides the basis to type, order, and track all (Federal, State, and local) response assets.

For ease of ordering and tracking, response assets need to be categorized via resource typing. Resource typing is the categorization and description of resources that are commonly exchanged in disasters via mutual aid, by capacity and/or capability. Through resource typing, disciplines examine resources and identify the capabilities of a resource's components (i.e., personnel, equipment, training). During a disaster, an emergency manager knows what capability a resource needs to have to respond efficiently and effectively. Resource typing definitions will help define resource capabilities for ease of ordering and mobilization during a disaster. As a result of the resource typing process, a resource's capability is readily defined and an emergency manager is able to effectively and efficiently request and receive resources through mutual aid during times of disaster.

Web Site
For more information, you can also refer to the National Mutual Aid and Resource Management Web site located at: http://www.fema.gov/nims/mutual_aid.shtm.

Alphabetical Listing of Terms

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Annex

A

Advanced Life Support (ALS) Ambulance
An ambulance service capable of delivering advanced skills performed by Emergency Medical Services (EMS) practitioners (e.g., intravenous [IV] fluids and drug administration).

Air Ambulance
A rotary-wing aircraft configured, staffed, and equipped to respond, care for, and transport patients. A rotary-wing aircraft must be approved/licensed by a State to do so.

Air Conditioner/Heater
A specialized climate-controlled piece of equipment used to support cooling and/or heating requirements within enclosed structures. Requires mobilization to the desired site, along with set-up requirements, such as power hookup and duct installation. Amps can range from 24 to 260 or more. Equipment used to accommodate schools and malls to small office and tent settings.

Air Search and Rescue Team
Team provides search and rescue emergency airlift and other special services at the request of, and to support, State and county agency needs.

Air Search Team (Fixed-Wing)
Team provides airborne search, emergency airlift, airborne communications, and other special services. Varying levels of specialized management support and command and control capabilities are included in team structures.

Air Tanker (Fixed-Wing Firefighting Aircraft Tanker)
Any fixed-wing aircraft certified by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) as being capable of transport and delivery of fire retardant solutions.

Airborne Communications Relay Team (Fixed-Wing), Civil Air Patrol (CAP)
A CAP Airborne Communications Relay Team provides airborne communications relay using fixed-wing platforms to support Federal, State, and local agency needs. Relays are primarily conducted through aircrews, but can also be accomplished through electronic repeaters carried aboard Civil Air Patrol (CAP) aircrafts. Varying levels of specialized management support and command and control capabilities are included in team structures.

Airborne Reconnaissance (Fixed-Wing)
An airborne reconnaissance fixed-wing observation aircraft is capable of flying back video or still imagery from an incident/disaster scene.

Airborne Transport (Fixed-Wing) Team, Civil Air Patrol (CAP)
A CAP Airborne Transport (Fixed-Wing) Team provides limited airborne transportation and emergency airlift to support Federal, State, and local agency needs using light fixed-wing platforms owned by the Civil Air Patrol (CAP). Varying levels of specialized management support and command and control capabilities are included in team structures.

Aircraft Rescue Firefighting (ARFF)
A motor-driven vehicle, designed and constructed for the purpose of aircraft rescue and fighting fires and capable of delivering Class B Foam, providing a specified level of pumping, water, hose, and rescue capacity and personnel.

All-Terrain Cranes
A self-propelled, all-terrain, hydraulic crane capable of traveling over primary, secondary, and off-road surfaces at the tactical support level. Technical characteristics include diesel engine, power shift transmission, three-mode steering, and independently controlled hydraulic outriggers telescoping boom. Comes in various lifting capabilities and is used for construction, maintenance, bridging, and resupply activities. Mobilization of larger all-terrain cranes requires tractor-trailer support for booms and jibs along with additional escort services.

Alpine Search and Rescue Team (Snow and Ice Rescue)
Team conducts search and rescue operations for individuals in a high-altitude alpine environment.

Ambulance Strike Team
An Ambulance Strike Team is a group of five ambulances of the same type with common communications and a leader. It provides an operational grouping of ambulances complete with supervisory elements for organization command and control. The strike teams may be all ALS or all BLS.

