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A

American Indian Religious Freedom Act: The American Indian Religious Freedom Act became law on August 11, 1978. It established the policy of the United States to protect and preserve for American Indians their inherent right of freedom to believe, express, and exercise the traditional religions of the American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Native Hawaiians, including, but not limited to, access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through ceremonials and traditional rites.

APA: Approvable pending adoption (APA) means that the plan meets all requirements except for the final adoption and formal submittal of evidence of final adoption to FEMA, such as a copy of the resolution of adoption.

Approvable pending adoption (APA): Approvable pending adoption (APA) means that the plan meets all requirements except for the final adoption and formal submittal of evidence of final adoption to FEMA, such as a copy of the resolution of adoption.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act: The Archaeological Resources Protection Act became law on October 31, 1979. The purpose of this Act is to secure, for the present and future benefit of the American people, the protection of archaeological resources and sites on public and Indian lands, and to foster increased cooperation and exchange of information between governmental authorities, the professional archaeological community, and private individuals having collections of archaeological resources and data.

Asset: An asset is any human-developed or natural feature that has value; assets include, but are not limited to, people, buildings, infrastructure, parks, or cultural centers.

Assurances: Assurances are statements confirming that the State or Indian Tribal government will comply with all applicable Federal statutes and regulations while it receives grant funding, and will amend its plan whenever necessary to reflect changes in applicable laws and statutes.

B

Base Flood Elevation (BFE): The Base Flood Elevation (BFE) is the elevation to which floodwaters have a 1-percent chance of rising in any given year.

BCA: A Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA) is a method used to demonstrate the cost effectiveness of a proposed project. A BCA is typically conducted when grant funds are sought from FEMA; a BCA is not the same as a benefit-cost review, which is part of the hazard mitigation planning process.

Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA): A Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA) is a method used to demonstrate the cost effectiveness of a proposed project. A BCA is typically conducted when grant funds are sought from FEMA; a BCA is not the same as a benefit-cost review, which is part of the hazard mitigation planning process.

Benefit-cost review: A benefit-cost review is part of the hazard mitigation planning process and

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provides a basis for prioritizing mitigation actions. A benefit-cost review examines monetary as well as non-monetary costs and benefits associated with proposed mitigation actions. A benefit-cost review is not the same as a Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA).

BFE: The Base Flood Elevation (BFE) is the elevation to which floodwaters have a 1-percent chance of rising in any given year.

BIA: Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Building code: A building code is a set of rules that specify construction techniques that will achieve the minimum acceptable level of safety for buildings and other structures.

Building or fire code: A building or fire code is a set of rules that specify construction techniques that will achieve the minimum acceptable level of safety for buildings and other structures.

C

CAC: A Community Assistance Contact (CAC) is a component of the National Flood Insurance Program's (NFIP's) Community Assistance Program. A CAC is any type of communication by a FEMA staff member (or staff of a State agency on behalf of FEMA) that serves the dual purpose of providing technical assistance to the community and assuring that the community is adequately enforcing its floodplain management regulations.

Capability assessment: A capability assessment is an analysis and discussion of pre- and post-disaster hazard management laws, regulations, policies, and programs. This analysis must be part of a State or Tribal hazard mitigation plan. The capability assessment also examines and discusses development in hazard-prone areas and capabilities for funding hazard mitigation projects.

Capital Improvement Plan (CIP): A Capital Improvement Plan (also called a Capital Improvements Plan) (CIP) is a short-range (typically 4- to 10-year) plan that identifies anticipated capital improvement projects and equipment purchases, provides a schedule for these expenditures, and identifies options for financing them.

CAV: The Community Assistance Visit (CAV) is a major component of the National Flood Insurance Program's (NFIP's) Community Assistance Program. The CAV is a visit to a community by a FEMA staff member, or staff of a State agency on behalf of FEMA, that serves the dual purpose of providing technical assistance to the community and ensuring that the community is adequately enforcing its floodplain management regulations.

CD: Compact Disc

CDBG: Community Development Block Grant

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations

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equipment purchases, provides a schedule for these expenditures, and identifies options for financing them.

Community Rating System (CRS): The Community Rating System (CRS) is a voluntary incentive program that recognizes and encourages community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) requirements.

