

Term	Definition
Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA)	A quantitative procedure that assesses the desirability of a hazard mitigation measure by taking the long-term view of avoided future damages as compared to the cost of a project. The outcome of the analysis is a benefit-cost ratio, which demonstrates whether the net present value of benefits exceeds the net present value of costs.
Animal Protection Group (APG)	The Animal Protection Group coordinates response activities and resources to provide protection to human and animal populations from animal disease outbreaks, natural disasters, and other emergencies when resources are, or may be expected to be, exceeded.
Coastal Change Analysis Program (C-CAP)	A national effort to develop and distribute regional land cover and change analysis data for the coastal zone by using remote sensing technology. In addition to data development, C-CAP establishes guidelines and standards for developing digital, regional land cover and change data along the nation's coastal zone.
Coastal Erosion Hazard Area (CEHA) program	A program overseen by the NYSDEC or by approved, delegated municipalities that regulates how and where development can occur within areas that have been defined as being vulnerable to coastal erosion. The program is aimed at ensuring that the natural protective features (such as dunes, bluffs, beaches, etc.) are not encroached upon and that lives and property are protected.
Community Rating System (CRS)	An NFIP program for recognizing and encouraging community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum NFIP standards. While premium discounts are one of the benefits of participation in CRS, it is more important that these communities are carrying out activities that save lives and reduce property damage.
Community Rating System(CRS)	An NFIP program that provides incentives for NFIP communities to complete activities that reduce flood hazard risk. The insurance premiums of these communities are reduced when the community completes specified activities.
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)	The Plan establishes a framework through which the State of New York prepares for, responds to, recovers from, and mitigates the impacts of a wide variety of disasters that could adversely affect the health, safety and/or general welfare of the residents of the State. The Plan provides guidance to State and local officials on procedures, organization, and responsibilities, as well as provides for an integrated and coordinated local, State and federal response. The CEMP describes the basic strategies, assumptions, operational goals and objectives, and mechanisms through which the State will mobilize resources and conduct activities to guide and support local emergency management efforts through preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

Continuity of Operation Plan (COOP)	Created to ensure that a viable capability exists to continue essential functions across a wide range of potential emergencies, specifically when the primary facility of an agency is either threatened or inaccessible. The objectives of this plan include: Ensure the continuous performance of an agency's essential functions/operations during an emergency; Protect essential facilities, equipment, records, and other assets; Reduce or mitigate disruptions to operations; Reduce loss of life, minimize damage and losses; Identify and designate principals and support staff to be relocated; Facilitate decision-making for execution of the Plan and the subsequent conduct of operations; and Achieve a timely and orderly recovery from the emergency and resumption of full service to all customers.
Critical Facility and Infrastructure Group (CFIG)	The role of the CFIG Functional Group is to provide coordinated, short-term, and focused State assistance to State agencies and Local governments that have experienced impaired or lost critical facilities and/or infrastructure that may impact public health and/or create life-threatening and unsafe situations. In addition, the CFIG can provide for monitoring and reporting of the operational status of State critical facilities and infrastructure during emergency situations.
Declaration	Presidential finding that a jurisdiction of the United States may receive Federal aid as a result of damages from a major disaster or emergency.
Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM)	A more current and digitalized version of the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).
Digital Q3	Q3 Flood Data is a digital representation of certain features of FEMA's Flood Insurance Rate Maps, intended for use with desktop mapping and Geographic Information Systems technology. Digital Q3 Flood Data has been developed by scanning the existing FIRM hardcopy and Digital Q3 Data vectorizing a thematic overlay of flood risks. The vector Q3 Flood Data files contains only certain features from the existing FIRM hardcopy.
Emergency Services Group (ESG)	The role of the ESG is to detect and suppress wildland, rural, and urban fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with an incident requiring State assistance. The Group can provide specialized lifesaving assistance to State and Local authorities. Urban Search and Rescue operational activities include locating, extricating, and providing on-site medical treatment of victims trapped in collapsed structures. Non-Urban Search and Rescue operational activities include locating missing persons, locating lost boats, locating downed aircraft, extricating people if necessary, and treating victims upon rescue.
Exposure	Refers to the people, property, systems, or functions that could be lost to a hazard. Generally exposure includes what lies in the area the hazard could affect.

