

Department of the Interior (DOI)
All-Hazards Resource Advisor (AH-READ)
Basic Course – Glossary

Affect

As a verb it means “to act on; produce an effect or change in”
(<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/affect>)

Agency Representative

The official responsible for administering policy for an agency or jurisdiction, having full authority for making decisions and providing direction to the management organization for an incident.
[Adapted from: NIMS Incident Command System Field Guide, 2011]

All-Hazards

Any incident, natural or man-made, that warrants action to protect life, property, environment, public health, or safety and minimize disruptions of government, social, or economic activities.
[Adapted from: NIMS Incident Command System Field Guide, 2011]

Archeology:

The scientific study, interpretation, and reconstruction of past human cultures from an anthropological perspective based on the investigation of the surviving physical evidence of human activity and the reconstruction of related past environments. (NPS 28 Cultural Resources Management Guidelines)

- Archeology versus archaeology
 - There is no difference in the meaning or intent based on using either spelling.

ARPA [Archaeological Resources Protection Act] permit

The Permit for Archeological Investigations is a legal document required for surveys, archeological investigations, excavation or removal of archeological resources. Applications for permits are submitted to the Federal land managing agencies. The permit spells out the nature and location of the archeological research that is permitted, the manner in which the research is to be conducted, where any material that is recovered and the investigation records will be curated, and under what conditions the project can be suspended. All archeological investigations undertaken on Federal lands must be conducted under a Permit for Archeological Investigations (Federal Archeological Program website)

Briefing

In general, any meeting during an incident where some or all of the IMT are present to discuss current and future conditions, plans, or operations. These meetings typically occur at the beginning of each operational period (See Incident Command System or ICS) and to present the Incident Action Plan (IAP) for that period.

Chain of Command

The orderly line of authority within the ranks of the incident management organization. You may also hear two related terms:

- Unity of Command – meaning each person within an organization reports to one and only one designated person.
- Span of Control – Which describes the number of individuals a supervisor is responsible for, usually expressed as the ratio of supervisors to individuals.

[Adapted from: NIMS Incident Command System Field Guide, 2011]

Collection

A group of objects (Artifacts, samples, copies of records, data, photographs, reports, etc.) with some unifying characteristic, or that have been assembled from a variety of sources. These objects can constitute a museum collection, an archival collection, a natural history collection, etc.

Consulting Parties

This term is defined in the National Historic Preservation Act regulations. Certain individuals and organizations with a demonstrated interest in an undertaking (involving a historic property) and may participate due to the nature of their legal or economic relation to the undertaking or their concern with a proposed undertaking's effect on a historic property.

Consultation

Consultation is the process of seeking, discussing, and considering the views of others. It is a dialogue and the exchange of ideas, not simply providing information.

Damages

Damages means the amount of money sought by the natural resource trustee as compensation for injury, destruction, or loss of natural resources as set forth in section 107(a) or 111(b) of CERCLA (43 CFR Part 11.14)

See also: **Injury** and **Hazard** to understand similarities between and differences among these commonly used terms.

Ecosystem

In common usage, ecosystem is often equated with community (sagebrush ecosystem) or ecoregion/landscape (Yellowstone ecosystem), or cover type (wetland ecosystem).

In ecological usage, this refers to a process-based description of a system, characterized by tracking the flow of matter (nutrients, sediment), energy (sunlight, heat, fire), or information (DNA, data) through components of that system (what we recognize as soil, plants, trees, animals)

Effect

As a verb this means to bring about or to produce; and as a noun, a result. To the READ, The incident and response efforts can have undesirable effects on trust natural and cultural resources. You will recommend actions that can reduce those effects. Often replaced with “impact” [verb – strike with a blow; noun – a collision]. Avoid using impact and use effect or affect instead. See Affect.

EICC – Emergency Incident Coordination Center

The Emergency Incident Command Center (EICC) at Shenandoah National Park serves as the national dispatch and coordination center for National Park Service all-hazard incident and event response. The EICC maintains a database of all qualified personnel (IQCS), as well as the rosters of all-hazard Incident Management Teams and unique teams and resources. 540-999-3412. See also: ROSS; IQCS.