Ambulance Task Force
An Ambulance Task Force is a group of any combination of ambulances, within span of control, with common communications and a leader.

Animal Health Incident Management Team
Team provides overall management of animal-related volunteers and donations.

Animal Rescue Team
A team proficient in animal handling and capture and management (minimum teams of two). Environments include water (swift water and flood), wildfire, and hazardous materials (HazMat) conditions. Operations include communications and/or evacuations to effect animal rescue.

Animal Health Technician
Technician performs variety of animal healthcare duties to assist veterinarians in settings such as veterinarians' clinics, zoos, research laboratories, kennels, and commercial facilities. Prepares treatment room for examination of animals and holds or restrains animals during examination, treatment, or inoculation.

Animal Sheltering Team
A team proficient in animal handling, animal care, and animal shelter management and manages the setup, management, and staffing of temporary animal shelters.

Animal Treatment Team – Small
A self-equipped team proficient in the medical treatment of companion animals affected by disasters.

Area Command Team, Firefighting
An Area Command Team is an interagency organization under the auspices of NWCG (1) oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an incident management team (IMT) organization; or (2) to oversee the management of a very large incident that has multiple IMTs assigned to it. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources based on priorities, ensure incidents are properly managed, and that objectives are met and strategies followed.

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Backhoe Loader (Wheel Loader; Backhoe)
This is dual-purpose equipment used for loading materials and excavating. Components are located at each end of the equipment. The loading attachments are usually to the front end and the excavating attachment is to the rear. Equipment is available with all-wheel or two-wheel drive. Various sizes are available. Mobilization can be self-propelled and/or on a flat bed trailer. Refer to definitions of wheel loaders (medium to small) and hydraulic excavators for a sampling of capabilities.

Basic Life Support (BLS) Ambulance
An ambulance service capable of delivering basic emergency interventions performed by Emergency Medical Services (EMS) practitioners trained and credentialed to do so (e.g., splinting, bandaging, oxygen administration).

Biological Agent
Living organisms or the materials derived from them (such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, and toxins) that cause disease in or harm to humans, animals, or plants, or cause deterioration of material.

Boat, Fire
A vessel or watercraft designed and constructed for the purpose of fighting fires providing specified level of pumping capacity. The boat is designed with the ability to carry firefighting foam and personnel for the extinguishments of fires in the marine environment.

Bomb Squad/Explosives Teams
A police unit specializing in the investigation and disarming of suspected explosive devices.

Bomb Suits
Suits made of Kevlar® (inner material) and Nomex 3 (outer material to protect from fire).

Breathing Apparatus Support (SCBA Support; Breathing Air, Firefighting)
A mobile unit designed and constructed for the purpose of providing specified level of breathing air support capacity and personnel capable of refilling self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) at remote incident locations (Compressor Systems or Cascade).

Brush Patrol Unit, Firefighting (Brush Patrol)
Any light, mobile vehicular unit with limited pumping and water capacity for off-road operations.

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C

Canine Recovery Team (Cadaver Dog Team; K-9 Recovery Team)
Team provides highly trained air scent recovery dog teams for search and recovery operations for deceased victims.

Canine Search Team (Search Dog Team; Dog Rescue Team; K-9 Rescue Team)
Team provides highly trained search dog teams for search and rescue operations for living and deceased victims in a variety of environments. Teams can be broken into three capabilities: air scent (primary), tracking/trailing, and disaster dogs.

Cave Search and Rescue Team (Technical Rescue Team)
Team performs search and rescue services to locate and remove injured, lost, or deceases individuals from caves and caverns. Team members work in totally dark environments that may include vertical drops, narrow or small spaces, boulder fields and scree slopes, cold, and water hazards.

Chemical/Biological (C/B) Protective Ensemble
A compliant vapor-protective ensemble that is also certified as being compliant with the additional requirements for protection against C/B warfare agents such as vapors, gases, liquids, and particulate. (National Fire Protection Association [NFPA] Standard # 1991)

Chemical Warfare Agent
A chemical substance (such as a nerve agent, blister agent, blood agent, choking agent, or irritating agent) used to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate people through its physiological effects.

