

Language Style Guide (Simplified Chinese)

语言风格指南

Introduction

Access to timely and relevant information is important to everyone, especially during emergencies. Effective alerts and warnings are those that result in members of the public taking recommended actions to protect themselves. To ensure that messages are effective when delivered to the whole community, it is critical to include multiple languages and formats. This information needs to be understood, consumable, and actionable by all Californians, including the estimated 7 million for whom English is not their primary language.

To address this issue, the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) has created this Language Style Guide to assist alerting authorities. The Guide is a key resource in the issuance of multilingual emergency notifications in a manner reflective of the key linguistic features of the source emergency notifications templates. This style guide is intended to be used in conjunction with the Wireless Emergency Alert Library of translated Emergency Notification Language Templates available on the [CalAlert.org](https://www.calalert.org) website.

Nothing in this guide is intended to conflict with, or supersede, any existing arrangement for dissemination of public alerts and warnings by local, state, or federal agencies.

简介

能够及时获取重要信息对任何人来说都是很重要的，尤其发生紧急情况的时候。有效的警报和预警能够敦促公众按照建议采取行动，从而保护自身。为了确保信息能够有效传递给整个社区，采用多种语言和多样化的形式至关重要。这一信息需要能够被全体加利福尼亚居民（其中包括约700万非英语母语人士）理解、消纳并采取相应行动。

为了应对这一问题，加州州长紧急服务办公室（Cal OES）制定了本篇语言风格指南，用以辅助警报权威人。本指南是一份关键资源，在发布多个语言的紧急通告时，本指南的采用有助于反映出原版紧急通告模板的关键语言特征。本风格指南应与翻译后的Emergency Notification Language Templates（紧急通告语言模板）中的Wireless Emergency Alert Library（无线紧急警报库）结合使用，模板获取详见网站[CalAlert.org](https://www.calalert.org)。

本指南的任何内容均不妨碍或取代任何当地、州或联邦机构现有的公共警报和预警信息的传播安排。

Background

Emergency notifications must be accessible to, and understandable by, diverse populations to effectively relay information regarding threats or hazards. Messaging should be clear,

consistent, and linguistically appropriate.

The state of California is comprised of many diverse communities, some of which include individuals with Limited English Proficiency. Identifying the most commonly used languages and having a process in place to translate warning messages, will ensure the greatest number of individuals understand the warnings being sent. It is important, however, to not let the inability to translate a message delay notification when time is of the essence and lives are at risk.

California Code of Regulations §8594.16 specifies that emergency notifications issued to the public shall be translated into two of the most commonly spoken languages other than English in any impacted county or counties.

Written correspondence is typically more formal than verbal communication. Therefore, certain considerations are called for when communicating in languages other than English. For example, when utilizing translation services, it is preferable to contract with local translators. There are multiple world language interpreting and translation service providers.

Jurisdictions should identify a world language service providers and establish contracts for services prior to any disaster to ensure timely and effective communication during events. Language service contracts should be available 24/7 to bridge any communication gaps quickly, efficiently, and in an attentive manner during steady state and in times of crisis.

Jurisdictions should be aware that written English and target languages present differently due to certain basic concepts for writing. Examples include:

- Use of capital letters in headlines,
- Use of capital letters in general (languages have different grammar rules),
- Some punctuation marks that have different usages (colon, dash, etc.),
- References to seasonal conditions in the source (for example, "Last summer, the agency..." considering "summer" resonates to a different time of the year for certain cultures.)
- Names of agencies, including acronyms, should remain untranslated and include a description of the service provided, as needed.
- In some cases, there is no equivalent term. In this case, provide the original name and an appropriate equivalent in parenthesis.

