Alert and Warning: The alerting of emergency response personnel and the public to the threat of extraordinary danger and the related effects that specific hazards may cause. (same as Warning) (Source: FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101)

All-Hazards: Describing an incident, natural or manmade, that warrants action to protect life, property, environment, and public health or safety, and to minimize disruptions of government, social, or economic activities. (Source: National Response Framework)

Annex: Annexes to this basic plan can stand alone, however, are guided by the focus of the basic plan.

Appendix (Appendices): Appendices supplement the basic plan to organize specific topics for ease of use.

Catastrophic Incident: Any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, property, morale, and/or government functions. (Source: National Response Framework)

Common Operating Picture: A continuously updated overview of an incident compiled throughout an incident's life cycle from data shared between integrated systems for communication, information management, and intelligence and information sharing. The common operating picture allows incident managers at all levels to make effective, consistent, and timely decisions. The common operating picture also helps ensure consistency at all levels of incident management across jurisdictions, as well as between various governmental jurisdictions and private-sector and nongovernmental entities that are engaged. (Source: National Response Framework)

Complex Incident: Any natural or manmade incident that results in multi-agency or multi-jurisdictional response affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, property, and/or government functions.

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP): Official document establishing the philosophy and strategic direction for College Emergency Management actions in an emergency or major disaster.

Continuity of Government: Continuity of Government, or COG, means a coordinated effort within the College Government's elected officials to ensure that College essential functions continue to be performed during a wide range of emergencies, including localized acts of nature, accidents, and technological or attack-related emergencies and major disasters.

Continuity of Operations: Continuity of Operations, or COOP, means an effort within individual College departments and agencies to ensure that primary essential functions continue to be performed during a

wide range of emergencies, including localized acts of nature, accidents, and technological or attack-related emergencies and major disasters.

Critical Infrastructure: Systems, assets, and networks, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters. (Source: National Response Framework)

Declaration of Local (Civil) Emergency: Legal declaration proclaimed by the Mayor after an emergency or major disaster overwhelms or may soon overwhelm the College's response resources or capabilities including mutual aid. (Source: EMC 9.02)

Department Operations Center: Operations centers that direct field response operations of specific department resources in response to an emergency or major disaster. Currently the College departments that maintain a department operations center include: Police, Fire, Public Works and Transportation Services.

Disaster: An occurrence of a natural catastrophe, technological accident, or human-caused event that has resulted in severe property damage, deaths, and/or multiple injuries. As used in this plan, a "major disaster" is one that exceeds the response capability of the Local jurisdiction and requires County, State, and potentially Federal, involvement. (Source: FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101)

Disaster Manager: The senior official designated by the Mayor to coordinate the overall response, restoration and recovery activities.

Disaster Operations: Operations conducted by College government in response to an emergency or major disaster that include operating the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Disaster Policy Group (DPG): A group established to provide consultation to the Mayor in forming executive policy decision strategies related to the emergency or major disaster.

Disaster Recovery Center: Places established in the area of a presidentially declared major disaster, as soon as practicable, to give victims the opportunity to apply in person for assistance and/or obtain information related to that assistance. DRCs are staffed by Local, State, and Federal agency representatives, as well as staff from volunteer organizations (e.g., the American Red Cross). (Source: FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101)

Donations Management: The management of donated items that have not been requested by government officials, voluntary disaster relief organizations, or other donations-related personnel.

Emergency: Any incident, whether natural or manmade, that requires responsive action to protect life or property. Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, an emergency means any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is

needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States. (Source: National Response Framework)

Emergency Alert System: The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is a national public warning system that requires broadcasters, cable television systems, wireless cable systems, satellite digital audio radio service (SDARS) providers and, direct broadcast satellite (DBS) service providers to provide the communications capability to the President to address the American public during a National emergency. The system also may be used by state and local authorities to deliver important emergency information such as AMBER alerts and weather information targeted to a specific area. (Source: Federal Communications Commission)

Emergency Management: As subset of incident management, the coordination and integration of all activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, or mitigate against threatened or actual natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other manmade disasters. (Source: National Response Framework)

Emergency Manager: The person who has the day-to-day responsibility for emergency management programs and activities. The role is one of coordinating all aspects of a jurisdiction's mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities. (Source: national Response Framework)

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): 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 (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, tribal, College, county), or some combination thereof. (Source: National Response Framework).

EOC Coordinator: The individual responsible for the activation, staffing and administration of the College Emergency Operations Center.

