

Chapter 8 Abbreviations and Glossary

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8.1 Abbreviations

A300	ANSI A300, Tree Care Operations Standards
AASHTO	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
ACEP	Agricultural Conservation Easement Program
AH	Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) zone: Areas subject to inundation by 1%-annual-chance shallow flooding (usually areas of ponding) where average depths are between one and three feet. Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) derived from detailed hydraulic analyses are shown in this zone. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements and floodplain management standards apply.
AHPS	Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service
AHZ	Active Hazard Zone
AIA	American Institute of Architects
AKmax	hypothetical maximum Alaska tsunami
AM	Amplitude Modulation (AM)
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ANSS	Advanced National Seismic System
AO	Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) zone: areas subject to inundation by 1%-annual-chance shallow flooding (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain) where average depths are between one and three feet. Average flood depths derived from detailed hydraulic analyses are shown in this zone. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements and floodplain management standards apply. Some Zone AO have been designated in areas with high flood velocities such as alluvial fans and washes. Communities are encouraged to adopt more restrictive requirements for these areas.
AOC	Association of Oregon Counties
APA	American Planning Association
APCO	Association of Public Safety Communications Officials
AR	Atmospheric River
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Service

ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
ARRL	Amateur Radio Relay League
ASCE	American Society of Civil Engineers
ASDSO	Association of State Dam Safety Officials
ASFPM	Association of State Floodplain Managers
ATC	Applied Technology Council
BCA	Benefit-Cost Analysis
BCD	Building Codes Division (State of Oregon, Department of Consumer and Business Services)
BCE	Before Common Era
BCR	Benefit-Cost Ratio
BFE	Base Flood Elevation
BLM	Bureau of Land Management (United States Department of the Interior)
BMP	Best Management Practice
BNSF	Burlington Northern-Santa Fe Railway
BPA	Bonneville Power Administration
BusOR-IFA	Business Oregon, Infrastructure Finance Authority
CAP	Community Assistance Program (NFIP)
CAP-SSSE	Community Assistance Program — State Support Services Element (NFIP)
CAV	Community Assistance Visit (NFIP)
CB	Coquille Bank
CBRL	Coos Bay Rail Link
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CD-ROM	Compact Disc Read-Only Memory
CEI	Critical Energy Infrastructure
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGIAR	Formerly “Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research.” Since 2008, known simply as CGIAR, a global partnership that unites organizations engaged in research for a food secure future
CI	Critical Infrastructure/Essential Public Facilities
CMIP	Coupled Model Intercomparison Project
CMIP5	Coupled Model Intercomparison Project, 5th phase
CMZ	Channel Migration Zone
CNN	Cable News Network

CPO	Climate Program Office
CPW	Community Planning Workshop (University of Oregon)
CRE	Community Resilience Estimate
CREP	Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program
CREW	Cascadia Region Earthquake Workgroup
CRP	Conservation Reserve Program
CRS	Community Rating System (National Flood Insurance Program)
CSC	Community Service Center (University of Oregon)
CSEPP	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program
CSO	combined sewer overflow
CSREES	Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service
CST	Community Solutions Team
CSZ	Cascadia Subduction Zone
CTP	Cooperating Technical Partner (NFIP)
CVO	Cascades Volcano Observatory
CWPP	Community Wildfire Protection Plan
DAS	Department of Administrative Services (State of Oregon)
DAS-CFO	Department of Administrative Services-Chief Financial Office (State of Oregon)
DAS-CIO	Department of Administrative Services-Chief Information Office (State of Oregon)
DAS-EAM	Department of Administrative Services-Enterprise Asset Management (State of Oregon)
DAS-RM	Department of Administrative Services-Risk Management Division (State of Oregon)
DAS-GEO	Department of Administrative Services-Geospatial Enterprise Office (State of Oregon)
DCBS	Department of Consumer and Business Services (State of Oregon)
DCBS-DFR	Department of Consumer and Business-Department of Financial Regulation (State of Oregon)
DEI	Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality (State of Oregon)
DLCD	Department of Land Conservation and Development (State of Oregon)
DMA	Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (federal)
DMA2K	Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
DMV	Department of Motor Vehicles (State of Oregon)
DNR	Department of Natural Resources (Washington State)
DOD-USACE	United States Department of Defense-U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
DOGAMI	Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (State of Oregon)