<p>Fire Island to Montauk Point (FIMP) Reformulation Study</p>	<p>A study to identify, evaluate, and recommend long-term solutions for reducing risk from hurricane and storms for properties within the floodplain extending along 83-miles of ocean and bay shorelines from Fire Island Inlet to Montauk Point.</p>
<p>Flash Floods</p>	<p>a rapid rise of water along a stream or low-lying urban area. Flash flood damage and most fatalities tend to occur in areas immediately adjacent to the stream, due to a combination of heavy rain, dam break, levee failure, rapid snowmelt, or ice jams. Additionally, heavy rain falling on steep terrain can weaken soil and cause debris flow, damaging homes, roads, and property. Flash floods can be produced when slow moving or multiple thunderstorms occur over the same area. When storms move faster, flash flooding is less likely since the rain is distributed over a broader area.</p>
<p>Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)</p>	<p>It is the official map of a community on which FEMA has delineated both the special hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community</p>
<p>Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)</p>	<p>Provides pre-disaster grants to State and Local governments for both planning and implementation of mitigation strategies. Each State is awarded a minimum level of funding which can be increased contingent upon the number of NFIP policies in force and repetitive claims paid. Grant funds are made available from the NFIP insurance premiums, and therefore are only available to communities participating in the NFIP.</p>
<p>Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) grant program</p>	<p>FEMA provides FMA funds to assist States and communities implement measures that reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program. Three types of FMA grants are available to States and communities: (1) Planning Grants to prepare Flood Mitigation Plans. Only NFIP-participating communities with approved Flood Mitigation Plans can apply for FMA Project grants, (2) Project Grants to implement measures to reduce flood losses, such as elevation, acquisition, or relocation of NFIP-insured structures. States are encouraged to prioritize FMA funds for applications that include repetitive loss properties; these include structures with 2 or more losses each with a claim of at least \$1,000 within any ten-year period since 1978. (3) Technical Assistance Grants for the State to help administer the FMA program and activities. Up to ten percent (10%) of Project grants may be awarded to States for Technical Assistance Grants.</p>
<p>Flooding</p>	<p>The accumulation of water within a water body which results in the overflow of excess water onto adjacent lands, usually floodplains. The floodplain is the land adjoining the channel of a riverine, stream, ocean, lake, or other watercourse or water body that is susceptible to flooding.</p>

Hazard Mitigation	Any action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property. Each hazard requires a specific type of mitigation. In some cases, we can use engineering solutions (such as an earthquake-resistant building) to at least temporarily reduce the impact of a natural hazard. In other cases, the only form of mitigation that is guaranteed to be successful is to limit or not allow human activities where the hazard occurs (such as in floodplains).
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)	Authorized under Section 404 of the Stafford Act, HMGP provides funding for hazard mitigation measures that are cost-effective and complementary to existing post-disaster mitigation programs and activities.
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) grant program	FEMA grants to States and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. The purpose of the HMGP is to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster.
HAZNY (Hazards New York)	Developed by the American Red Cross and the New York State Emergency Management Office, <i>HAZNY</i> is an automated interactive spreadsheet that asks specific questions on potential hazards in a community and records and evaluates the responses to these questions. <i>HAZNY</i> also includes historical and expert data on selected hazards. The program is designed specifically for groups, rather than individual use.
HAZUS-MH (Hazards United States Multi-Hazard)	A powerful risk assessment software program for analyzing potential losses from floods, hurricane winds and earthquakes. In HAZUS-MH, current scientific and engineering knowledge is coupled with the latest geographic information systems (GIS) technology to produce estimates of hazard-related damage before, or after, a disaster occurs. HAZUS-MH uses state-of-the-art Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software to map and display hazard data and the results of damage and economic loss estimates for buildings and infrastructure. It also allows users to estimate the impacts of earthquakes, hurricane winds, and floods on populations.
Human Services Group (HSG)	The Human Services Group Coordinates State and voluntary agencies assistance in support of Local efforts to meet the mass care needs of disaster victims.