Emergency Support Function (ESF): In the National Response Framework, a functional area of response activity established to facilitate the delivery of Federal assistance required during the immediate response phase of a disaster to save lives, protect property and public health, and maintain public safety. ESFs represent those types of Federal assistance that a State will most likely need because of the impact of a catastrophic or significant disaster on its own resources and response capabilities, or because of the specialized or unique nature of the assistance required. ESF missions are designed to supplement State and Local response efforts. The ESF structure is used at the County, State and Federal levels during an emergency or major disaster. (Source: FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101)

Emergency Worker: Emergency worker means any person who is registered with a local emergency management organization or the military department and holds an identification card issued by the local

emergency management director or the military department for the purpose of engaging in authorized emergency management activities or is an employee of the state of Washington or any political subdivision thereof who is called upon to perform emergency management activities. (Source: RCW 38.52.010 and WAC 118-04)

Evacuation: Organized, phased, and supervised dispersal of people from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas. (Source: FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101)

- *Spontaneous Evacuation*. Residents or citizens in the threatened areas observe an emergency event or receive unofficial word of an actual or perceived threat and, without receiving instructions to do so, elect to evacuate the area. Their movement, means, and direction of travel are unorganized and unsupervised.
- *Voluntary Evacuation*. This is a warning to persons within a designated area that a threat to life and property exists or is likely to exist in the immediate future. Individuals issued this type of warning or orders are not required to evacuate; however, it would be to their advantage to do so.
- *Mandatory or Directed Evacuation*. This is a warning to persons within the designated area that an imminent threat to life and property exists and individuals should immediately evacuate in accordance with the instructions of local officials

Function: One of the five major activities in the Incident Command System: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. The term function is also used when describing the activity involved (e.g., the planning function). A sixth function, Intelligence/Investigations, may be established, if required, to meet incident management needs. (Source: National Response Framework)
Hazard Mitigation: Any action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards. The term is sometimes used in a stricter sense to mean cost-effective measures to reduce the potential for damage to a facility or facilities from a disaster event. (Source: FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101)

Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP): A capabilities and performance-based exercise program that provides a standardized methodology and terminology for exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning. (Source: National Response Framework)

Homeland Security Region 1: A regional organization of emergency management offices from Snohomish County, Skagit County, Whatcom County, Island County, San Juan County and the Tribal Governments in those counties.

Incident: An occurrence or event, natural or manmade that requires a response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, civil unrest, wild land and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, war-related disasters,

public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response. (Source: National Response Framework)

Incident Action Plan (IAP): An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods. (Source: National Response Framework)

Incident Command: Entity responsible for overall management of the incident. Consists of the Incident Commander, either single or unified command, and any assigned supporting staff. (Source: National Response Framework)

Incident Command Post (ICP): The field location where the primary functions are performed. The ICP may be co-located with the incident base or other incident facilities. (Source: National Response Framework)

Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is a management system designed to enable effective incident management by integrating a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations. (Source: National Response Framework)

Incident Commander: The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The Incident Commander has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site. (Source: National Response Framework)

Incident Management: Refers to how incidents are managed across all homeland security activities, including prevention, protection, and response and recovery. (Source: National Response Framework)

Incident Management Team: Incident Management Teams are "typed" according to the complexity of incidents they are capable of managing and are part of the Incident Command System to manage the logistical, fiscal, planning, operational, safety and community issues related to the incident/emergency, an Incident Management Team will provide the command and control infrastructure that is required.

Joint Field Office (JFO): The Joint Field Office is the primary Federal incident management field structure. The JFO is a temporary Federal facility that provides a central location for the coordination of Federal, State, tribal, and local governments and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations with primary responsibility for response and recovery. The JFO structure is organized, staffed, and

managed in a manner consistent with *NIMS* principles and is led by the Unified Coordination Group. Although the JFO uses an ICS structure, the JFO does not manage on-scene operations. Instead, the JFO focuses on providing support to on-scene efforts and conducting broader support operations that may extend beyond the incident site. (Source: National Response Framework, National Incident Management System, FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101)

Joint Information Center (JIC): A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should collocate at the JIC. (Source: National Response Framework, National Incident Management System, FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101)

Joint Information System (JIS): Integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during crisis or incident operations. The JIS provides a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the Incident Commander (IC); advising the IC about public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort. (Source: National Response Framework, National Incident Management System, FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101)

Long-Term Recovery: A process of recovery that may continue for a number of months or years, depending on the severity and extent of the damage sustained. For example, long-term recovery may include the complete redevelopment of damaged areas. (Source: National Response Framework)

Major Disaster: Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion in any part of the United States that, in the determination of the President, causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under the Stafford Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby (Stafford Act, Sec. 102(2), 42 U.S.C. 5122(2). (Source: National Response Framework, National Incident Management System)