DP	Demographic Profile
DPSST	Department of Public Safety Standards and Training (State of Oregon)
DR	Alphabetic designation or precursor for Disaster Declaration Number
DRMS	Decision, Risk, and Management Science
DRU	Disaster Resilient University
DSL	Department of State Lands (State of Oregon)
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
EAM	Enterprise Asset Management (State of Oregon Department of Administrative Services)
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECC	Emergency Coordination Center
EDA	Economic Development Administration (U.S.)
EHP	Environmental and Historic Preservation
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMI	Emergency Management Institute (FEMA)
EMPG	Emergency Management Performance Grant (State of Oregon)
ENSO	El Niño Southern Oscillation
EO	Education/Outreach
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.)
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
EQIP	Environmental Quality Incentives Program
ER	Emergency Relief
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESD	Education Service District
ESEE	Economic, Social, Environmental, and Energy
EWP	Emergency Watershed Protection (NRCS Program)
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAS	Federal Aid System (U.S. Highway Administration)
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FF	Flash Flood
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map

FIS	Flood Insurance Study
FM	Frequency Modulation
FMA	Flood Mitigation Assistance
FMAGP	Fire Management Assistance Grant Program
FPD	Fire Protection District
FSA/FMAGP	Fire Suppression Assistance/Fire Management Assistance Grant Program
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
FY	Fiscal Year
GCM	Global Climate Models
GED	General Education Development
GEO	Geospatial Enterprise Office (State of Oregon, DAS)
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNRO	Governor’s Natural Resources Office (State of Oregon)
GO	General Obligation
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSA	General Services Administration (U.S.)
GSTF	Greatest-Savings-to-the-Fund (FEMA)
GTN	Gas Transmission Northwest
GWEB	Governor’s Watershed Enhancement Board
H	High
Hazus	Hazards U.S.
HB	House Bill (State of Oregon)
HCD	Housing and Community Development Act of 1974
HFRA	Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003
HHPD	High Hazard Potential Dam
HHZ	High Hazard Zone
HM	Hazard Mitigation
HMA	Hazard Mitigation Assistance
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HMP	Hazard Mitigation Plan
HMSE	Hazard Mitigation and Structural Engineering
HMST	Hazard Mitigation Survey Team
HMTAP	Hazard Mitigation Technical Assistance Program (FEMA)
HR	House Resolution (State of Oregon legislature)

HRFA	Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003
HSPR	Health Security, Preparedness, and Response (Oregon Health Authority)
HUD	Housing and Urban Development (U.S.)
HWM	High Water Mark
ICBO	International Conference of Building Officials
ICC	Increased Cost of Compliance (NFIP)
ID	Insurance Division (Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services)
IDA	Initial Damage Assessment
IEBC	International Existing Building Code
IFA	Infrastructure Finance Authority (Business Oregon)
IHMT	Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team
IMS	Interpretive Map Series (DOGAMI)
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPM	Insect Pest Prevention and Management
IR	Indian Reservation
IRIS	Incident Response Information System
ISA	International Society of Arboriculture
ISO	Insurance Services Office
JFO	Joint Field Office (FEMA)
KOG	Keep Oregon Green
KPM	Key Performance Measure
L	Low
LCDC	Land Conservation and Development Commission (State of Oregon)
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LFD	Local Fire Department
LFPC	Local Fire Prevention Cooperative
LHZ	Low Hazard Zone (coastal erosion)
LID	Low Impact Development
LLC	Limited Liability Company
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LNHMP	Local Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
LOC	League of Oregon Cities
LP	Legislative/Policy
LPA	Landowner Preferred Alternative
LU	Land Use/Development