背景

紧急通告必须便于不同人群的获取和理解，以实现威胁或危害相关信息的有效传递。信息传递应清晰、一致，并符合语言习惯。

加利福尼亚州由许多不同的社区组成，其中一些社区的部分人士英语水平相对有限。明确最常用的语言并制定翻译预警信息的流程，有利于确保尽可能多的人能够理解所发送的预警。但在时间紧迫、生命受到威胁的情况下，不能因为无法翻译信息而延误通知，这一点至关重要。

《加利福尼亚州法规》§8594.16规定，向公众发布的应急通告应翻译成受影响的县内除英语外最常用的两种语言。

书面信函通常比口头交流更加正式，因此在使用英语以外的语言进行交流时有部分因素需要考虑在内：例如，在使用翻译服务时，最好与当地翻译人员签订合同。当地有多个世界通用语言的口译和笔译服务提供商。

各辖区应在任何灾难发生之前确定一个世界通用语言服务提供商并签订服务合同，以确保在事件发生时可以进行及时有效的沟通。语言服务应每周 7 天、每天 24 小时提供，以便在事态平稳时以及在危机时期提供快速、高效和周到的服务，消除沟通障碍。

各辖区应意识到，受到某些基本书写理念的影响，英语和目标语言的在书面上表达方式有所不同。例如：

- 标题中大写字母的使用
- 大写字母的常规使用（不同语言有不同的语法规则）
- 部分标点符号有不同用法（冒号、破折号等）
- 原文中对季节的指代（例如，“去年夏天，本机构……”，需要考虑到“夏天”在部分文化中会让人联想到一年中的其他时间。）
- 机构名称（包括缩略语）应不进行翻译，并根据需要附上一段描述，说明所提供的服务
- 在无法找到严格对应的用词的情况下，应使用原名称并在括号中附上意义相当的译文

General Rules

Jurisdictions are encouraged to establish a message library with sample messages that have been translated into the languages most commonly used in the communities that they serve. Pre-planned messages can save time in a disaster and ensure accurate translations exist for messages that are critical for the community.

For this determination of translated emergency notifications and prescript templates, the following apply:

- Do not translate names of agencies, programs, or proper names
- Do not translate locations, streets, cities, counties, etc.
- Do not translate signage, or acronyms
- Do not translate names of cooling/warming centers, evacuation shelters, distribution or dispensary locations, or names
- Do not translate web addresses, email addresses, or hyperlinks
- Avoid slang, jargon, or metaphors

Applying concepts found in this Language Style Guidelines will help to enable all Californians to have lifesaving information in a language or format that is accessible and understandable to them.

一般规则

鼓励辖区建立一个信息库，将信息样本翻译成所服务社区最常用的语言。灾难发生时，使用预先准备好的信息可以节省时间，并确保那些对社区至关重要的信息有准确的翻译。

在最终敲定紧急通知和规定模板的译文时，应适用以下规定：

- 机构名称、计划名称或专有名称无需翻译
- 地点、街道、城市、县等无需翻译
- 标识或缩略语无需翻译
- 避暑/取暖中心、疏散避难所、调运点或分发点的地点或人员姓名无需翻译
- 网址、电子邮箱地址或超链接无需翻译
- 避免使用俚语、行话或比喻

应用本《语言风格指南》中的概念将有助于使所有加州人都能以他们可以获取和理解的语言或格式获取救生信息。

Glossary of Standards Emergency Notification Terms and Abbreviations (English)

标准紧急通告术语和缩略语表（简体中文）

Access and Functional Needs (AFN): As defined in Government Code section 8593.3, access and functional needs refers to individuals who have developmental, intellectual, or physical disabilities; chronic conditions or injuries; limited English proficiency or non-English speaking; Or, individuals who are older adults, children, or pregnant; living in institutional settings; low- income, homeless, and/or transportation disadvantaged; or from diverse cultures.

Access and Functional Needs (AFN, 无障碍和功能需求)：根据《政府法典》第 8593.3 条的定义，无障碍和功能需求是指有发育障碍、智力障碍或身体残障的人员；有慢性病或身体损伤的人员；英语水平有限或不讲英语的人员；或老年人、儿童或孕妇；生活在机构环境中的人员；低收入、无家可归和/或交通不便的人员；或来自不同文化的人员。

Advisory: Highlights special conditions that are less serious than a warning, shelter in place, or evacuation. They are for events that may cause significant inconvenience, and if caution is not exercised, it could lead to situations that may threaten life and/or property.

Advisory（警示）：用于强调在严重性上低于预警、就地避难或疏散的特殊情况。适用于可能造成重大不便的事件，如果不谨慎可能会导致生命和/或财产受到威胁。

Agency Representative: A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating federal, state, territorial, tribal, or local government agency or private entity that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agencies or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.