Incident Command System (ICS)	Is a standardized, on-scene, all-hazard incident management concept. It is a management protocol originally designed for emergency management agencies and later federalized. ICS is based upon a flexible, scalable response organization providing a common framework within which people can work together effectively. These people may be drawn from multiple agencies that do not routinely work together, and ICS is designed to give standard response and operation procedures to reduce the problems and potential for miscommunication on such incidents. ICS has been summarized as a "first-on-scene" structure, where the first responder on a scene has charge of the scene until the incident is resolved or the initial responder transitions incident command to an arriving, more-qualified individual.
Individual Assistance (IA)	Federal assistance provided under the Stafford Act to individuals and families adversely affected by a presidentially declared major disaster or emergency
Lacustrine Coastline	Shore or coastline along lakes.
Law Enforcement and Security Group (LESG)	The role of the LESG is to coordinate State law enforcement personnel to protect life and property, as appropriate. This includes utilizing statewide communications networks for information transfer and sharing, assisting in evacuations and warning, support of Local responders, providing security and protection, assisting in identification and disposition of the dead, and providing limited aviation equipment and support.
Letter of Intent (LOI)	A letter indicating that an applicant has interest in applying for mitigation planning or project grants.
Local Floodplain Administrator	Each local government participating in the NFIP is required to appoint a local official to serve as the point of contact and to administer the local laws concerning development within the community's floodplains. The Local Floodplain Administrator (many times the local Code Enforcement Officer) usually will maintain the local floodplain maps, answers questions for the public on what they can and can not do within the floodplain, issues required floodplain management permits and enforces local floodplain regulations.
Mitigation	The process of reducing the severity of the impact of natural hazards through planning. Each hazard requires a specific type of mitigation. In some cases, we can use engineering solutions (such as earthquake-resistant building) to at least temporarily reduce the impact of a natural hazard. In other cases, the only form of mitigation that is guaranteed to be successful is to limit or not allow human activities where the hazard occurs (such as in floodplains)

Municipality	An administrative entity composed of a clearly defined territory and its population and commonly referring to a city, town, or village, or a small grouping of them. A municipality is typically governed by a mayor and a city council or municipal council.
National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP)	Created by Congress in 1977 to mitigate earthquake losses by providing technical and educational assistance to communities threatened by earthquakes.
National Emergency Management Information System (NEMIS)	A FEMA-wide system of hardware, software, telecommunications, and applications that provides a new technology base to FEMA and its partners to carry out the emergency management mission. NEMIS integrates and automates tools to support operations for: Incident activities, Preliminary Damage Assessment, Declaration activities, Public Information, Applications processing, Inspections, Helpline, Program planning & budgeting, and Emergency support.
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	The NFIP is a Federal program enabling property owners in participating communities to purchase insurance protection against losses from flooding. This insurance is designed to provide an alternative to disaster assistance to meet the escalating costs of repairing damage to buildings and their contents caused by floods. Participation in the NFIP is based on an agreement between Local communities and the Federal government that states if a community will adopt and enforce a floodplain management ordinance to reduce future flood risks to new construction in Special Flood Hazard Areas, the Federal Government will make flood insurance available within the community as a financial protection against flood losses.
Natural Disaster	A natural hazard event, such as a flood or tornado, which results in widespread destruction of property or caused injury and/or death.
Natural Hazard	A naturally occurring act or phenomenon that has the potential to produce harm or other undesirable consequences to a person or property.
New York State Disaster Preparedness Commission (DPC)	The DPC is comprised of the commissioners, directors or chairs of 23 State agencies or offices and one volunteer organization, the American Red Cross. Among the responsibilities of the DPC are the preparation of State emergency response and recovery plans; disaster prevention plans; directing State disaster operations and coordinating those with Local government operations; and coordinating with Federal agencies, with other State agencies and private organizations for response and recovery.

<p>Nor'easters</p>	<p>A macro-scale storm whose winds come from the northeast, especially in the coastal areas of the Northeastern United States and Atlantic Canada. More specifically, it describes a low pressure area whose center of rotation is just off the coast and whose leading winds in the left forward quadrant rotate onto land from the northeast. Typically these storms are accompanied by high winds, pounding surf and extremely heavy rains. Nor'easters cause a significant amount of severe beach erosion in these areas, as well as flooding in the associated low-lying areas.</p>
<p>NY-ALERT</p>	<p>The revolutionary New York State All-Hazards Alert and Notification web-based Portal. This portal offers state of the art technology through which State and Local governments can provide emergency information to a defined audience (Local, County, Regional, or Statewide). State and Local agencies will be able to create <i>incident specific emergency messages</i> to the general public or a targeted audience. NY-ALERT can take advantage of alert messages routinely provided by agencies to the public of impending weather or road closures (e.g. Thruway closures, National Weather Service warnings). NY-ALERT expands the avenues of how communication and information will be transmitted. Communication is practically instantaneous in many cases.</p>
<p>Pre-Disaster Mitigation in-Competitive Grant Program (PDM-C)</p>	<p>Administered by FEMA for pre-disaster mitigation planning and projects primarily addressing natural hazards, PDM-C provides funds to States, Territories, Indian tribal governments, Communities, and Universities for hazard mitigation planning and the implementation of mitigation projects prior to a disaster event. Funding these plans and projects reduces overall risks to the population and structures, while also reducing reliance on funding from actual disaster declarations. PDM grants are to be awarded on a competitive basis and without reference to State allocations, quotas, or other formula-based allocation of funds.</p>
<p>Pre-disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant program</p>	<p>The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program provides funds to states, territories, Indian tribal governments, communities, and universities for hazard mitigation planning and the implementation of mitigation projects prior to a disaster event. Funding these plans and projects reduces overall risks to the population and structures, while also reducing reliance on funding from actual disaster declarations. PDM grants are to be awarded on a competitive basis and without reference to state allocations, quotas, or other formula-based allocation of funds.</p>