LWI	Local Wetlands Inventory
M	Moderate
MAX	Metropolitan Area Express light rail, operated by Tri-County Metropolitan Transportation District of Oregon (TriMet)
MCDM	Multi-Criteria Decision Method
MH	Multi-Hazard
MHHW	Mean High Water
MJO	Madden Julian Oscillation
MLLW	Mean Lower Low Water
MMI	Modified Mercalli Index
MMMS	Map Modernization Management Support (FEMA)
MP	Mile Post or Maintenance/Planning
MV	Most Vulnerable
MVC	Motor Vehicle Collision
M _w	Moment earthquake magnitude scale
N/A	Not Available / Not Applicable
NARCCAP	North American Regional Climate Change Assessment Program
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NASEO	National Association of State Energy Officials
NB	Nehalem Bank
NCC	Northwest Coordination Center
NCHR	Natural, Cultural, and Historical Resources
NDBC	National Data Buoy Center
NDWS	Native Database Web Service (Oracle)
NEHRP	National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program
NEMIS	National Emergency Management Information System
NENA	National Emergency Number Association
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Corporation
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NFP	National Fire Plan
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NGA	National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
NGDC	National Geophysical Data Center
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHMP	Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan

NID	National Inventory of Dams
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPS	National Park Service
NRC	National Resource Council
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service (U.S.)
NRI	National Risk Index
NSF	National Science Foundation
NSFHA	No Special Flood Hazard Area
NTHMP	National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program
NVEWS	National Volcano Early Warning System
NWAC	Northwest Weather and Avalanche Center
NWN	Northwest (NW) Natural Gas
NWRFC	Northwest River Forecast Center (National Weather Service)
NWS	National Weather Service
OAIRS	Oregon All Incident Reporting System (State Fire Marshal)
OAR	Oregon Administrative Rule
OBSMAP	Oregon Beach and Shoreline Mapping and Analysis Program
OCAR	Oregon Climate Assessment Report
OCCRI	Oregon Climate Change Research Institute
OCMP	Oregon Coastal Management Program
OCS	Oregon Climate Service
OCSRI	Oregon Coastal Salmon Restoration Initiative
ODA	Oregon Department of Agriculture
ODE	Oregon Department of Education
ODF	Oregon Department of Forestry
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
ODOE	Oregon Department of Energy
ODOT	Oregon Department of Transportation
ODR	Oregon Department of Revenue
ODTWG	Oregon Distant Tsunami Working Group
OE	Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability (U.S. Department of Energy)
OECD	Oregon Economic and Community Development Department (now Business Oregon-IFA)
OEM	Oregon Office of Emergency Management
OEMA	Oregon Emergency Management Association

OERS	Oregon Emergency Response System
OFR	Open File Report
OGDC	Oregon Geologic Data Compilation
OGIC	Oregon Geographic Information Council
OHA	Oregon Health Authority
OHD	Oregon Health Division
OHIRA	Oregon Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
OHP	Oregon Highway Plan
OIG	Office of Inspector General (U.S.)
OLC	Oregon Lidar Consortium
OMB	Office of Management and Budget (U.S.)
OMD	Oregon Military Department
ONHRA	Oregon Natural Hazards Risk Assessment
OPDR	Oregon Partnership for Disaster Resilience
OPH	Oregon Public Health
OPRD	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
OPUC	Oregon Public Utility Commission
OR-OSHA	Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Administration
ORP	Oregon Resilience Plan
ORS	Oregon Revised Statutes
OSBEELS	Oregon State Board of Examiners for Engineering and Land Surveying
OSBGE	Oregon State Board of Geologist Examiners
OSFM	Office of State Fire Marshal
OSG	Oregon Sea Grant (Oregon State University)
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSLR	Oregon Seismic Lifeline Report
OSMB	Oregon State Marine Board
OSP	Oregon State Police
OSSPAC	Oregon Seismic Safety Policy Advisory Commission
OSU	Oregon State University
OUNS	Oregon Utility Notification System
OUS	Oregon University System
OWEB	Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
OWRD	Oregon Water Resources Department
PA	Public Assistance