Comprehensive plan: A comprehensive plan is a land-use document that provides the framework and policy direction for land-use decisions. Also known as a master or general plan, it contains long-term (typically 20- to 30-year) community goals and objectives. A comprehensive plan may describe a community's vision of its future; desired or anticipated rates of growth; future needs for housing, transportation, schools, public utilities, and jobs; locations where new commercial, industrial, and residential development will occur; and new public facilities and infrastructure. It also includes policies and strategies that will affect future growth.

Connection fees: Connection fees are fees charged when connecting to city services, such as sewer and water.

Contents loss: Contents loss is the loss of building contents such as furniture, supplies, and equipment that are not integral to the structure.

Critical facilities: Community facilities locally identified as those that are essential for the health and welfare of the population and required for continued operation of government.

CRS: The Community Rating System (CRS) is a voluntary incentive program that recognizes and encourages community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) requirements.

CVAT: Community Vulnerability Assessment Tool

D

DFIRM: A Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) is comprised of all digital data used to create the hardcopy FIRM. The data include base map information, graphics, text, shading, and other geographic and graphic data required to create the final FIRM product to FEMA standards and specifications.

Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000): The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) provides the legal basis for FEMA mitigation planning requirements for State, local, and Indian Tribal governments as a condition of mitigation grant assistance. DMA 2000 amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act by repealing the previous mitigation planning provisions and replacing them with a new set of requirements that emphasize the need for State, local, and Indian Tribal entities to closely coordinate mitigation planning and implementation efforts.

Displacement cost: Displacement cost is the number of days a facility is out of service multiplied by the daily cost of operating from another location.

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Displacement time: Displacement time is the number of days that a function or service may be required to operate from a temporary location due to a hazard event.

DMA 2000: The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) provides the legal basis for FEMA mitigation planning requirements for State, local, and Indian Tribal governments as a condition of mitigation grant assistance. DMA 2000 amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act by repealing the previous mitigation planning provisions and replacing them with a new set of requirements that emphasize the need for State, local, and Indian Tribal entities to closely coordinate mitigation planning and implementation efforts.

DOJ: U.S. Department of Justice

DOQQ: A Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quad (DOQQ) is a digital aerial image produced by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). A DOQQ corrects for displacement caused by camera orientation and the shape of the earth. Such images combine the characteristics of a photograph with the geometric qualities of a map and can be used with other (Geographic Information System (GIS) data.

DVD: Digital Video Disc

E

EDA: U.S. Economic Development Administration

EMI: Emergency Management Institute

EPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Essential facilities: Essential facilities are facilities that are important for the health and welfare of a population; these include, but are not limited to, hospitals, police and fire stations, emergency operations centers, evacuation shelters, and schools.

Exaction: An exaction is a fee charged by local governments with appropriate legal authority to developers as a total or partial reimbursement for the cost of providing additional facilities or services (e.g., new sewers, new roadways) needed to support new development; referred to in some jurisdictions as an impact fee.

Executive Memorandum - Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments: The Executive Memorandum - Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments was signed by the President on April 29, 1994 and addressed to the heads of Executive Departments and Agencies to ensure that the Federal Government operates within a government-to-government relationship with federally recognized Native American tribes.

Executive Order 13007, Indian Sacred Sites: Executive Order 13007, Indian Sacred Sites, issued on May 24, 1996, directs Federal land managing agencies to accommodate access to, and ceremonial use of, Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners and to avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites.

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Executive Order 13021, Tribal Colleges and Universities: Executive Order 13021, Tribal Colleges and Universities was issued on October 19, 1996 to: (a) ensure that Tribal colleges and universities are more fully recognized as accredited institutions, have access to the opportunities afforded other institutions, and have Federal resources committed to them on a continuing basis; (b) establish a mechanism that will increase accessibility of Federal resources for Tribal colleges and universities in Tribal communities; (c) promote access to high-quality educational opportunity for economically disadvantaged students; (d) promote the preservation and revitalization of American Indian and Alaska Native languages and cultural traditions; (e) explore innovative approaches to better link Tribal colleges with early childhood, elementary, and secondary education programs; and (f) support the National Education Goals.