Public Assistance (PA)	Financial assistance provided by the Federal government to States, Local governments, and certain Non-Profit organizations to alleviate suffering and hardship resulting from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President. The Federal share of assistance is not less than 75% of the eligible cost for emergency measures and permanent restoration. The grantee (usually the State) determines how the Non-Federal share (up to 25%) is split with the sub-grantees (eligible applicants).
Public Health Group (PHG)	The Public Health Group provides coordinated State assistance to supplement State and Local resources in response to a public health and emergency medical service care needs.
Real Property Service (RPS)	The New York State Office of Real Property Services (ORPS), an independent agency within the Executive department, is responsible for overseeing the local administration of real property assessments. The agency also establishes a multitude of rates and ratios that allow for the equitable apportionment of local non-income taxes and State aid between and within Municipalities throughout the State.
Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) grant program	a targeted FEMA mitigation grant program for assisting States and communities in eliminating flood damages to insured properties that have had one or more claims to the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Eligible Mitigation Activities include the acquisition of properties, and either demolition or relocation of flood-prone structures, where the vacated property is deed restricted for open space uses in perpetuity.
Repetitive Flood Claims Program (RFC)	Provides funding to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to structures insured under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). RFC grants are nationally competitive and are awarded without reference to State allocations, quotas, or other formula-based allocation(s) of funds. RFC awards will prioritize eligible acquisition projects and sub-applications will be ranked in the order of the greatest savings to the National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF) as demonstrated by the verified Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA).
Risk	Depends on all three factors: hazard, vulnerability, and exposure. Risk is the estimated impact that a hazard would have on people, services, facilities, and structures in a community. It refers to the likelihood of a hazard event resulting in an adverse condition that causes injury or damage.
Saffir-Simpson Scale	The National Hurricane Center defines the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale as a 1-5 rating based on a hurricane's present intensity

<p>Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) grant program</p>	<p>A FEMA Program to eliminate or reduce the damage to property and the disruption to life caused by repeated flooding. Eligible flood mitigation project activities include floodproofing (historical properties only); relocation; elevation; acquisition; mitigation reconstruction (demolition rebuild); and minor physical localized flood control projects. Eligible SRL Properties are residential properties that have at least four NFIP claim payments over \$5,000 each, when at least two such claims have occurred within any ten-year period, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds \$20,000; or for which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the value of the property, when two such claims have occurred within any ten-year period.</p>
<p>Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (SRL)</p>	<p>Provides funding to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to structures insured under the NFIP. The SRL program, however, is developed to target those properties that meet the classification of severe repetitive loss (SRL) structures. SRL Properties are residential properties: That have at least four NFIP claim payments over \$5,000 each, when at least two such claims payments exceeds \$20,000; or for which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the value of the property, when two such claims have occurred within any ten year period.</p>
<p>The Code Enforcement Disaster Assistance Response (CEDAR) program</p>	<p>A code enforcement team for disaster response which provides hazard mitigation through an emergency services strategy.</p>
<p>Transportation Infrastructure Group (TIG):</p>	<p>The Transportation Infrastructure Group Functional Annex is a plan designed to address response and short-term recovery from natural, technological, or human-origin hazards that could adversely affect the transportation infrastructure. Response and short-term recovery actions that will restore vital life support systems to minimum operating conditions are identified below.</p>
<p>Vulnerability</p>	<p>Susceptibility to physical injury, harm, damage, or economic loss. It depends on an asset's construction, contents, and economic value of its functions. Vulnerability assessment provides the extent of injury and damages that may result from a hazard event of a given intensity in a given area.</p>