Mass Care: The actions that are taken to protect evacuated or relocated people and other disaster victims from the effects of the disaster. Activities include providing temporary shelter, food, medical care, clothing, and other essential life support needs to the people who have been displaced from their homes because of a disaster or threatened disaster. (Source: FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101)

Mitigation: Mitigation is the effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. This is achieved through risk analysis, which results in information that provides a foundation for mitigation activities that reduce risk. (Source: FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101)

Multi-agency Coordination System: Multi-agency coordination systems provide the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination. The components of multi-agency coordination systems include facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications. Two of the most commonly used elements are EOCs and MAC Groups. These systems assist agencies and organizations responding to an incident. (Source: National Response Framework, National Incident Management System, FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101)

Mutual Aid: Mutual aid is an agreement among emergency responders to lend assistance across jurisdictional boundaries when required. This is usually in an emergency that exceeds local resources, such as a disaster or an emergency normally requested only when such an incident occurs. Executing mutual aid and other agreements established prior to an incident with appropriate entities at the local, tribal, State, and Federal levels is an important element of preparedness, along with the readiness to develop/implement new agreements during the life cycle of an incident. (Source: National Response Framework)

National Incident Management System (NIMS): Provides a systematic, proactive approach that guides government agencies at all levels, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work seamlessly to prepare for, prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life or property and harm to the environment. (Source: National Response Framework, National Incident Management System, FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101)

National Response Framework: A guide to how the nation conducts all-hazards incident management. (Source: National Response Framework, National Incident Management System, FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101)

Nongovernmental Organization (NGO): An entity with an association that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions. It is not created by a government, but it may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross. NGOs, including voluntary and faith-based groups, provide relief services to sustain life, reduce physical and emotional distress, and promote the recovery of disaster victims. Often these groups provide specialized services that help individuals with disabilities. NGOs and voluntary organizations play a major role in assisting emergency managers before, during, and after an emergency. (Source: National Response Framework)

Phased Operational Approach: The approach for activating the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in support of emergencies and major disasters. The phases include: routine operations, enhanced operations, full operation, and catastrophic operations. Each level requires different support requirements.

Preparedness: Actions that involve a combination of planning, resources, training, exercising, and organizing to build, sustain, and improve operational capabilities. Preparedness is the process of identifying the personnel, training, and equipment needed for a wide range of potential incidents, and developing jurisdiction-specific plans for delivering capabilities when needed for an incident. (Source: National Response Framework)

Presidential Declared Disaster: As set forth in the Stafford Act, a governor seeks a presidential declaration by submitting a written request to the President through the FEMA regional office. In this request the Governor certifies that the combined local, county and state resources are insufficient and that the situation is beyond their recovery capabilities. Following a FEMA regional and national office review of the request and the findings of the preliminary damage assessment, FEMA provides the President an analysis of the situation and a recommended course of action. (Source: FEMA website)

Prevention: Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice. (Source: National Response Framework)

Public Information: Processes, procedures, and systems for communicating timely, accurate, accessible information on an incident's cause, size, and current situation; resources committed; and other matters of general interest to the public, responders, and additional stakeholders (both directly affected and indirectly affected). (Source: National Response Framework)

Recovery: The economic focused long-term activities normally beyond the initial crisis period and emergency response phase of disaster operations that focus on returning all systems in the community to a normal status or to reconstituting these systems to a new condition that is less vulnerable. (Source: FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101)

Regional: Relates to the interaction with jurisdictions in close proximity.

Registered Emergency Worker: Registered emergency worker means any person who is registered with a local emergency management organization or the department and holds an identification card issued by the local emergency management director or the department for the purpose of engaging in

authorized emergency management activities or is an employee of the state of Washington or any political subdivision thereof who is called upon to perform emergency management activities. (Source: RCW 38.52.010)

Relocation: The movement of people after a disaster occurs. The relocation may be spontaneous, voluntary, or mandatory. See evacuation definition.

Resilience: Disaster resilience is the ability of a community to anticipate, prepare for, respond to, and recover quickly from impacts of disaster

Resource Management: A system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident. Resource management includes mutual aid and assistance agreements; the use of special Federal, State, tribal, and local teams; and resource mobilization protocols. (Source: National Response Framework)

Resource Management: Those actions taken by a government to (a) identify sources and obtain resources needed to support disaster response activities; (b) coordinate the supply, allocation, distribution, and delivery of resources so that they arrive where and when they are most needed; and (c) maintain accountability for the resources used. (Source: FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101)

Resources: Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Under the *National Incident Management System*, resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an emergency operations center. (Source: National Response Framework)

Response: Activities that occur during and immediately following an emergency or major disaster providing immediate emergency assistance designed to reduce the impact to people, environment, economy and property.