Executive Order 13084, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments: Executive Order 13084, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, issued on May 14, 1998, was revoked and superseded on November 6, 2000, by the identically titled Executive Order 13175, which sets forth guidelines for all Federal agencies to (1) establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with Indian Tribal officials in the development of Federal policies that have Tribal implications; (2) strengthen the United States government-to-government relationships with Indian Tribes; and (3) reduce the imposition of unfunded mandates upon Indian Tribes.

Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments: Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, was issued on November 6, 2000 and superseded the 1998 Executive Order 13084 and sets forth guidelines for all Federal agencies to (1) establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with Indian Tribal officials in the development of Federal policies that have Tribal implications; (2) strengthen the United States government-to-government relationships with Indian Tribes; and (3) reduce the imposition of unfunded mandates upon Indian Tribes.

Exposure: Exposure refers to assets including people, property, systems, functions, funds, or value that could be lost due to a hazard.

Extent: Extent is the magnitude or severity of a hazard.

F

Feasibility review: A feasibility review is a review of a potential mitigation action to determine if it conforms to accepted engineering practices, established codes, standards, modeling techniques, or best practices.

FEMA: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), created in 1979, supports U.S. citizens and first responders to ensure that communities work together to build, sustain, and improve capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards. FEMA is now part of the Department of Homeland Security.

FHBM: A Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) is a FEMA flood map that is based on approximate data and identifies, in a general way, locations that are prone to flooding.

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FIA: Federal Insurance Administration

FIRM: A Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is an official map on which FEMA has delineated both special flood hazard areas and the risk premium zones. In addition to the 100-year floodplain, which is the area of the community with a 1-percent chance of flooding in any given year, the FIRM may also illustrate coastal high hazard areas, the floodway, and the 500-year floodplain, which is the area of the community with a 0.2-percent chance of flooding in any given year.

FIS: A Flood Insurance Study (FIS) is a hydraulic and hydrologic study that results in a report that contains information regarding flooding in a community and is developed in conjunction with the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). The FIS, also known as a flood elevation study, frequently contains a narrative of the flood history of a community and discusses the engineering methods used to develop the FIRMs. The study also contains flood profiles for studied flooding sources and can be used to determine Base Flood Elevations for some areas.

Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM): A Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) is a FEMA flood map that is based on approximate data and identifies, in a general way, locations that are prone to flooding.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM): A Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is an official map on which FEMA has delineated both special flood hazard areas and the risk premium zones. In addition to the 100-year floodplain, which is the area of the community with a 1-percent chance of flooding in any given year, the FIRM may also illustrate coastal high hazard areas, the floodway, and the 500-year floodplain, which is the area of the community with a 0.2-percent chance of flooding in any given year.

Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program: The Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program was created as part of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994. The FMA Program provides funding for States and communities for preparing mitigation plans and implementing flood mitigation projects that reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other NFIP-insurable structures.

Floodplain: A floodplain is any land area, including watercourses, susceptible to partial or complete inundation by water from any source.

FMA: The Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program was created as part of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994. FMA is a FEMA-administered grant program that provides funding for States and communities for preparing mitigation plans and implementing flood mitigation projects that reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other NFIP-insurable structures.

FMAG: Fire Management Assistance Grant

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA): The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) is a Federal law that allows for the full or partial disclosure of previously unreleased information or documents controlled by the United States Government.

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Functional downtime: Functional downtime is the number of days that the function provided by the structure would be disrupted by a hazard event.

Functional downtime costs: Functional downtime cost is the number of days that a facility would be out of service multiplied by the average daily operating budget of the facility.

Functional losses: Functional losses are the sum of displacement costs and functional downtime costs.

G

General tax: General tax is a term used in some jurisdictions to designate a tax imposed for general governmental purposes.

GIS: A Geographic Information System (GIS) is any system that captures, stores, analyzes, manages, and presents data that are linked to a geographic location.

Goal statements: Goal statements are statements (full sentences) that explain the goals of a hazard mitigation plan.

Goals: Goals are general guidelines that explain what a community would like to achieve through planning. Goals are usually broad statements that describe long-term, future conditions.

