

APPENDIX 2: GLOSSARY

This appendix contains definitions of commonly-used terms throughout the hazard mitigation plan. These terms are considered because they are either unique to the mitigation planning process or used in a different way in a mitigation context as compared to other emergency preparedness contexts. This appendix also contains a list of the acronyms used throughout this document and their corresponding definitions.

Definition of Terms

Asset Inventory: A listing of critical facilities, historical facilities, facilities housing vulnerable populations (e.g., schools, nursing homes, hospitals), large economic assets in the community, and other, community-designated special considerations on which a risk assessment is completed.

Benefit Cost Review: A process by which a community considers both the potential benefits of mitigation projects in comparison with their costs. It is a way to determine if the costs are achievable and feasible based on the benefits that can be realistically anticipated.

Emergency Services Project: Action that protects people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event.

Hazard Risk Assessment: The process of measuring the potential loss of life, personal injury, economic injury, and property damage resulting from hazards by assessing the vulnerability of people, buildings, and infrastructure to hazards.

Loss Estimate: A mathematical calculation of the potential damage – structural, contents, and functional – a facility and/or community could occur as a result of a specific hazard.

Mitigation: Activities providing a critical foundation in the effort to reduce the loss of life and property from natural and/or man-made disasters by avoiding or lessening the impact of a disaster and providing value to the public by creating safer communities. Mitigation seeks to fix the cycle of disaster damage,

reconstruction, and repeated damage. These activities or actions, in most cases, will have a long-term sustained effect.

Natural Resource Protection: Action that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserves or restores the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Prevention: Government administrative or regulatory actions or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. These actions also include public activities to reduce hazard losses.

Property Protection: Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard, or removal from the hazard area.

Public Education and Awareness Project: Action to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them.

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act: Section 322 was added as part of the Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000 to take a new and revitalized approach to mitigation planning. This new section emphasizes the need for local entities to closely coordinate mitigation planning and implementation efforts. In succinct terms, this is the mandate requiring local communities to compile and adopt a mitigation plan as an eligibility requirement for mitigation funding.

STAPLEE Method: A technique for identifying, evaluating, and prioritizing mitigation actions based on existing local conditions. It advocates an analysis based on the following conditions: social, technical, administrative, political, legal, economic, and environmental.

Structural Project: Action that involves the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard.

Definition of Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
BCAP	BioMass Crop Assistance Program
CBA	Cost-Benefit Analysis
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CFS	Commodity Flow Study
CR	County Route
EF	Enhanced Fujita Scale
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EMPG	Emergency Management Performance Grant Program
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
F	Fujita Scale
FD	Fire Department
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
HAZUS-MH	Hazards United States – Multi-Hazard
HMC	Hazard Mitigation Committee
HMEP	Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grant Program
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HS	High School
HSGP	Homeland Security Grant Program
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning
I	Interstate
JHC	JH Consulting, LLC
MPH	Miles Per Hour
MS	Middle School
NCDC	National Climatic Data Center

NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NGL	Natural gas Liquid
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
ODNR	Ohio Department Natural Resources
ODOT	Ohio Department of Transportation
OEMA	Ohio Emergency Management Agency
OH	Ohio
PD	Police Department
PDSI	Palmer Drought Severity Index
PGA	Peak Ground Acceleration
PO	Post Office
PUCO	Pipeline Utilities Commission of Ohio
RSEI	Risk-Screening Environmental Indicators
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SR	State Route
TRI	Toxic Release Inventory
U.S.	United States
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USAMRICD	U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense
USAMRIID	U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDOT	United States Department of Transportation
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VFD	Volunteer Fire Department
WFAS	Wildland Fire Assessment System