Emergency stabilization

An action recommended by a Resource Advisor (READ) to prevent further damage to or degradation of a resource affected by an incident. Two examples of emergency stabilization are as follow:

With water damaged historic documents recovered from a flooded building post-hurricane can be frozen to prevent mold and decay, allowing them to be later recovered under controlled conditions by experts

Use of erosion control materials such as silt fences, hay bales etc. downslope of equipment storage areas and access roads that are in close proximity to salmon bearing streams.

Federal undertaking

Means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a Federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license or approval. [36CFR800.16(y)]

Funerary

Part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture; usually used in the context for a class of recovered artifacts from an archeological site or collection reasonably believed to have been placed with individual human remains either at the time of death or later (modified from NAGPRA 1990 Section 2(A and B) [25 USC 3001]).

Harassment

To harass is simply any act of pursuit, agitation, torment, or annoyance that has the potential to injure terrestrial or marine mammals in the wild. This also includes but is not limited to disrupting normal behavioral patterns such as migration, breeding, feeding and sheltering.

Hazard

Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome. See also **Injury** and **Damages** to understand similarities between and differences among these commonly used terms

HAZWOPER

Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response. What it means to you: HAZWOPER training is designed primarily for first responders to the unplanned release of a hazardous substance as defined by Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and seeks to protect workers involved in clean up operations by stressing safety and planning. Multiple initial training courses and refreshers are offered. Check with the requesting agency or the Incident Management Team (IMT) safety officer PRIOR to deployment as a Resource Advisor (READ) if some level of HAZWOPER training is required.

Historic Properties

Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places. The term includes the artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria (modified from 36CFR800.16(l)(1)).

Home Range

The geographic area used by an individual of a species on a daily, seasonal, or other periodic basis. This includes 'territory' established and defended during the species breeding season.

In the context of an All-Hazard incident response: Even though you may not see a species present in the immediate area of the incident you are working in, you may be within its home range, and it may travel through the area early in the morning, at night, once a week, or only once a month. Find a local expert if you suspect the species may be present anywhere in the response area!

IAP - Incident Action Plan

A formal plan within the Incident Command System (ICS) and used by an Incident Management Team (IMT). This is typically a written plan, although it may be oral, containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy of managing an incident. This will contain items related to the general operation of the IMT as well as descriptions of planned actions. An IAP is generally written for each operation period (typically 12 or 24 hours).

ICS – Incident Command System

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. Fully explained in the prerequisites for this course (ICS-100 and ICS-200)

IMT – Incident Management Team

The Incident Commander (IC) and appropriate Command and General Staff personnel assigned to an incident. Fully explained in the prerequisites for this course (ICS-100 and ICS-200)

Injury

(v) *Injury* means a measurable adverse change, either long- or short-term, in the chemical or physical quality or the viability of a natural resource resulting either directly or indirectly from exposure to a discharge of oil or release of a hazardous substance, or exposure to a product of reactions resulting from the discharge of oil or release of a hazardous substance. As used in this part, injury encompasses the phrases “injury,” “destruction,” and “loss.” Injury definitions applicable to specific resources are provided in §11.62 of this part. (43 CFR Part 11.14)

- **See also Damages and Hazard to understand similarities between and differences among these commonly used terms**

Invasive species

Invasive species are those species that are non-native (or alien) to the ecosystem under consideration and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm, or harm to human health. Invasive species can be plants, animals, or pathogens.

Realize that not all non-native species are invasive and/or harmful, some are beneficial (i.e. honey bees). However, a single invasive species can cause great harm. The All-Hazards Resource Advisor (AH-READ) is not expected to initiate programs to battle invasive species, but to take into consideration the ways invasive species may arrive, spread and colonize new areas.

