
Radiological Dispersion Device (RDD)—Combines a conventional explosive device—such as a bomb—with radioactive material and is designed to scatter dangerous and sub-lethal amounts of radioactive material over a general area.

Recall Roster—List of facility employees including emergency contact numbers.

Resident Acuity Sheet—Documents resident census by acuity level for evacuation.

Resident Emergency Travel Bag—Packed with personal clothing, gowns/pajamas, shoes, slippers, socks, underclothes for three to four days.

Resident Evacuation Identification Wristband—Clear/white identification wristband that includes resident's full name, no known allergies (NKA) or list of food/medication allergies (in red), critical diagnosis, facility name and contact number, name of physician, name of responsible parties with contact numbers for each, DNR, if applicable.

Resident Information Packet—Plastic packet sent with resident to receiving facility during evacuation. Contains resident's identification bracelet, face sheet/data sheet with contact information of responsible party/family, Social Security Number, Medicare/Medicaid/other insurance provider numbers, photograph, date of birth, allergies, diagnoses/medical conditions, current medications, resuscitation instructions with copy of DNR, Power of Attorney or advance directives, diet and special provisions, transfer methods.

Resident Tracking Log—Filled out if evacuation is necessary that includes resident's name, gender, time of departure, mode of transportation and provider, destination, chart and medication sheet sent with resident, equipment sent with resident, family notification with person notified, date, and time.

Resource Management—Efficient incident management requires a system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident. Resource management under the NIMS includes mutual-aid agreements; the use of special federal, state, local, and tribal teams; and resource mobilization protocols.

Risk—Potential impact that any given hazard may have on the facility. Issues to consider are: threat to life and/or health, disruption of services, damage/failure possibilities, loss of community trust, financial impact, legal issues.

Safety Officer—Monitors safety conditions and develops measures for assuring the safety of all assigned personnel.

Saffir/Simpson Scale—Used by the National Hurricane Center to give public officials a continuing assessment of the potential for wind and storm surge damage.

Shelter-in-Place—Suitable spaces that are structurally sound and away from potential exposure areas for residents, staff, and visitors to seek shelter during an emergency situation.

Shut Down—Turning off all electricity, gas, etc. to the facility.

Simulation—In a simulation, personnel demonstrate at least a portion of the actual response activities that they would execute in an emergency. Drills and simulations give participants the opportunity to practice and demonstrate how they would respond to and manage a crisis. The primary difference between a drill and a simulation is that during a drill, equipment and personnel do not actually deploy.

Single Command—Command function in which the Incident Commander will have complete responsibility for incident management. A Single Command may be simple, involving an Incident Commander and single resources, or it may be a complex organizational structure with an Incident Management Team.