Agency Representative（机构代表）：由主要、协助或合作的联邦、州、地区、部落或地方政府机构或私营实体指派的人员。在与该机构领导层进行适当协商后，机构代表经授权可作出相关决定，进而影响该机构或组织在事件管理活动中的参与情况。

Agency: A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In the Incident Command System (ICS), agencies are defined either as

jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance).

Agency (机构)：具有特定职能、提供特定援助的政府部门。在事件指挥系统 (ICS) 中，机构被定义为管辖机构 (对事件管理负有法定责任) 或协助或合作机构 (提供资源或其他协助)。

Alert: A communication intended to attract attention and warn of a danger or threat.

Alert (警报)：用以吸引注意力并对危险或威胁进行预警的信息。

Alerting Authority: Public officials that are granted the authority to alert the public of emergency situations through Federal, State, and local laws. These are designated in a local Federal Communication Commission (FCC) Emergency Alert System (EAS) plan, and within a signed Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

Alerting Authority (警报权威人)：经联邦、州和地方法律授权向公众发出应急警报的公职人员，由地方联邦通信委员会 (FCC) 的应急警报系统 (EAS) 计划以及签署的联邦紧急事务管理局 (FEMA) 谅解备忘录 (MOU) 指定。

Alerting Originator: Alerting Originators are designated individuals who have been designated the authority and have the training to draft and distribute the alert and warning message through the approved notification systems.

Alerting Originator (警报发布人)：警报发布人是经指定和授权的个人，他们接受过培训以通过经批准的通知系统起草和发布警报和预警信息。

Alert Origination Tool: Alert origination tools are software products used by emergency managers, public safety officials, and other alerting authorities to create and send critical lifesaving messages to the public or to other emergency management officials for collaboration.

Alert Origination Tool (警报发布工具)：警报发布工具是应急管理、公共安全官员和其他警报权威人使用的软件产品，用于创建并向公众发送重要的救生信息，或将该信息发送给其他应急管理官员以便于互相协作。

AMBER Alert: The **AMBER Alert Program** is a voluntary partnership between law-enforcement agencies, broadcasters, transportation agencies, and the wireless industry, to activate an urgent bulletin in the most serious child-abduction cases. AMBER alerts are one of the three categories of Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA).

AMBER Alert (安珀警报)：安珀警报计划是执法机构、广播公司、交通机构和无线行业之间的自发合作项目，用于当发生最为严重的儿童拐卖案件时，发布紧急公告。安珀警报是无线紧急警报 (WEA) 的三个类别之一。

American Red Cross: The American Red Cross, a humanitarian organization led by volunteers and guided by its Congressional Charter and the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross Movement, will provide relief to victims of disaster and help people prevent, prepare for, and respond to emergencies.

American Red Cross (美国红十字会)：美国红十字会是一个由志愿者领导，以相关《国会宪章》和《国际红十字运动基本原则》为指导，为灾难受害者提供救济，帮助人们

预防、准备和应对紧急情况的人道主义组织。

Authority: The power or right to give orders and/or to make decisions. Authority may be delegated from one entity to another.

Authority (权威)： 下达命令和/或做出决策的权力或权利。权威可以从一个实体下放给另一个实体。

Civil Danger Warning (CDW): A warning of an event that presents a danger to a significant civilian population. The CDW, which usually warns of a specific hazard and gives specific protective action, has a higher priority than the Local Area Emergency (LAE) (e.g. contaminated water supply, terrorist attack). Public protective actions could include evacuation, shelter in place, or other actions (such as boiling contaminated water or seeking medical treatment).

Civil Danger Warning (CDW, 民事危险预警)： 用于预警会对民众构成危险的事件。CDW通常会对特定的危害情况给出预警和具体的保护措施，在优先级上CDW高于局部区域紧急事件（LAE）（如水供应污染、恐怖分子袭击等）。公共保护措施可能包括疏散、就地避难或其他措施（如将水煮沸或寻求医疗救治）。

Civil Emergency Message (CEM): An emergency message regarding an in-progress or imminent significant threat(s) to public safety and/or property. The CEM is a higher priority message than the Local Area Emergency (LAE), but the hazard is less specific than the Civil Danger Warning (CDW).