H

Hazard: A hazard is a phenomenon that has the potential to harm or produce other undesirable consequences to a person, structure, infrastructure, or environment.

Hazard identification: Hazard identification is the process of identifying the hazards that may occur in a planning area.

Hazard mitigation: Hazard mitigation is a sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to life and property from hazards.

Hazard mitigation goals: Hazard mitigation goals are goals addressing the reduction or avoidance of losses from identified hazards. Goals describe a future condition that a community would like to achieve.

Hazard mitigation planning: Hazard mitigation planning is undertaken by one or more jurisdictions or planning authorities to collaboratively create and implement a plan that will identify risks, assess vulnerabilities, and develop long-term strategies for protecting people and property from the effects of future hazard events.

Hazardous material facilities: Hazardous material facilities produce, store, or handle potentially toxic or dangerous materials such as corrosives, explosives, flammable materials, radioactive materials, and biological toxins.

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HAZUS-MH: Hazards U.S. – Multi-Hazards (HAZUS-MH) is a GIS-based loss estimation tool developed by FEMA. HAZUS-MH estimates losses due to earthquake, high wind, hurricane, and flood.

High potential loss facility: A high potential loss facility is a facility for which damage or loss of function would be deadly or dangerous or for which replacement and return to normal function would be very costly; examples include nuclear power plants, dams, and military installations.

HMA: Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) refers to grant programs administered by FEMA that provide funds for pre- and post-disaster hazard mitigation projects or actions. HMA programs are the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC), and Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) programs.

HMGP: The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) is a FEMA- administered grant program that provides funding to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration.

How-To Guides, State and Local Mitigation Planning: How-To Guides, State and Local Mitigation Planning is a series of nine guidance documents that provide useful information for communities preparing mitigation plans. Each Guide covers a specific portion of the plan or planning process. The first four Guides cover the basics of the mitigation planning process. The other five Guides focus on specific topics relevant to the mitigation planning process.

HUD: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

IHS: Indian Health Services (IHS) is part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

I

Impact: Impact is the consequence of a particular hazard occurring in a planning area.

Impact fee: An impact fee is a fee charged by local governments with appropriate legal authority to developers as a total or partial reimbursement for the cost of providing additional facilities or services (e.g., new sewers, new roadways) needed to support new development; also referred to in some jurisdictions as an exaction.

Indian Tribal government: Indian Tribal government means any federally recognized governing body of an Indian or Alaska Native Tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, or community that the Secretary of Interior acknowledges to exist as an Indian Tribe under the federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994, 25 U.S.C. 479a. This does not include Alaska Native corporations, the ownership of which is vested in private individuals (44 CFR 201.2).

K

KB: Kilobyte

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L

Land development regulations: Land development regulations are laws such as zoning ordinances and subdivision regulations that specify how land can be developed.

Land use: Land use is the use of land for residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, transportation or other purposes.

Lifeline utility systems: Lifeline utility systems are utilities such as potable water supply, wastewater treatment, and power distribution systems that are necessary for public health.

Location: For hazard mitigation planning, location is used specifically to refer to geographical areas that may be affected by a particular hazard. If an entire planning area may experience a particular hazard, the plan must state this. If only part of a planning area may be affected by a particular hazard, the plan must show this on one or more maps or explain in the narrative where these locations are.

LOMR: Letter of Map Revision

Loss estimation: Loss estimation is the process of developing an estimate of potential financial losses due to a hazard.

Loss estimation table: A loss estimation table shows the expected percentage loss of value of an asset due to a hazard of a particular magnitude. Data in a loss estimation table are used to estimate potential repair or replacement costs. Loss estimation tables are typically based on observed past damages.

Loss of contents: Loss of contents refers to building contents such as furniture, supplies, and equipment that are not integral to the structure that may be damaged by a hazard event.

M

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA): An MOA is a non-binding agreement that defines the duties, responsibilities, and commitment of cooperating parties to work together to meet an agreed-upon objective. Some communities may also refer to such an agreement as a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

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Mission statement: A mission statement is a declaration of the overall goal or purpose of an organization.

Mitigate: To mitigate is to eliminate or reduce the negative consequences of a hazard; to cause something to become less harsh or hostile; to make less severe or painful.