Chillers and Air Handlers
A portable system that produces cold water through a series of components. When equipped with an air handler, cold air is generated and distributed. Requires mobilization to the desired site along with setup requirements, such as power hookup, water connections, and duct installation.

Collapse Search and Rescue Team (Technical Rescue Team)
Team responds to locate, rescue, and recover individuals trapped in a fallen structure or buried in structural collapse.

Communications Support Team, Civil Air Patrol (CAP)
A CAP Communications Support Team establishes and maintains CAP communications infrastructure in support of Federal, State, and local agencies.

Confined Space Search and Rescue Team (Mine Search and Rescue)
Team provides search and rescue services to individuals in an enclosed area with limited entry or egress, which has a configuration not designed for human occupancy, such that an entrant could become trapped or asphyxiated. An Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) permit is required for confined space operations.

Crawler Cranes
Crawler cranes have a steel undercarriage. Usually used for long-term applications where significant weights and reaches are a factor. Stabilization is accomplished through precise boom and counterweight configuration. Best used on level working areas. Several mobilization units will be required to transport boom units and counterweights. Set-up time can be accomplished with relative ease and speed once all components are available for assembly.

Crew Transport
Any vehicle capable of transporting a specified number of crew personnel in a specified manner.

Critical Care Transport (CCT)
An ambulance transport of a patient from a scene or a clinical setting whose condition warrants care commensurate with the scope of practice of a physician or registered nurse (e.g., capable of providing advanced hemodynamic support and monitoring, use of ventilators, infusion pumps, advanced skills, therapies, and techniques).

Critical Incident Stress Management Team (CISMT)
A Critical Incident Stress Management Team is responsible for the prevention and mitigation of disabling stress among emergency responders in accordance with the standards of the International Critical Incident Stress Foundation (ICISF). Team composition, management, membership and governance varies, but can include psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers, and licensed professional counselors.

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Debris Management Monitoring Team
Team manages oversight of the removal, collection, and disposal of debris following a disaster, to mitigate against any potential threat to the health, safety, and welfare of the impacted citizens, and expedite recovery efforts in the impacted area, and address any threat of significant damage to improved public or private property. To act as the representing agent for the owner/agency hiring for this service providing overall coordination with all levels of government and other Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). Provides daily reports as required. Required liability coverage for all aspects of operations and financial capabilities to manage progressive monitoring processes.

Debris Management Site Reduction Team
A debris management site reduction team is designed to reduce debris from affected areas, and aims at limiting the modification of the site to the extent practicable to minimize site closure and restoration activities and cost. Teams must have knowledge and expertise to perform varying debris reduction separation techniques, including at minimum four categories: woody vegetative debris, construction or building rubble, hazardous materials [HazMat], and recyclable materials (e.g., aluminum, cast iron, steel, or household white goods or appliances). These methods of debris reduction separation could include grinding or mulching, air curtain incineration or ash, compaction, recycling, or other specialized separation techniques. Teams should have appropriate education and training in managing inspection stations located at such debris reduction sites, recycling locations, or temporary debris staging reduction sites. The management of said inspection stations shall at all times comply with OSHA, ADA, and other regulatory requirements. Routine maintenance of temporary debris staging reduction sites will be undertaken regularly to ensure no additional environmental impacts and that regulatory requirements are met. Upon completion of debris removal, teams shall provide a timely closeout of the debris reduction site by testing soil and water samples to compare with pre-use baselines, remove all unnecessary debris and equipment from the site, conduct environmental audits, and develop a restoration plan for the site. For quality assurance, teams shall provide debris monitors to observe and provide guidance to workers, whether government or contractual, that may assist in the process. All debris collected, separated, and analyzed by such debris reduction site management teams shall be done so in accordance with Federal, State, territorial, Tribal, or local laws, standards, and regulations.

Debris Management Team
Team facilitates and coordinates the removal, collection, and disposal of debris following a disaster, to mitigate against any potential threat to the health, safety, and welfare of the impacted citizens, and expedite recovery efforts in the impacted area, and address any threat of significant damage to improved public or private property. Team mobilization will vary depending on the team selection, need, and or emergency. Debris removal process will vary depending on the team selection and need.