PAR	Population at Risk
PAS	Planning Advisory Service (American Planning Association)
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PDF	Portable Document Format
PDM	Pre-Disaster Mitigation
PDSI	Palmer Drought Severity Index
PFM	Potential Failure Mode
PGE	Portland General Electric
PL	Public Law
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter less than 10 micrometers in diameter
PMT	Project Management Team
PNP	Private Non-Profit organization
PNW	Pacific Northwest
PNWCG	Pacific Northwest Wildfire Coordinating Group
PNWR	Portland & Western Railroad
POTB	Port of Tillamook Bay Railroad
PRISM	Parameter-elevation Relationships on Independent Slopes Model, an interpolation method and name of associated climate group at Oregon State University
PROMETHEE	Preference Ranking METHod for Enrichment Evaluations
PSA	Public Service Announcement
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point
PSU	Portland State University
PUC	Public Utility Commission (State of Oregon)
PUD	People's Utility District
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
RAFT	Rapid Assessment of Flooding Tool
RAPTOR	Real-Time Assessment and Planning Tool for Oregon
RARE	Resource Assistance for Rural Environments (University of Oregon)
RAS-C	Risk Assessment Sub-Committee (State of Oregon IHMT)
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathway
REDARS2	Risks from Earthquake Damage to Roadway Systems
RFC	Repetitive Flood Claim (NFIP)
RFPA	Rangeland Fire Protection Association
RFPD	Rural Fire Protection District

RGP	Regional General Permit (Oregon Department of State Lands)
RHS	Rural Housing Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA))
Risk MAP	Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning Program (FEMA)
RL	Repetitive Loss
RM	Risk Management Division (State of Oregon, Department of Administrative Services)
ROS	Rain on Snow
ROW	Right of Way
RPC	Recovery Planning Cell (State of Oregon Executive Order 08-20)
RVS	Rapid Visual Screening
RWIS	Road Weather Information System
SB	Senate Bill (Oregon Legislature)
SBA	Small Business Administration (U.S.)
SC	Steering Committee (OSLR)
SD	Substantial Damage
SEAO	Structural Engineers Association of Oregon
SES	Social Ecological Systems
SFC-LPA	Southern Flow Corridor — Landowner Preferred Alternative
SFHA	Special Flood Hazard Area
SHMO	State Hazard Mitigation Officer
SI	Substantial Improvement
SJR	Senate Joint Resolution
SLIDO	Statewide Landslide Inventory Database for Oregon
SM	Snowmelt
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Time-oriented
SMC	State Management Cost
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SNHMP	State Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
SNOTEL	Snow Telemetry site; part of an automated system of snowpack and related climate sensors operated by the USDA NRCS.
SOI	Southern Oscillation Index
SoVI	Social Vulnerability Index
SRGP	Seismic Rehabilitation Grant Program (State of Oregon)
SRIA	Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013
SRL	Severe Repetitive Loss (NFIP)
SRS	Self-Determination Act

SSF	State Support Function
SUA	State Unit on Aging
SUB	Springfield Utility Board
SWCD	Soil and Water Conservation District
TAG	Technical Assistance Grant (Land Conservation and Development Commission)
TDD	Transportation Development Division (ODOT)
TDR	Transfer of Development Rights
TGM	Transportation and Growth Management Program (Department of Transportation)
THIRA	Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
TIM	Tsunami Inundation Map (DOGAMI)
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TOPSIS	Technique for Order of preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution
TRG	Technical Resource Guide
U.S.C.	United States Code
UASI	Urban Area Security Initiative
UGB	Urban Growth Boundary
UO	University of Oregon
UP	Union Pacific (railroad)
URM	Unreinforced Masonry
US	United States
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDOC	United States Department of Commerce
USDOE	United States Department of Energy
USDOI	United States Department of the Interior
USDOT	United States Department of Transportation
USFS	United States Forest Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
V	Vulnerable
VE	Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) zone: an area inundated by 1% annual chance flooding with velocity hazard (wave action); base flood elevations have been determined.
WACO	Water Availability Committee of Oregon
WHZ	Wildfire Hazard Zone
WRD	Water Resources Department (State of Oregon)

WREP	Wetlands Reserve Enhancement Program
WRH	Western Region Headquarters (NOAA National Weather Service)
WRP	Wetlands Reserve Program
WSSPC	Western States Seismic Policy Council
WSU	Washington State University
WUI	Wildland-Urban Interface
WWRA	West Wide Risk Assessment
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
YBP	Years Before Present

8.2 Glossary

100-year flood means a flooding condition which has a 1% chance of occurring each year. The 100-year flood is the benchmark upon which the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is based.