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Mitigation: Mitigation is a sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to life and property from hazards.

Mitigation action: A mitigation action is a measure, project, plan, or activity intended to reduce risk of future damage, hardship, loss, or suffering caused by hazards. Mitigation actions can be implemented either before or after a disaster.

Mitigation plan: A mitigation plan is a document that articulates results of a systematic planning process that included identifying hazards and evaluating vulnerability, identifying and developing goals and actions that will reduce or eliminate the effects of identified hazards, and an implementation plan for carrying out the actions.

Mitigation strategy: A mitigation strategy is a set of goals and actions, measures policies, or procedures designed to reduce or eliminate risks to people and property from natural and man-made hazards. The Mitigation strategy of a Hazard Mitigation Plan typically presents goals, a comprehensive range of actions intended to mitigate each identified hazard, and an action plan describing how the actions were prioritized and will be implemented and administered.

MOA: A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is a non-binding statement that defines the duties, responsibilities, and commitment of cooperating parties to work together to meet an agreed upon objective. Some communities may also refer to such an agreement as a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

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Multi-jurisdictional mitigation planning: Multi-jurisdictional mitigation planning is planning that is undertaken by two or more jurisdictions collaboratively to create and implement a hazard mitigation plan.

N

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA): The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) was signed into law by the President on January 1, 1970 and acknowledged the decades of environmental neglect that had significantly degraded the Nation's landscape and damaged the human environment. The law was established to foster and promote the general welfare, to create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony, and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations of Americans.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP): The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is a Federal program created by Congress in 1968 that makes flood insurance available in communities that enact and enforce satisfactory floodplain management regulations.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA): The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) became law on October 15, 1966; its purpose is to preserve historical and archaeological sites in

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the United States. The act created the National Register of Historic Places, the list of National Historic Landmarks, and the State Historic Preservation Offices.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA): The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) became law on November 16, 1990. It requires Federal agencies and institutions that receive Federal funding to return Native American cultural items and human remains to their respective peoples.

NAVD 88: North American Vertical Datum of 1988

NFIP: The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is a Federal program created by Congress in 1968 that makes flood insurance available in communities that enact and enforce satisfactory floodplain management regulations.

NGVD 29: National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929

NOAA: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NRCS: Natural Resources Conservation Service

NWS: National Weather Service

O

Objective statements: Statements (full sentences) that explain the objectives of the plan

Open space preservation: Open space preservation is the protection of undeveloped areas from development through low-density zoning, open space zoning, conservation easements, deed restrictions, public or private acquisition, or another method. Open space preservation can be used to prevent construction in floodprone areas, steep slopes, liquefaction zones, or other hazard-prone areas.

Ordinance: An ordinance is a law, statute, or regulation adopted by a local government.

Overlay: An overlay is a map created by superimposing two or more maps that show different features of a geographic area on top of one another to show the relationship between or among these features.

P

PDF: Portable Document Format

PDM: The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program is a FEMA-administered grant program that provides funding for mitigation planning and projects on a competitive basis.

PGA: Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) is a measure of intensity of an earthquake.

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Plan update: A plan update occurs after review and revision of an earlier hazard mitigation plan; review and revision are based on current circumstances and the best available data. Local and Tribal hazard mitigation plans must be updated every 5 years and after major changes to the planning area occur.

Planimetric map: A planimetric map is a map that represents only the horizontal positions of features.

Planning: Planning is a process used to gather and analyze data, establish goals, and develop strategies that will make it possible to realize these goals.

Planning area: The planning area is the geographic areas or political jurisdictions represented in the mitigation plan.

Planning process: A planning process encompasses the steps or activities carried out over a period of time to produce an organized and rational strategy for moving toward identified goals; a planning process includes gathering sound data and obtaining public input.

Planning team: A planning team is the group of people responsible for the development of, and, in some cases, the implementation of, a hazard mitigation plan.

Post-disaster recovery planning: The post-disaster recovery planning process establishes the goals and priorities for rebuilding after a disaster. Post-disaster recovery planning may include hazard mitigation considerations to reduce future damages from hazards.

Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program: The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program is a FEMA-administered grant program that provides funding for mitigation planning and projects on a competitive basis.