IQCS - Incident Qualifications and Certification System

IQCS is an Interagency application that allows the sharing of training and certification data across many involved agencies. Originally designed for wildland fires program it is now being expanded for All-Hazards incidents

IQS – Incident Qualification System

The Incident Qualification System (IQS) is a software program that allows the user to track incident qualifications, experience, tasks books and fitness levels for individuals within various organizational levels throughout your agency. IQS also allows the user to analyze the organizations training needs and schedule training based upon the agency needs for incident management personnel. [<http://www.vdatasys.com/index.htm>]

Looting

Generally, to steal goods or valuables. More specifically, any vandalism of archaeological resources (Knoll, Patricia, Clearinghouses for Archaeological Education and Looting: LEAP and LOOT, pp. 1); generally refers to uncontrolled, unscientific, and unpermitted probing, digging, archaeological sites and/or collecting of prehistoric or historic artifacts.

Megafauna

Animals that can be described as "giant", "very large" or "large". This may include species not popularly thought of as overly large, such as white-tailed deer. It is commonly used for the largest extant wild land animals, especially elephants, giraffes, hippopotamuses, rhinoceroses, elk, condors, etc. in an area.

What it means to you – the term “charismatic megafauna” is often used to indicate deer, dolphins, bison, whales, elk, eagles, etc. that for many reasons receive an often disproportionate amount of attention from the public and media. You will need to respond to questions related to these species even though they may not be affected by the incident but still remain focused on those species that are affected.

Mitigation

The activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property [or trust resources], or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. [modified from: NIMS Incident Command System Field Guide, 2011]

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

The official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Park Service's NRHP is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archeological resources. [<http://www.nps.gov/nr/research/>]

National Response Framework (NRF)

The NRF presents the guiding principles that enable all response partners to prepare for and provide a unified national response to disasters and emergencies - from the smallest incident to the largest catastrophe. The Framework establishes a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident response. [<http://www.fema.gov/national-response-framework>]

Navigable Waters

Refers generally to waters that allow for free passage of watercraft, however definitions by federal agency and local authorities for navigable waters vary widely. Because of the implications under the Clean Water Act and other permitting issues it is important that you contact EPA and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to seek further guidance. There may also be other agencies or bureaus that have jurisdiction over the incident response site and their input on defining what are or are not navigable waters should be sought

Object

An item or artifact with artistic, educational, historic, scientific, or social importance to a community.

Overwash

The flow of water and sediment over the crest of the beach that does not directly return to the water body (such as ocean, sea, bay or lake) where it originated after water level fluctuations return to normal. In the fields of coastal geology and geomorphology, 'overwash' refers to a landward flux of sediment due to overtopping of a dune system.

Patrimony

A term used in context for an object or item that possesses an ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance which is central to a Native American group or culture's identity (modified from the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) 1990 Section 2(D) [25 USC 3001]).

PIO – Public Information Officer

The public information officer is a part of the Command Staff attached to an Incident Commander under the Incident Command System (ICS)

Point Source

In the context of All-Hazards incident response, **point source** typically refers to *a single identifiable source* of air, water, thermal, noise or light pollution. Pollution point sources include:

- Water pollution from an factory discharge outlet
- Noise pollution from an aircraft engine
- Light pollution from an intrusive street light
- Thermal pollution from an industrial process outfall

Keep in mind that response actions can be a 'point source' that can have short and long term effects on trust resources.

Population

A group of the same type of individual organisms (bird, fish, human, etc.) that spends some or all of their time occupying a landscape (forest, stream, dune, lake, prairie, town, etc.) in order to fulfill their ecological needs (feeding, breeding, nesting, resting). As a READ, [you will not be responding to the entire population of an organism (the meta-population), but you will focus on the 'assessment population', that is, those individual who are present or are likely to enter the response area of operations, and seek to prevent or minimize take or harassment of those individuals from the incident itself and all response actions.