Amplification is the modification of frequency or strength of seismic earth movement at a location due to thickness, topography, and physical properties of soft surface sediments.

Ash is composed of fine particles of volcanic rock and glass blown into the atmosphere by a volcanic eruption.

Atmospheric Rivers(ARs) are a key source of flooding in Oregon and are common along the West Coast. During the Winter, long narrow bands of moisture are generated from warm tropical areas of the Pacific. Driven by Pacific Storms, these bands of water vapor release large amounts of rainfall when they interact with coastal topography.

Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) is a method that determines the future risk reduction benefits of a hazard mitigation project and compares those benefits to its costs.

Bombs are fragments of tephra (particles ejected into the air during volcanic eruptions) larger than 2.5 inches.

Bedrock shaking is expected earth movement at a location due to seismic activity without considering soft sediment effects such as amplification and liquefaction.

Caldera is a large, generally circular, fault-bounded depression caused by the withdrawal of magma from below a volcano or volcanoes.

Cascadia Subduction Zone is the area where the seafloor plate (the Juan de Fuca or Gorda) is sliding down and below the North American plate.

Catastrophic hazards are regional in scale and scope. Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquakes, and the ground shaking, subsidence, landsliding, liquefaction, and tsunamis that accompany them are catastrophic hazards.

Channel Migration is a natural geologic process, which describes how a stream or river channel moves laterally over time.

Chronic hazards such as beach, dune, and bluff erosion; landslides; slumps; and flooding of low-lying lands during major storms usually cause gradual and cumulative damage.

Cinder is a bubbly (vesicular) volcanic rock fragment that forms when molten, gas-filled lava is thrown into the air, then solidifies as it falls.

Coastal Subsidence is a drop in elevation of land relative to sea level during an earthquake.

Conflagration Act is state legal authority established as a civil defense measure to mobilize structural fire suppression resources for massive urban fires. It must be authorized by the Governor. The act includes authorization for OSFM to assign firefighting forces and equipment beyond mutual aid agreements. It also designates reimbursement for aid to those departments participating.

Conflagration, in the context of this Plan, means Governor-declared fires with an imminent threat to life or structures that have exhausted local and mutual aid suppression resources.

Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2K) amended the Stafford Act, establishing a national program for pre-disaster mitigation; streamlining the administration of disaster relief; changing FEMA's post-disaster programs for individuals and families; establishing minimum standards for public and private structures; requiring local and state natural hazards mitigation plans that meet a FEMA standard (Section 322); revising FEMA funding for the repair, restoration, and replacement of damaged facilities (Section 406); revising FEMA's participation in the costs of WUI fire suppression through an expanded and renamed Fire Management Assistance Grant Program (Section 420); removing the requirement for post-disaster IHMT or HMST meetings and reports; and other amendments.

Distal volcanic hazards have an impact far beyond the active vent. Proximal and distal hazards are individual to each volcano.

El Niño-Southern Oscillation is a cycle in the Pacific Basin involving water and air temperatures that has a profound effect on weather patterns around the world; events typically last 6-18 months.

Emergency Action Plan is defined by Oregon law as a plan that assists a dam owner or operator, and local emergency management personnel, to perform actions to ensure human safety in the event of a potential or actual dam failure.

FireFree is an Oregon and national model developed in Oregon that predates the more recent nationally known Firewise. <http://www.firefree.org/>

Firewise is a program developed by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) featuring templates to help communities reduce risk and protect property from the dangers of wildland fires; an interactive, resource-rich website; and training programs throughout the nation. <http://www.firewise.org/>

Floodplain is a land area adjacent to a river, stream, lake, estuary, or other water body that is subject to flooding. These areas, if left undisturbed, act to store excess flood water.

Floodway is the channel of a river or other watercourse and adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot.

Flows are rapid to slow mass movement of saturated material moving down a slope. *Debris flows* occur when a landslide moves rapidly downslope as a semi-fluid mass scouring or partially scouring soils from the slope along its path. Other *flow* types include earthflows, mudflows, lahars, debris torrents, and creep.

