

## ***Emergency Preparedness:***

### ***Common Acronyms:***

***ATSDR Agency for Toxic Substances & disease Registry (HHS)***

***CAA Clean Air Act***

***CAER Community Awareness & Emergency Response***-program developed by the Chemical Manufacturers Association. Guidance for chemical plant managers to assist in taking the initiative in cooperating with local communities to develop integrated hazardous materials response plans.

***CDC Center for Disease Control (HHS)***

***CEP&R Commission for Emergency Planning & Response***- Established by the Governor of Kansas' Executive Reorganization Order No. 29, this commission has assumed all powers, duties & Functions of the former Kansas SERC, which has been abolished.

***CEPPO Chemical Emergency Preparedness & Prevention***- the EPA office tasked with helping to prevent & prepare for chemical emergencies, responding to environmental crisis, and informing the public about chemical hazards in their community.

***CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act***- Covers hazardous substance releases into the environment and the clean up of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites.

***CERT Community Emergency Response Team***

***CFR Code of Federal Regulations***

***CHEMNET Chemical Manufacturers Network*** - A mutual aid network of chemical shippers and contractors

***CHEMTREC Chemical Transportation Emergency Center***- operated by the Chemical Manufacturers Association. Provides information and /or assistance to emergency responders CHEMTREC will contact the shipper or producer of the material for additional detailed information, including on-scene assistance when feasible. Can be reached 24 hours, 6 days a week.

***CHLOREP Chlorine Emergency Plan***-operated by the Chlorine Institute. A 24-hour mutual aid program. Response is activated by a call to a CHEMTREC designated CHLOREP contact who will contact the appropriate team leader. The team leader will call the emergency caller at the incident and will determine what advise or assistance are required.

***CHRIS/HACS Chemical Hazards Response Information System/ Hazard Assessment Computer System*** - developed by the U.S. Coast Guard. HACS is a computerized model of the four CHRIS manuals which contain chemical specific data. Federal OSCs use HAPS

to find answers to specific questions during a chemical response. State and local officials and industry representative can act as an OSC to request a HAC's data run for contingency planning purposes.

**CMA Chemical Manufacturers Association**

**CWA Clean Water Act**

**DOC U.S. Department of Commerce**

**DOD U.S. Department of Defense**

**DOE U.S. Department of Energy**

**DOT U.S. Department of Transportation**

**EAS Emergency Alert System** - can be used to inform the public about a hazardous materials incident & what safety precautions should be taken.

**EDDG Exercise Design & Development group**

**EENET Emergency Education Network (FEMA)**

**EHS Extremely Hazardous substance** (as defined in SARA Title III)

**EIS Emergency Information System**

**EMA Emergency Management Agency**

**EMI Emergency Management Institute** - a component of FEMA's Nation Emergency Training Center located in Emmitsburg, Maryland. Conducts resident & nonresident training activities for federal, state & local government officials, private economic sector managers, and members of professional & Volunteer organizations on course subjects from civilian nuclear preparedness to domestic emergencies caused by nature or technology.

**EOC Emergency Operation Center**

**EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**

**EPCRA Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-know Act** (SARA Title III) - Specifies requirement for organizing the planning process at the state and local levels for specified extremely hazardous substances; minimum plan content; requirements for fixed facility owners & operators to inform officials about extremely hazardous substances present in their facilities; and mechanisms for making information about extremely hazardous substances available to the public.

**ERT Environmental Response Team** - a group of highly specialized experts available from the EPA

**FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency**

**FRP Federal Response Plan**

**FRERP Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan**

**HAZMAT** a generic term for hazardous materials; flammables, explosives, corrosives, toxics & radioactives

**HHS U.S. Health & Human Services**

**ICS Incident Command System** - the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures and communications operating within a common organizational structure with responsibility for management of assigned resources to effectively accomplish stated