Decontamination
The physical or chemical process of reducing and preventing the spread of contaminants from persons and equipment used at a hazardous materials (HazMat) incident. (National Fire Protection Association [NFPA] Standard # 472)

Deployable Portable Morgue Unit (DPMU)
Mobile equipment and operations facility, fully equipped to support DMORT functions. Add-on to DMORT when no local morgue facilities are available. Supports either standard DMORT or DMORT-WMD.

Deployment
Departure of team or personnel from home unit or base.

Desert Search and Rescue Team (Wilderness Rescue Team)
Conducts search and rescue missions, evidence searches, and responds to other disaster or emergency situations in a desert environment.

Disaster Assessment Team
Governed by type and magnitude of the disaster, the structure of the team consists of people most knowledgeable about the collection or material inventory of the disaster site, and assessing the magnitude and extent of impact on both the population and infrastructure of society. Trained specifically for disaster assessment techniques, team members are multidisciplinary and can include health personnel, engineering specialists, logisticians, environmental experts, and communications specialists. Responsibilities include recording observations and decisions made by the team, photographing and recording disaster site damage, and investigating where damage exists. Teams also analyze the significance of affected infrastructures, estimate the extent of damages, and establish initial priorities for recovery. Disaster assessment teams can perform an initial assessment that comprises situational and needs assessments in the early, critical stages of a disaster to determine the type of relief needed for an emergency response, or they may carry out a much more expedited process termed a rapid assessment.

Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) – Basic, **National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)**
A DMAT is a volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, usually from the same State or region of a State, which has formed a response team under the guidance of the NDMS (or under similar State or local auspices). Usually includes a mix of physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician's assistants, pharmacists, emergency medical technicians, other allied health professionals, and support staff. Standard DMAT has 35 deployable personnel. ***See Annex A: Federal Response Teams for more detailed information on this Federal Resource.***

Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) – Burn Specialty, National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)
A Burn Specialty DMAT is a volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, usually from the same State or region of a State, that has formed a response team under the guidance of the NDMS (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in the acute management of burn trauma patients. Members of the burn team are especially trained surgeons, nurses, and support personnel that include physical and occupational therapists, social workers, child life specialists, psychologists, nutrition and pharmacy consultants, respiratory therapists, chaplains, and volunteers. Team composition is usually determined ad hoc, based on the mission at hand. ***See Annex A: Federal Response Teams for more detailed information on this Federal Resource.***

Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) – Crush Injury Specialty, National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)
A Crush Injury Specialty DMAT is a volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, usually from the same State or region of a State, that has formed a response team under the guidance of the NDMS (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in the management of crush injury patients. Crush teams deal with crush and penetrating injuries. Usually includes a mix of physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician's assistants, pharmacists, emergency medical technicians, other allied health professionals, and support staff. Team composition is usually determined ad hoc, based on the mission at hand. ***See Annex A: Federal Response Teams for more detailed information on this Federal Resource.***

Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) – Mental Health Specialty, National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)
A Mental Health Specialty DMAT is a volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, usually from the same State or region of a State, that has formed a response team under the guidance of the NDMS (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in the management of psychiatric patients. A multidisciplinary staff of specially trained and licensed mental health professionals provides emergency mental health assessment and crisis intervention services. Usually includes a mix of physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician's assistants, pharmacists, emergency medical technicians, other allied health professionals, and support staff. Team composition is usually determined ad hoc, based on the mission at hand. ***See Annex A: Federal Response Teams for more detailed information on this Federal Resource.***

Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) – Pediatric Specialty, National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)
A Pediatric Specialty DMAT is a volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, usually from the same State or region of a State, that has formed a response team under the guidance of the NDMS (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in the management of pediatric patients. Usually includes a mix of physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician's assistants, pharmacists, emergency medical technicians, other allied health professionals, and support staff. Team composition is usually determined ad hoc, based on the mission at hand. ***See Annex A: Federal Response Teams for more detailed information on this Federal Resource.***

Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT), National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)
A DMORT is a volunteer group of medical and forensic personnel, usually from the same geographic region, that has formed a response team under the guidance of the NDMS (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in victim identification, mortuary services, and forensic pathology and anthropology methods. Usually includes a mix of medical examiners, coroners, pathologists, forensic anthropologists, medical records technicians, fingerprint technicians, forensic odontologists, dental assistants, radiologists, funeral directors, mental health professionals, and support personnel. DMORTs are mission-tailored on an ad-hoc basis, and usually deploy only with personnel and equipment specifically required for current mission. ***See Annex A: Federal Response Teams for more detailed information for this Federal Resource.***

Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT) – Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)
Same as DMORT except adds additional capability to deal with deceased persons residually contaminated by chemical, biological, or radiological agents.

Disaster Recovery Team
A Disaster Recovery team is governed by type and magnitude of the disaster, the structure of the team consists of people most knowledgeable about the collection or material inventory of the disaster site, as they direct their efforts to recovery of both the population and infrastructure of society. Responsibilities include separating collections and other materials to be salvaged, moving material to be recovered from affected areas to work or other storage locations for drying materials, and packing materials that will require shipment to another facility. Other responsibilities include maintaining records and photographs of the recovery effort, and establishing inventories and data collection of items as they are sent out of the building/affected location to off-site storage or other facilities. The Disaster Recovery Team may also label items that have lost inventory numbers, label or relabel boxes with locator information, and label boxes for shipment.

Donations Coordinator
The Donations Coordinator is a subsection of a Donations Management Team and has working knowledge of the Individual Assistance and Public Assistance functions under FEMA/State agreement. A Donations Coordinator also has working knowledge of establishing long-term recovery committees on local levels following events. A Donations Coordinator possesses an operational knowledge of all aspects of donations coordination, including management of solicited and unsolicited funds, goods and services from concerned citizens and private organizations following a catastrophic disaster situation.

Donations Management Team
A donations management team consists of one or two persons trained and experienced in all aspects of donations management. The team will be deployed to a disaster-affected jurisdiction after impact to assist in the organization and operations of State or local donations management in support of the affected jurisdiction.

Dozer (Bulldozer; Track Dozer)
A dozer is specialized equipment used for leveling dirt, debris, and other materials. Equipment is usually associated with large mass movement of various materials. Often used for reducing or increasing grade elevations for roads, airports, and land clearing operations. It is also capable of ripping and moving of ledge rock and other rock materials through the use of a special attachment. Also used for cross-country lying of communication infrastructure through special attachments.

Dump Trailer
Truck with a trailer attachment that has a dump body permanently attached. Dump body capacities will usually range from 20 yards to 50 yards. The equipment requires a level surface for dumping. The requirements from hauling over the road necessitate the equipment to be licensed by appropriate local jurisdictions. This equipment must meet specific standards for safety for hauling over the road whereby operators are usually required to have a commercial driver's license. This equipment is capable of transporting various aggregates along with construction and demolition debris. Typically used for long hauls.

Dump Truck, Off Road
Truck with a dump body permanently attached. Equipment is usually used in an off-road situation. Equipment is usually all wheel drive with large mass capacities. It can maneuver in steep, semi-wet conditions and various weather elements. The equipment requires a semi-level surface for dumping. Often used for large mass projects where earth materials are moved within the project area. Often used in airport/road construction and open pit mining.

Dump Truck, On Road
Truck with a dump body permanently attached. Dump body capacities will usually range from 3 yards to 20 yards. This equipment is capable of transporting various aggregates along with construction and demolition debris.

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Electrical Power Restoration Team
The electrical power restoration team is dependent upon event or disaster size and will be supported by various personal expertises. The teams are usually activated through power company mutual aid agreements. The assignment of personnel and equipment will be dependent upon availability of the releasing mutual aid partner, and will have an agreed timeframe for the release of these said resources. The restoration team coordinates and supports resources of energy producers to quickly restore electrical power to afflicted areas. The host recipients will provide or assist with accommodations for the duration of the team stay. Teams should possess the experience and financial capabilities to support equipment, personnel, and to maintain operations for an indefinite period of time.