Foredune is a dune lying parallel to the ocean, occurring at the landward edge of the beach or at the landward limit of the highest tide, which has been stabilized by vegetation.

Goal 7 of the Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning Program calls for local comprehensive plans to include inventories, policies, and implementing measures to guide development in hazard areas with the goal of reducing losses from flooding, landslides, earthquakes, tsunamis, coastal erosion, and wildfires.

Hazard is any situation that has the potential of causing damage to people, property, or the environment.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program means the program authorized under Section 404 of the Stafford Act and implemented at 44 CFR Part 206, Subpart N, which authorizes funding for certain mitigation measures identified through the evaluation of natural hazards conducted under Section 322 of the Stafford Act. (44 CFR 201.2)

Hazard mitigation means any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards. (44 CFR 201.2) It aims to enhance the capacity of a community to anticipate, respond, adapt and recover from natural hazard events.

Hazus (HAZards United States) is a loss estimation methodology that is a FEMA software program using mathematical formulas and information about building stock, local geology, and the location and size of potential earthquakes, economic data, and other information to estimate losses from potential earthquakes.

Hazus-MH (Hazus Multi-Hazards) is a methodology that expands on Hazus (cf.) by estimating potential losses from earthquakes, hurricane winds, and floods.

High hazard potential classification dams are those where failure or mis-operation will probably cause loss of human life.”

Lahar is a type of mudflow that originates on the slopes of volcanoes when volcanic ash and debris become saturated with water and flows rapidly downslope.

Lava is magma that reaches the Earth’s surface through a volcanic eruption and when cooled and solidified, forms igneous rock.

Landslide is any detached mass of soil, rock, or debris that moves down a slope or a stream channel.

Lateral spreading is failure on very gentle slopes or flat terrain. The failure is usually associated with water-saturated, loose sediment spreading laterally due to liquefaction during earthquakes or human-caused rapid ground motion.

Lidar (Light Detection and Ranging) is an optical remote sensing technology that can measure the distance to, or other properties of a target by illuminating the target with light, often using pulses from a laser.

Liquefaction is the reaction of saturated soil to seismic earth movement causing the soil to behave like a liquid.

Littoral cells are beaches composed of sand, gravel, or both that may be bounded by prominent headlands limiting sand exchange.

Magma is molten rock that may be completely liquid or a mixture of liquid rock, dissolved gases and crystals.

Pyroclastic flow is an extremely hot mixture of gas, ash and pumice fragments that travels down the flanks of a volcano or along the surface of the ground at speeds of up to 150 miles per hour and tends to flow down valleys.

Magnitude (M) is a measure of the amount of energy released by an earthquake.

Major disaster means 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, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance 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. (44 CFR 206.2)

Megathrust is both the giant fault that separates the two plates in a subduction zone and the giant earthquake that occurs when that fault moves.

National Fire Plan is a federal program that helps manage the impact of wildfire on communities. It has five main components: (a) firefighting, (b) rehabilitation and restoration, (c) hazardous fuel reduction, (d) community assistance, and (e) accountability.

National Flood Insurance Program is the program run by the federal government to improve floodplain management, reduce flood-related disaster costs, and provide flood insurance for residents of flood-prone communities.

Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan means a plan meeting the requirements of 44 CFR 201.4, 201.5, or 201.6.

National Risk Index is a dataset and online tool to help illustrate the United States communities most at risk for 18 natural hazards.

Orographic Lifting is the process by which air is forced to rise over a mountain or other geographical feature. It's a major cause of precipitation in mountainous areas.

Overtopping – wave-induced flood hazards

Pacific Decadal Oscillation is a similar but longer-term cycle than the El Niño-Southern Oscillation with typical events lasting 20-30 years.

Proximal volcanic hazards have an impact limited to a distance of about 30 miles or less from the active vent.

Public Assistance is that part of the disaster assistance program in which the federal government supplements the efforts and available resources of state and local governments to restore certain public facilities or services. Public Assistance includes emergency assistance, debris removal, community disaster loans, and the permanent repair, restoration, or replacement of public and designated private nonprofit facilities damaged or destroyed by a major disaster and is further described under Section 406 of the Stafford Act.