Restoration: The service focused short and long-term activities normally beyond the initial crisis period and emergency response phase of disaster operations that focus on returning College services to a normal status or to reconstituting these services to a new condition.

Service Animal: Any guide dog, signal dog, or other animal individually trained to assist an individual with a disability. Service animals' jobs include, but are not limited to:

- Guiding individuals with impaired vision;
- Alerting individuals with impaired hearing (to intruders or sounds such as a baby's cry, the doorbell, and fire alarms);

- Pulling a wheelchair;
- Retrieving dropped items;
- Alerting people to impending seizures; and
- Assisting people with mobility disabilities with balance or stability.

Shelter-in-Place: Shelter-in-place means to take immediate shelter where you are—at home, work, school or in between—usually for just a few hours. Local authorities may instruct you to "shelter-in-place" if chemical or radiological contaminants are released into the environment.

Short-Term Recovery: A process of recovery that is immediate and overlaps with response. It includes such actions as providing essential public health and safety services, restoring interrupted utility and other essential services, reestablishing transportation routes, and providing food and shelter for those displaced by a disaster. Although called "short term," some of these activities may last for weeks. (Source: National Response Framework)

Situation Report: Document that contains confirmed or verified information and explicit details (who, what, where, and how) relating to an incident. (Source: National Response Framework)

Situational Awareness: The ability to identify, process, and comprehend the critical elements of information about an incident. (Source: National Response Framework)

Special-Needs Population: A population whose members may have additional needs before, during, or after an incident in one or more of the following functional areas: maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities; live in institutionalized settings; are elderly; are children; are from diverse cultures, have limited proficiency in English or are non-English speaking; or are transportation disadvantaged. (Source: FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101)

Stafford Act: The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L. 93-288, as amended. This Act describes the programs and processes by which the Federal Government provides disaster and emergency assistance to State and local governments, tribal nations, eligible private nonprofit organizations, and individuals affected by a declared major disaster or emergency. The Stafford Act covers all hazards, including natural disasters and terrorist events. (Source: National Response Framework)

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP): A set of instructions constituting a directive, covering those features of operations which lend themselves to a definite, step-by-step process of accomplishment. SOPs supplement Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans (CEMPs) by detailing and specifying how tasks assigned in the EOP are to be carried out. SOPs constitute a complete reference document or

an operations manual that provides the purpose, authorities, duration, and details for the preferred method of performing a single function or a number of interrelated functions in a uniform manner. (Source: FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101)

Terrorism: The use or threatened use of criminal violence against civilians or civilian infrastructure to achieve political ends through fear and intimidation rather than direct confrontation. Emergency management is typically concerned with the consequences of terrorist acts directed against large numbers of people. (Source: FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101)

Unified Command (UC): An Incident Command System application used when more than one agency has incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the UC, often the senior person from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the UC, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan. (Source: National Response Framework)

Volunteer Management: The active participation of citizens of the community by accepting and encouraging the involvement of volunteers within all appropriate programs and activities. Volunteer management includes recruitment, utilization, recognition and retention of volunteers by the creation of meaningful and productive roles in which volunteers might serve.

Warning: The alerting of emergency response personnel and the public to the threat of extraordinary danger and the related effects that specific hazards may cause. (same as Alert and Warning) (Source: FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101)

WebEOC: Stands for Web Based Emergency Operations Center. It is a computer software program for emergency and major disaster management by collecting and saving information on actions in managing the incident.

Acronyms

AAR	After-Action Review, After-Action Report
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
COG	Continuity of Government
COOP	Continuity of Operations
CP	Command Post
CPG	Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (FEMA)
CPX	Command Post Exercise (also known as FE)
DEM	Snohomish County Department of Emergency Management

DHS	US Department of Homeland Security
DPG	Disaster Policy Group
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EM	Emergency Management
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMC	Everett Municipal Code
EMD	Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOF	Emergency Operations Framework
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FSE	Full-Scale Exercise
GETS	Government Emergency Telecommunications System
GIS	Graphic Information System
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material(s)
HIVA	Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment
HMP	Hazard Mitigation Plan
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IP	Improvement Plan
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
MACS	Multi-Agency Coordination System
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NPG	National Preparedness Guideline
NRF	National Response Framework
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PIO	Public Information Officer
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SITREP	Situational Report

SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TCL	Target Capabilities List
TTX	Tabletop Exercise
UC	Unified Command
UTL	Universal Task List
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WPS	Wireless Priority Service