EMAC Advanced Team (EMAC A-Team)
The EMAC Advance Team is a team (typically comprised of 2 staff) of EMAC trained and experienced personnel designated to deploy to a State to facilitate interState mutual aid assistance under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). The mission of the EMAC Advance Team is to implement EMAC on behalf of the requesting State by coordinating and facilitating the provision of assistance from other member States in accordance with procedures set forth in the EMAC Standard Operating Procedures.

Emergency Medical Task Force
An Emergency Medical Task Force is any combination (within span of control) of resources (Ambulances, Rescues, Engines, Squads, etc) assembled for a medical mission, with common communications, and a leader (supervisor). Self-sufficient for 12 hour operational periods, although it may be deployed longer, depending on need.

Emergency Response Team – Advance Element (ERT-A)
The portion of the ERT-A first deployed to the field, usually the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC), and the disaster site to join State emergency management personnel to coordinate Federal assistance, determine the extent and focus of initial disaster response activities, and identify a suitable DFO site.

Emergency Response Team – National (ERT-N)
Team provides coordination for Federal response and recovery activities within a State. Once the ERT-N is operational at the Disaster Field Office (DFO), it assumes responsibility from the Regional Operations Center (ROC) staff for management of the Federal response and recovery operation. Major organizational elements of the ERT-N include operations, logistics, information and planning, and administration sections. These four sections coordinate at the staff level and provide mutual support to accomplish priority missions. This coordination includes interaction, consultation, planning, information sharing, operational decisionmaking, and commitment of resources.

Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)
A practitioner credentialed by a State to function as an EMT by a State Emergency Medical Services (EMS) system.

EMS Strike Team
A team comprised of five resources or less of the same type with a supervisor and common communications capability. Whether it is five resources or less, a specific number must be identified for the team. For instance, a basic life support (BLS) strike team would be five BLS units and a supervisor or, for example, an advanced life support (ALS) strike team would be comprised of five ALS units and a supervisor.

EMS Task Force
A team comprised of five resources or less of the same type with a supervisor and common communications capability. Whether it is five resources or less, a specific number must be identified for the team. For instance, an EMS task force might be comprised of two ALS teams and three BLS teams and a supervisor.

Engine, Fire (Engine Company)
Any ground vehicle providing specified levels of pumping, water, hose capacity, and staffed with a minimum number of personnel.

Engineering Services
Depending on the type and magnitude of a disaster or terrorist incident, engineering service expertise will be used accordingly based on discipline specialization. In a general sense, the services that could be provided through engineering services include structural, electrical, civil, mechanical, architectural, geotechnical, and environmental/hazardous materials. Emergency management engineering service providers should posses in-depth knowledge of damage assessment, safety evaluation, transportation infrastructure evaluation per Federal Highway Administration damage assessment procedures, cost recovery per the Stafford Act, and debris management. Additional skills of such engineering service providers should encompass evaluation of hazardous materials, traffic management, utility restoration, water and wastewater quality evaluations, telecommunications operations, and support for the FEMA Urban Search and Rescue Task Force. Engineering service providers should have the ability, experience, and knowledge to interact with the Army Corps of Engineers and other Federal agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency, along with State, territorial, Tribal, or local building and utility inspectors. Other engineering services that can be provided should include strategic planning for technology, programs, concept development and requirements analysis, system design and integration, tests and evaluation, and integrated logistics support for emergency management.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Management Support Team
Team provides support to an Incident Commander (IC). An IC is an optional member of the team, because it is assumed that an Incident Command/lead has already been established under which these support functions will operate. Typically comprised of an information officer, liaison officer, safety officer, logistics officer, and administrative aide.

EOC Finance/Administration Section Coordinator
An EOC Finance/Administration Section Coordinator is an individual at the EOC responsible for tracking incident costs and reimbursement accounting, and coordinating/administering support for EOC personnel during disaster operations. This function is part of the standardized ICS structure per the National Incident Management System. If situation warrants, chief/coordinator oversees subunits of this function, including Compensation/Claims, Procurement, Cost, and Time.