Preparedness: Preparedness is the range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the capability of a community to be ready to respond to a disaster.

Privacy Act: The Privacy Act of 1974 protects records that can be retrieved by personal identifiers such as a name, Social Security number, or other identifying number or symbol.

Probability: Probability is a measure of how likely it is that an event will occur.

Problem statements: Problem statements are statements (full sentences) that summarize problems identified during the planning process.

Professional planner: In this context, a professional planner is someone with academic training in urban planning or a related field and work experience in the development and implementation of plans.

Property tax: A property tax is a tax or levy on the value of property that the owner is required to pay.

Public Assistance Categories: Public Assistance Categories are the eligible activities funded

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under the Public Assistance (PA) program. Through the PA program, FEMA reimburses State and local governments for the actual costs of work required as a result of a disaster. The program also provides funds for certain hazard mitigation projects. Depending on the declaration, funds may be available in the following categories: Category A: Debris Removal; Category B: Emergency Protective Measures; Category C: Roads and Bridges; Category D: Water Control Facilities; Category E: Buildings and Equipment; Category F: Utilities; and Category G: Parks, Recreational Facilities, Other.

Public education and outreach programs: For hazard mitigation planning, these are campaigns designed to make the public more aware of hazard mitigation and mitigation programs.

R

Recovery: Recovery is the process of restoring public services and returning the community to normal while taking advantage of opportunities to mitigate future disasters and build a more resilient community.

Regional planning commission: A regional planning commission is an agency created to coordinate and manage land use activities across several jurisdictions.

Regulation: A regulation is a law that deals with public health, safety, and welfare; regulations include building codes, zoning ordinances, and floodplain management and subdivision regulations.

Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) program: The Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) program is a FEMA-administered grant program that provides funding to reduce flood damages to insured properties that have had one or more claims to the National Flood Insurance Program.

Repetitive loss property or structure: A repetitive loss property or structure is a National Flood Insurance Program-insured structure that has had at least two paid flood losses of more than \$1,000 each in any 10-year period since 1978.

Resources: Resources include the people, materials, knowledge, studies, technologies, and money required to develop plans or implement mitigation strategies.

Response: Response is the process of saving lives, protecting property and the environment, and meeting basic human needs immediately after a disaster. Response includes the execution of emergency plans and actions to support short-term recovery.

RFC: The Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) program is a FEMA-administered grant program that provides funding to reduce flood damage to insured properties that have had one or more claims to the National Flood Insurance Program.

Risk: Risk is the potential loss associated with a hazard. Risk depends on probability of occurrence, exposure, and anticipated consequences.

Risk assessment: Risk assessment is the process of measuring the potential loss of life, personal injury, economic losses, and property damage resulting from hazards. Risk assessment provides

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the foundation for developing hazard mitigation goals and strategies.

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act: Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) was signed into law on November 23, 1988, and amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974. The Stafford Act established the statutory authority for most Federal disaster response activities, especially as they pertain to FEMA and FEMA programs. The Stafford Act was amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, which emphasized the need for State, local, and Indian Tribal entities to closely coordinate mitigation planning and implementation efforts.

S

Sacred sites: Sacred sites are specific, discrete, narrowly delineated locations identified by an Indian Tribe, or Indian individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by, an Indian religion. Sites of special spiritual and cultural significance.

SBA: Small Business Administration

Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) program: The Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) Program is a FEMA-administered grant program that provides funding for mitigating structures that meet the definition of a severe repetitive loss property or structure.

Severe repetitive loss property or structure: A severe repetitive loss property or structure is a **residential** property that is covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) that has at least four NFIP claim payments (including building and contents) over \$5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds \$20,000; or (b) for which at least two separate claims payments (building payments only) have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. For both (a) and (b) above, at least two of the referenced claims must have occurred within a 10-year period and must be more than 10 days apart.

SFHA: The Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) is the area with at least a 1-percent chance of flooding in any given year and where the NFIP floodplain management regulations must be enforced. The SFHA includes Zones A, AO, AH, A1-30, AE, A99, AR, AR/A1-30, AR/AE, AR/AO, AR/AH, AR/A, VO, V1-30, VE, and V.