Civil Emergency Message (CEM, 民事紧急信息)： 关于正在发生或即将发生的对公共安全和/或财产有重大威胁的紧急信息。在优先级上CEM高于局部区域紧急事件（LAE），但其危害信息不如民事危险预警（CDW）具体。

Common Terminology: Normally used words and phrases—avoiding the use of different words/phrases for same concepts—to ensure consistency and to allow diverse incident management and support organizations to work together across a wide variety of incident management functions and hazard scenarios.

Common Terminology (常见术语)： 常规使用的单词或短语。针对同一概念应避免使用不同的单词/短语，以保证用词的一致性，便于各种事件管理职能和危险场景下的不同事件管理和支持组织之间能够相互合作。

Communications/Dispatch Center: Agency or interagency dispatch centers, 911 call centers, emergency control or command dispatch centers, or any naming convention given to the facility and staff that handles emergency calls from the public and communication with emergency management/response personnel.

Communications/Dispatch Center (传播/调度中心)： 供单个机构使用的或多个机构之间共用的调度中心、911呼叫中心、应急控制或指挥调度中心，或任何负责处理公众紧急电话及负责与应急管理/响应人员沟通的设施或员工所使用的常规名称。

Complex Fire: Two or more individual incidents located in the same general area which are assigned to a single incident commander or unified command.

Complex Fire (复合大火)： 发生在同一大致区域并被交于同一应急指挥官或在统一指挥之下的两个或多个火灾事件。

Cooling Center(s): Facilities that are made available by public, private, and volunteer organizations as a heat relief station. There is no agreement that these facilities will be exempt from power outages.

Cooling Center(s) (避暑中心)：由公众、私人 and 志愿者组织开放使用的避暑设施。目前并没有协议使得这些设施可免于采取断电措施。

Disaster: The occurrence or imminent threat of widespread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property, or significant adverse impact on the environment, resulting from any natural or technological hazards, or a terrorist act, including but not limited to fire, flood, earthquake, wind, storm, hazardous substance incident, water contamination requiring emergency action to avert danger or damage, epidemic, air contamination, blight, drought, infestation, explosion, civil disturbance, or hostile military or paramilitary action.

Disaster (灾难)：在任何自然或技术危害或恐怖主义行为（包括但不限于火灾、洪水、地震、风灾、风暴、危险品事件、必须采取紧急措施以避免危害或损害的水污染、流行病、空气污染、枯萎病、干旱、虫害、爆炸、内乱或敌对的军事或准军事行动）影响下，所引发的广泛或严重损害、损伤或生命财产损失或显著环境危害或产生与上述相关的紧迫威胁。

Emergency: A suddenly occurring and often unforeseen situation which is determined by the Governor to require state response or mitigation actions to immediately supplement local government in protecting lives and property, to provide for public health and safety, or to avert or lessen the threat of a disaster. Local government's adaptation of this definition connotes an event that threatens or actually does inflict damage to people or property, exceeds the daily routine type of response, and still can be dealt with using local internal and mutual aid resources.

Emergency (紧急事件)：突然发生且通常未预料到的情况。经州长认定必须采取州级响应或减灾行动以即刻辅助当地政府保护生命财产安全，加强公共健康和安全或避免或减轻灾难威胁。当地政府若采用本定义，意味着该事件对人员或财产产生了威胁或实际损害，且该事件超出了常规响应以及仍能够通过当地内部资源及互助资源进行处理。

Emergency Assistance: Assistance which may be made available under an emergency declaration. In general, Federal support to State and local efforts to save lives, protect property and public health and safety, and lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe.

Emergency Assistance (紧急援助)：在完成应急申报后可获取的援助。一般为联邦对州和当地的支持，以帮助拯救生命，保护财产及公共健康和安全，并减轻或避免灾难威胁。

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, tribal, city, county), or some combination thereof.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC, 应急运营中心)：通常用于进行信息和资源协调，以支持事件管理（现场运作）活动的物理设施。在一个辖区内，EOC可能是临时设施，可能位于一个更中心的长期设施内部，也可能处于更高层次的组织内。EOC可能由主要功能部门（如消防、执法、医疗服务部门）

或辖区（如联邦、州、地区、部落、城市、县）单独组织设立，或由两者共同组织设立。

Exercise: An exercise is an instrument to train for, assess, practice, and improve performance in prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery capabilities in a risk-free environment. Exercises can be used for testing and validating policies, plans, procedures, training, equipment, and interagency agreements; clarifying and training personnel in roles and responsibilities; improving interagency coordination and communications; improving individual performance; identifying gaps in resources; and identifying opportunities for improvement.