EOC Operations Section Chief
An EOC Operations Section Chief is an individual at the EOC responsible for managing tactical operations at the incident site directed toward reducing the immediate hazard, saving lives and property, establishing situation control, and restoring normal conditions; responsible for the delivery and coordination of disaster assistance programs and services, including emergency assistance, human services assistance, and infrastructure assistance; and oversight of subunits of Operations Section, including Branches (up to five), Division/Groups (up to 25) and Resources as warranted.

EOC Planning Section Chief
The EOC Planning Section Chief is an individual at the EOC who oversees all incident-related data gathering and analysis regarding incident operations and assigned resources, develops alternatives for tactical operations, conducts planning meetings, and prepares the IAP for each operational period.

Equipment Transport (Heavy Equipment Transport)
Any ground vehicle capable of transporting a dozer or tractor.

Evacuation Coordination Team
An Evacuation Coordination Team provides support in State and local emergency response efforts by compiling, analyzing, and disseminating traffic-related information that can be used to facilitate the rapid, efficient, and safe evacuation of threatened populations. Primarily operates in the State or local EOC as an extension of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #1 – Transportation. The mission of the Evacuation Coordination Team is to provide for the protection of life and/or property by removing endangered persons and property form potential or actual disaster areas to areas of less danger through the successful execution of evacuation procedures.

Evacuation Liaison Team
Team provides support in State and local emergency response efforts by compiling, analyzing, and disseminating traffic-related information that can be used to facilitate the rapid, efficient, and safe evacuation of threatened populations. Primarily operates in the State or local EOC as an extension of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #1 – Transportation.

Evidence Response Team (ERT)
An Evidence Recovery Team (ERT) is capable of providing 24-hour access to specialized decontamination equipment for chemical release and advice to the On-Scene Coordinator in hazard evaluation; risk assessment; multimedia sampling and analysis; on-site safety, including development and implementation of plans; cleanup techniques and priorities; water supply decontamination and protection; application of dispersants; environmental assessment; degree of cleanup required; and disposal of contaminated material.

External Resources
Resources that fall outside a team's particular agency, including other agency resources or commercially contracted resources.

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Field Mobile Mechanic
A motor-driven vehicle designed and constructed to provide specified level of equipment capacity and mechanically trained personnel.

Field Veterinary Medical Officer (Veterinary Medical Field Officer)
A professional veterinarian, who works to implement animal and poultry disease control programs. Duties can include supervising animal and poultry disease control and eradication services; contacting animal and poultry owners and organizations to explain disease control programs and to provide veterinary medicine advice; conducting epidemiologic investigation of disease outbreaks; inspecting health certificates, livestock auctions, and animal and poultry dealer records; monitoring animal and poultry production and marketing activities; and preparing surveys and reports of disease prevalence.

Flash Fire Protective Ensemble
A compliant vapor-protective ensemble that is also certified as being compliant with the additional requirements for limited protection against chemical flash fire for escape only. (National Fire Protection Association [NFPA] Standard # 1991)

Flat Bed Trailer Truck
Truck with a trailer attachment usually used for the transportation of goods and other commodities across long distances. Depending on the payload, some flat bed trucks have expandable tandems for meeting weight requirements. Flatbeds are usually a fifth-wheel mounted assembly. Payloads can be as much as 80,000 pounds and more if permitted.

Food Dispenser Unit (Food Dispenser)
Any vehicle capable of dispensing food to incident personnel.

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Generators
Diesel-fueled engine generators are used to support electrical requirements at facilities of various sizes such as hospitals, housing, plants, and commercial stores. Units are usually mounted on tow behind or trailer mobilized equipment. Deployment and set up can be accomplished within hours.

Geographical Incident Management Teams, Firefighting
A Geographical Incident Management Team is an interagency organization under the auspices of the Geographical Area Coordination Group composed of the Incident Commander (IC), and appropriate general and command staff personnel assigned to an incident, trained and certified to the Type II level. Type II level personnel may lack the degree of training and experience of Type I personnel in managing complex incidents at the type one level.

Ground Ambulance (Medical Transport)
A ground transport vehicle configured, equipped, and staffed to respond to, care for, and transport patients.