Pyroclastic surge is a dilute version of a pyroclastic flow, which can move even more rapidly and easily moves up and over ridges.

Range fires burn across lands typically open and lacking timber stands or large accumulations of fuel.

Repetitive Loss structure means a structure covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy that (1) has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25% of the value of the structure at the time of each such flood event; and (2) at the time of the second incidence of flood-related damage, the contract for flood insurance contains increased cost of compliance coverage

Rock falls are masses of rock fragments that break away from a steep slope and travel mostly by free fall, coming to rest at the base of a slope as talus debris.

Senate Bill 360 in 1997 established the policy and framework for meeting the fire protection needs of the wildland-urban interface.

Severe Repetitive Loss structure means a structure covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and has incurred flood-related damage (1) for which four or more separate claims have been made under flood insurance coverage, with the amount of each claim (including building and contents payments) exceeding \$5,000 and with the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeding \$20,000; or (2) for which at least two separate flood insurance claims payments (building payments only) have been made, with the cumulative amount of such claims exceeding the value of the insured structure

Shield volcano is a gently sloping volcano in the shape of a flattened dome and built almost exclusively of lava flows.

Slides have a distinct zone of weakness that separates the overlying failed material from more stable underlying material. Types of slides include rotational (movement along a curved surface) and translational (movement along a flat surface).

Social vulnerability is the susceptibility of social groups to the adverse impacts of natural hazards, including disproportionate death, injury, loss, or disruption of livelihood.

Special Flood Hazard Area is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a 1% or greater chance of flooding in any given year. (44 CFR 59.1)

Stafford Act means the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (PL 100-707, which amended PL 91-606 and PL 93-288; then was further amended by PL 106-390, the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and PL 109-295, the Post-Katrina Emergency Reform Act).

State Hazard Mitigation Officer is the official representative of state government who is the primary point of contact with FEMA, other federal agencies, and local governments in mitigation planning and implementation of mitigation programs and activities required under the Stafford Act. In Oregon, the State Hazard Mitigation Officer position resides in the Oregon Department of Emergency Management (OEM).

State Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team is a permanent body of state agency officials established in 1997 to understand losses arising from natural hazards and coordinate recommended strategies to mitigate loss of life, property, and natural resources.

Stratovolcano is a relatively long-lived volcano built up of both lava flows and pyroclastic material.

Structural fire protection is protection of structures by established municipal fire departments and rural fire protection districts with specific equipment and training.

Subduction zone is the area between two converging plates, one of which is sliding down and below the other.

Subduction zone earthquake is an earthquake along a subduction zone. In Oregon, it usually refers to the Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ), which lies offshore of the Oregon coast.

Subduction is the process of one crustal plate sliding down and below another crustal plate as the two converge.

Surface fault is a fault that ruptures to the Earth's surface.

Tectonic refers to large-scale vertical or horizontal movement of the earth's crust.

Tectonic plate is a slab of rigid lithosphere (crust and uppermost mantle) that moves over the asthenosphere.

Tephra is a general term for all sizes of particles ejected into the air during volcanic eruptions. Tephra includes particles as tiny as volcanic ash and as large as bombs.

Tsunami is a series of waves generated by undersea earthquakes or landslides.

Vulnerability is the susceptibility of life, property, or the environment to damage if a hazard manifests to potential. It is a function of exposure, sensitivity, and capacity to adapt to hazards.

Wave runup is the swash of a broken wave as it travels up the beach face.

Wildfire hazard zone means the portion of a local government jurisdiction that has been determined to be at risk of a catastrophic wildfire.

Wildland-urban interface (also known as wildland interface, forestland-urban interface, interface) is an area where structures are adjacent to or are intermingled with natural vegetative fuels which is prone to the occurrence of wildland fires.

Whole community, as defined by FEMA, refers to the national focus on enabling the participation in national preparedness activities of a wider range of players from the private and nonprofit sectors,

including non-governmental organizations and the public, in conjunction with the participation of all levels of government to foster better coordination and working relationships.