*objectives at the scene of an incident*

**KCC** *Kansas Corporation Commission*

**KDEM** *Kansas Division of Emergency Management*

**KDH&E** *Kansas Department of Health and Environment*

**KEPRA** *Kansas Emergency Planning & Right-to-know Act (K.A.R. 2865-1)*

**KHP** *Kansas Highway Patrol*

**LEOP** *Local Emergency Operations Plan*- multi-hazard, functional plans which are generic in their response

**LEPC** *Local Emergency Planning Committee*

**MARC** *Mid-America Regional Council*

**MSDS** *Material Safety Data Sheet*- An OSHA regulated format for the presentation of hazardous communication material concerning a particular chemical or substance

**NCP** *National Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300)* prepared by the EPA to put into effect the response powers and responsibilities created by CERCLA and the authorities established by Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.

**NFPA** *National Fire Protection Association*

**NIOSH** *National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health*

**NFA** *The National Fire Academy*- is a component of FEMA's National Emergency Training Center. It provides fire prevention & control training for the fire service & allied services. Courses are offered in technical, management and prevention.

**NRC** *National Response Center*- a communication center for activities related to response actions and is located at the US Coast Guard headquarters in Washington, DC. The NRC receives and relays notices of discharges or releases to the appropriate OSC, disseminates OSC and RRT reports to the NRT and provides facilities for the NRT to use in coordinating a national response action.

**NRT** *National Response Team*- consisting of representatives of 14 government agencies (DOD, DOI, DOT/RSPA, DOT/USCG, EPA, DOC, FEMA, DOS, USDA, DOJ, HHS, DOL, Nuclear Regulatory Commission and DOE), it is the principal organization for implementing the NCP. When the NRT is not activated for a response action, it serves as a standing committee to develop and maintain preparedness, to evaluate methods of responding to discharges or releases, to recommend revisions to the NCP. THE NRT may consider and make recommendations to appropriate agencies on the training, equipping, and protection of response teams.

**NSF** *National Strike Force*- The USCG counterpart to the EPA's ERT's.

**OHMTADS** *Oil & Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance System* - a computerized data base containing chemical, biological, and toxicological information about hazardous substances. OSC's use OHMTADS to identify unknown chemicals and to evaluate how to best handle known chemicals

**OSC** *On-Scene Coordinator*- the federal official pre-designated by the EPA or USCG to coordinate and direct Federal response and removals under the NCP; or the DOD official

designated to coordinate and direct removal actions from the release of hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants from DOD vessels and facilities. When the NRC receives notification of a pollution incident, the NRC Duty Officer notifies the appropriate OSC depending on the location of the incident. Based on the initial report and any other information that can be obtained, the OSC makes a preliminary assessment of the need for a Federal response. If an on scene response is required, the OSC will go to the scene and monitor the response of the responsible party or State or local government. If the responsible party is unknown or not taking appropriate action and the response is beyond the capability of State and local government, the OSC may start Federal actions.

**OSHA Occupational Safety & Health Administration (DOL)**

**PSTN Pesticide Safety Team Network**-operated by the American Crop Protection Association to minimize environmental damage and injury arising from accidental pesticide spills or leaks. PSTN area coordinators are available 24 hours and contacted through CHEMTREC.

**RCRA Resource Conservation & Recovery Act**- directed by the EPA to identify hazardous wastes, both generically and by specific waste and industrial process waste streams. Owners and operators of treatment, storage and disposal facilities must comply with standards which are implemented through permits issued by the State or EPA.

**RMP Risk Management Program**- Clean Air Act, Section 112r

**RRT Regional Response Team**- representatives of Federal agencies and a representative from each State in the Federal region. During a response to a major hazardous materials incident involving transportation or a fixed facility, the OSC may request the RRT be convened to provide advice or recommendations.

**RQ Reportable Quantities**

**SARA Superfund Amendments & Reauthorization Act**

**SEMA State Emergency Management Agency (Missouri)**

**SERC State Emergency Response Commission**

**Superfund** The trust fund established under CERCLA to provide money the OSC can use during a cleanup

**TITLE III (of SARA)** See EPCRA above

**TPQ Threshold Planning Quantity**

**TSCA Toxic Substances Control Act**

**USCG U.S. Coast Guard**