Programmatic Agreement

A programmatic agreement, or PA, is a document that spells out the terms of a formal, legally binding agreement between two parties i.e. States, Federal agencies, etc. A PA establishes a process for consultation, review, and compliance with one or more federal laws, most often with those federal laws concerning historic preservation. (website environment.transportation.org/.../programmatic_agreement.../WhatIsPA.html)

Related or similar undertakings can be grouped for purposes of Section 106 review when their effects on historic properties are similar and repetitive and in some other cases. Programmatic agreements (PAs), described in 36 CFR 800.13, are the formal vehicles for such groupings of undertakings. They result from consultation among the park, the Advisory Council, and affected SHPOs. (NPS 28 Cultural Resources Management Guideline, Chapter 5 Section F5)

Records

Records are the paper, electronic, audio-visual, and photographic documentation of information (e.g. supporting documentation, it also includes but not limited to the following: government, court, medical, property, financial, church, school- basic documentation of all aspect of human life). Original documents (or copies thereof) that are prepared, assembled and created to locate, evaluate, record, study, preserve or recover a prehistoric, historic, or biological resource.

Recovery

The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans; a recovery plan is developed to restore the affected area or community. [modified from: NIMS Incident Command System Field Guide, 2011]

Resource

For a Resource Advisor (READ), resource or resources can have two different meanings.

Related to the Incident Command System (ICS), resources include personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. During a deployment to an incident and while working within an Incident Management Team (IMT) you will need resources (vehicles, equipment, other AH-READs). All resource requests need to go through the IMT hierarchy to assure they are approved, ordered, accounted for, and included in the final cost summary documentation for the response action.

Related to your tasks as a Resource Advisor, reference to resources includes Trust Resources, which include all natural and cultural species, habitats and artifacts present or potentially present at an incident recovery location.

Resource Advisor

Also referred to as: READ, All-Hazards READ, AH-READ, the Resource Advisor is the advocate of cultural and natural trust resources directly or indirectly affected by an incident and the response. The READ works within the Incident Management Team (IMT), gathering and communicating information on natural and cultural resources and recommending protection actions to the IMT on behalf of the resource(s).

ROSS – Resource Ordering and Status System

ROSS is a program that automates the resource ordering, status, and reporting process to get personnel and equipment dispatched safely and efficiently. The use of Incident Qualifications and Certification System (IQCS) and ROSS will allow all qualified Service employees the opportunity to be selected for emergency responses as needed. [<http://ross.nwcg.gov/>]

Section 7 (Consultation)

That section of the Endangered Species Act requiring formal consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service when proposed activities may or will likely affect a listed species (see Threatened and Endangered species)

Section 106

The section of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) that requires Federal agency officials to: (1) take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties eligible for or included in the National Register of Historic Places, and (2) afford the Advisory Council a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking (modified from 36CFR800.1).

SHPO

State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO) administer the national historic preservation program at the State level, review National Register of Historic Places nominations, maintain data on historic properties that have been identified but not yet nominated, and consult with Federal agencies during Section 106 review. States are responsible for setting up their own SHPO; therefore, each SHPO varies slightly on rules and regulations. [achp.gov website (advisory council for historic Preservation)]

Species

The term “species” includes any subspecies of fish or wildlife or plants, and any distinct population segment of any species of vertebrate fish or wildlife which interbreeds when mature. (ESA Section 3(16))

Shift Plan

Often synonymous with Incident Action Plan (IAP), though shift plans may be more detailed than the IAP for presentation to a Division or other sub-unit within the IMT. See also Incident Action Plan.

Take

To take is “... to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.” (ESA Section 3(19))

THPO

Tribal Historic preservation Officers (THPO) assume any or all of the functions of a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) with respect to tribal land. The decision to participate or not participate in the program rests with the tribe.

Threatened & Endangered Species

Also referred to as: T&E species, listed species, protected species.

Legal definitions:

- Threatened – any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range (ESA Sec.3.20, Sec.4.a)
- Endangered – any species which is in **danger of extinction** throughout all or a significant portion of its range (Endangered Species Act (ESA) Sec.3.6, Sec.4.a)

Threatened Species

See Threatened & Endangered Species

Trust Resources

Resources belonging to, managed or held in trust by, appertain to, or are otherwise controlled by "the United States, any State, an Indian Tribe, a local government, or a foreign government. [Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) §101(16); Oil Pollution Act (OPA) §1001(20)].