SHMO: The State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) is the primary point of contact with FEMA, other State and Federal agencies, and local units of government in the planning and implementation of pre- and post-disaster mitigation activities.

SHPO: State Historic Preservation Office or State Historic Preservation Officer

Special assessment district: A special assessment district is a geographic area defined by legislation, petition, or vote for a specific purpose and with the power to levy taxes.

Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA): The SFHA is the area with at least a 1-percent chance of flooding in any given year and where the NFIP's floodplain management regulations must be

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enforced. The SFHA includes Zones A, AO, AH, A1-30, AE, A99, AR, AR/A1-30, AR/AE, AR/AO, AR/AH, AR/A, VO, V1-30, VE, and V.

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Stafford Act: Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) was signed into law November 23, 1988, and amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974. The Stafford Act established the statutory authority for most Federal disaster response activities, especially as they pertain to FEMA and FEMA programs. The Stafford Act was amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, which emphasized the need for State, local, and Indian Tribal entities to closely coordinate mitigation planning and implementation efforts.

Stakeholders: Stakeholders are individuals, businesses, organizations, or groups of people with a stake or an interest in the outcome of a particular plan, action, decision, policy, or project.

STAPLEE: STAPLEE is an acronym for the criteria used to conduct a Benefit Cost Review of a proposed mitigation action; the letters stand for: Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Economic, and Environmental.

State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO): The State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) is the primary point of contact with FEMA, other State and Federal agencies, and local units of government in the planning and implementation of pre- and post-disaster mitigation activities.

Stormwater management regulations: Stormwater management regulations are locally adopted laws designed to reduce discharge of stormwater into drainage systems and to eliminate or reduce the adverse effects of stormwater runoff such as soil erosion, sedimentation, and water pollution.

Structure loss: Structure loss is the complete or partial loss of a building and components that are integral to the function of the building such as electrical fixtures and plumbing and heating systems.

T

Technological hazard: A technological hazard is an accidental, unintended event caused by human activity that has the potential to harm or produce other undesirable consequences to a person, structure, infrastructure, or environment. Technological hazards are distinct from natural hazards; however, a natural hazard may lead to a technological hazard (e.g., an ice storm may cause a truck to spill hazardous cargo).

Terrorism: Terrorism is the use of force or violence against persons or property in violation of the criminal laws of the United States for purposes of intimidation, coercion, or ransom.

THPO: Tribal Historic Preservation Officer or Tribal Historic Preservation Office

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TIGER[®]: TIGER stands for Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing; this is the name of the system and digital database developed at the U.S. Census Bureau to support its mapping needs.

U

USFS: U.S. Forest Service

USGS: U.S. Geological Survey

USGS Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quad (DOQQ): A Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quad (DOQQ) is a digital aerial image produced by the U.S. Geological Survey. A DOQQ corrects for displacement caused by camera orientation and the shape of the earth. Such images combine the characteristics of a photograph with the geometric qualities of a map and can be used with other GIS data.

V

Vision statement: A vision statement in a hazard mitigation plan is a declaration of desired future conditions that will be realized when a community implements hazard mitigation measures.

VOAD: Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

Vulnerability: Vulnerability is the level to which a population, jurisdiction, structure, service or geographical area is susceptible to physical injury, harm, damage, or economic loss by a particular hazard.

Vulnerability Assessment: Vulnerability Assessment is the process of identifying, quantifying, and prioritizing the vulnerabilities in a system. The Vulnerability Assessment leads to an understanding of the types of damage and the costs of damages and injuries that may result from a hazard event of a given intensity in a jurisdiction.

Vulnerable assets: Vulnerable assets are structures and facilities that are susceptible to damage. Vulnerable assets in the planning area may include privately and publicly owned structures and infrastructure.

W

WMD: Weapon of Mass Destruction

Z

Zoning: Zoning is a local jurisdiction's division of land, by local legislative regulation, into areas where particular uses, densities of development, and/or types of structures are allowable.

Zoning ordinance: A zoning ordinance is a regulation specifying where particular land uses, densities, and/or types of structures are allowed within a local jurisdiction.

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Zoning regulations: Zoning regulations are regulations specifying where particular uses of land, density of development, and/or types of structures are allowed within a local jurisdiction.