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H

Hazardous Materials (HazMat)
Any material that is explosive, flammable, poisonous, corrosive, reactive, or radioactive, or any combination thereof, and requires special care in handling because of the hazards it poses to public health, safety, and/or the environment. Any hazardous substance under the Clean Water Act, or any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); any hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); any toxic pollutant listed under pretreatment provisions of the Clean Water Act; any hazardous pollutant under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act; or any imminent hazardous chemical substance for which the administrator has taken action under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section 7. (Section 101[14] CERCLA)

Hazardous Material Response Team
An organized group of individuals that is trained and equipped to perform work to control actual or potential leaks, spills, discharges, or releases of HazMat, requiring possible close approach to the material. The team/equipment may include external or contracted resources.

Hazardous Materials Company
Any piece of equipment having the capabilities, personal protective equipment (PPE), equipment, and complement of personnel as specified in the Hazardous Materials Company types and minimum capabilities. The personnel complement will include one member who is trained to a minimum level of assistant safety officer – HazMat.

Hazardous Materials Incident
Uncontrolled, unlicensed release of HazMat during storage or use from a fixed facility or during transport outside a fixed facility that may impact public health, safety, and/or the environment.

HazMat Task Force
A group of resources with common communications and a leader. A HazMat Task Force may be preestablished and sent to an incident, or formed at the incident.

HazMat Trained and Equipped
To the level of training and equipment defined by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA).

Helicopters, Firefighting (Helicopter or Copter)
An aircraft that depends principally on the lift generated by one or more rotors for its support in flight. Capable of the delivery of firefighters, water, or chemical retardants (either a fixed tank or bucket system), and internal or external cargo.

Helitack Crew (Firefighting Crew)
A crew of firefighters specially trained and certified in the tactical and logistical use of helicopters for fire suppression.

Helitanker
A helicopter equipped with a fixed tank, Air Tanker Board certified, capable of delivering a minimum of 1,100 gallons of water, foam, or retardant (current model helicopter certified, Sikorsky S-64 Sky-Crane).

Helitanker (Firefighting Helicopter)
A helicopter equipped with a fixed tank, Air Tanker Board certified, and capable of delivering a minimum of 1,100 gallons of water, retardant, or foam.

High-Angle Rope Rescue (Rope Rescue; Technical Rock)
Rescue in which the load is predominately supported by the rope rescue system.

Hydraulic Excavator (Large Mass Excavation 13cy to 3cy Buckets)
Track undercarriage construction equipment used to excavate and load earth, blasted rock, sands, and other types of aggregate, also used to load or handle demolition materials. Provides rapid excavation for construction and repair of runways, roads and trails, railroads, pipelines, waterways, and quarry operations. Larger hydraulic excavators may require some dismantling in meeting mobilization requirements. Dismantled pieces usually require additional mobilization support. Multiple accessories are available for varying tasks.

Hydraulic Excavator (Medium Mass Excavation 4cy to 1.75cy Buckets)
Track undercarriage construction equipment that is a track-mounted, hydraulic-controlled, excavating system used to excavate and load earth, blasted rock, sands, and other types of aggregate, also used to load or handle demolition materials. Provides rapid excavation for construction and repair of runways, roads and trails, railroads, pipelines, waterways, and quarry operations. Slightly smaller than the larger hydraulic excavator category, these usually do not require dismantling for mobilization requirements. If dismantling is considered, it may require additional mobilization support. Multiple accessories are available for varying tasks.

Hydraulic Truck Cranes
Highly flexible and mobile self-propelled cranes that can be deployed with ease. They usually do not require any setup or special mobilization consideration. Depending on the actual lifting requirements, these cranes come in various sizes and capabilities. Stabilizers include outrigger for stability.

Hyperspectral Imaging Support Team Civil Air Patrol (CAP)
A CAP Hyperspectral Imaging Support Team provides specialized ground support to analyze and interpret data provided by CAP ARCHER Hyperspectral Imaging systems. ARCHER is an airborne reconnaissance asset that is only available through the CAP at the request of Federal, State, and local agencies being fielded in 2004.

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