Exercise（演习）：演习是一种在无风险环境下训练、评估、练习以及提升预防、防护、减灾、响应和复原能力的活动。演习可用于政策、计划、程序、培训、设备和机构间协议的检测和验证；可用于相关职责人员加强认识和培训；改善机构间协调和沟通；提升个人表现；发现资源上的不足；以及找到可改进的机会点。

Evacuation – The action of evacuating a person or a place.

Evacuation（疏散）——对个人或一个地点的疏散行动。

Freeze: A freeze is when the surface air temperature is expected to be 32°F or below over a widespread area for a climatologically significant period of time.

Freeze（霜冻）：霜冻是指在一段在具有气候学意义的时期内，大范围地区的地表气温预计将达到32华氏度或以下的情况。

First Responders: Refers to individuals who in the early stages of an incident are responsible for the protection and preservation of life, property, evidence, and the environment, including emergency response providers as defined in Section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101). It includes emergency management, public health, clinical care, public works, and other skilled support personnel (e.g., equipment operators) who provide immediate support services during prevention, response, and recovery operations.

First Responders（第一响应人员）：指在事件早期阶段负责保护和保存生命、财产、证据和环境的人员，包括2002年Homeland Security Act（《国土安全法》）（6 U.S.C. 101）第2节中定义的应急响应提供者。这部分人员包括在预防、响应和复原行动期间提供即时支持服务的应急管理、公共卫生、临床护理、公共工程和其他技术性支持人员（如设备操作员）。

Flood: An overflowing of a large amount of water beyond its normal confines, especially over what is normally dry land.

Flood（洪水）：大量的水溢出其正常边界范围的现象，特别是当发生在正常情况下相对干燥的土地上时。

Hazard: Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.

Hazard（危害）：具有潜在危险性或有害性的事物，通常是造成意外结果的根本原因。

Hazard Probability: The estimated likelihood that a hazard will occur in a particular area.

Hazard Probability（危害发生概率）：某一特定区域发生危害的估计可能性。

Hazard Risk: A quantitative product of the probability of a hazard occurring and the projected consequence of the impact.

Hazard Risk (危害风险)：结合危害发生概率与预计影响后果的量化分析结果。

Hurricane: A storm with a violent wind; a wind of force 12 on the Beaufort scale (equal to or exceeding 64 knots or 74 miles per hour)

Hurricane (飓风)：一种伴随狂风的风暴类型；风力达到 12 级蒲福风级（等于或超过 64 节或每小时 74 英里）。

Imminent Threat Alert: "Imminent Threat" is one of the three categories of Wireless Emergency Alerts. Imminent Threat alerts must meet specific criteria for urgency, severity and certainty.

Imminent Threat Alert (紧迫威胁警报)：“紧迫威胁”是无线紧急警报的三个类别之一。紧迫威胁警报必须在紧迫性、严重性和确定性方面符合特定标准。

Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

Incident Command System (ICS, 事件指挥系统)：一种标准化的现场应急管理结构，专门用于在采用综合组织结构时提供辅助，以反映单个或多个事件的复杂性和需求，且不受管辖范围的限制。ICS将设施、设备、人员、程序和通信结合在一起并在同一个组织结构内运作。这一系统旨在协助事件发生期间的资源管理，适用于各种紧急情况，既适用于小型事件，也适用于大型复杂事件。ICS 被不同辖区和职能机构（包括公共机构和私营机构）用于组织事件现场的管理行动。

Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS): In the event of a national emergency, the President will be able to use IPAWS to send a message to the American people quickly and simultaneously through multiple communications pathways. IPAWS is available to United States Federal, State, local, territorial and tribal government officials as a way to alert the public via the Emergency Alert System, Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), NOAA Weather Radio and other National Weather Service dissemination channels, the internet, existing unique warning systems, and emerging distribution technologies.

Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS, 综合公共警报和预警系统)：在发生全国性紧急事件时，总统将能够利用 IPAWS 通过多种通信途径快速、同时向美国人民发送信息。美国联邦、州、地方、地区和部落政府官员均可使用 IPAWS，通过应急警报系统、无线应急警报 (WEA)、NOAA 气象广播和其他国家气象局传播渠道、互联网、现有的特别预警系统以及新兴传播技术向公众发出警报。

Jurisdiction: A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority for incident mitigation.

Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., city, county, state or federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., police department, health department).

Jurisdiction (辖区/管辖权)：权力范围或限度。公共机构在事件中拥有管辖权，具体取决于减灾过程中的法律责任和权力。事件的辖区/管辖权可以是政治或地理上的（如市、县、州或联邦边界线），也可以是职能上的（如警察局、卫生局）。

Jurisdictional Agency: The agency having jurisdiction and responsibility for a specific geographical area, or a mandated function.

Jurisdictional Agency (管辖机构)：对特定地理区域或授权职能具有管辖权和责任的机构。

Law Enforcement Warning (LEW): A warning of a bomb explosion, riot, or other criminal event (e.g. a jailbreak). An authorized law enforcement agency may blockade roads, waterways, or facilities, evacuate or deny access to affected areas, and arrest violators or suspicious persons.

Law Enforcement Warning (LEW, 执法预警)：炸弹爆炸、暴乱或其他犯罪事件（如越狱）的预警。经授权的执法机构可封锁道路、水道或设施，疏散人员或禁止人员进入受影响地区，并逮捕违法者或可疑人员。

Local Area Emergency (LAE): An emergency message that defines an event that, by itself, does not pose a significant threat to public safety and/or property. However, the event could escalate, contribute to other more serious events, or disrupt critical public safety services. Instructions, other than public protective actions, may be provided by authorized officials. Examples include a disruption in water, electric or natural gas service, or a potential terrorist threat where the public is asked to remain alert.

Local Area Emergency (LAE, 局部区域紧急事件)：一种紧急事件信息，其中所定义的事件本身不会对公共安全和/或财产构成重大威胁。但是，此类事件可能会升级，引发其他更严重的事件，或扰乱重要的公共安全服务。除公共保护行动外，授权官员还可提供其他指示，例如：中断水、电或天然气服务，或当存在潜在恐怖主义威胁时，要求公众保持警惕。

Local Government: Public entities responsible for the security and welfare of a designated area as established by law. A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal entity, or in Alaska a Native village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity.

Local Government (地方政府)：负责法律指定地区的安全和福利的公共实体。县、自治市、市、镇、乡、地方公共当局、特别区、州内区、政府理事会（无论该政府理事会是否根据州法律注册为非营利公司）、地区或州际政府实体、地方政府的机构或部门；印第安部落或经授权的部落实体，或阿拉斯加州的原住民村或阿拉斯加地区原住民公司；农村社区、非建制的城镇或村庄，或其他公共实体。

Major Disaster: As defined under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122), a major disaster is 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 under this Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, tribes, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Major Disaster (重大灾害): 根据 Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (《罗伯特T.斯塔福德救灾和紧急援助法》) (42 U.S.C. 5122) 的定义, 重大灾害是指在美国任何地区发生的任何自然灾害(包括任何飓风、龙卷风、暴风雨、水位升高、风生水流、潮汐波、海啸、地震、火山爆发、滑坡、泥石流、暴风雪或干旱), 或任何火灾、洪水或爆炸(无论成因)。按照总统认定, 其造成的损害的严重程度和规模足以证明需要根据本法案提供重大灾害援助, 以补充各州、部落、地方政府和救灾组织的努力和可用资源, 以帮助减轻由此造成的损害、损失、困难或痛苦。

Major Disaster Declaration (Federal): A declaration by the President of the United States based upon criteria and authority described in the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended. The Presidential declaration of a major disaster is warranted when a hazard impact "causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant Federal disaster assistance to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and the disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering." Funding comes from the President's Disaster Relief Fund, which is managed by FEMA, and the disaster aid programs of other participating Federal departments and agencies. A Presidential major disaster declaration triggers long-term Federal recovery programs, some of which are matched by State programs, and designed to help disaster victims, businesses, and public entities.

Major Disaster Declaration (Federal) (重大灾难声明(联邦)): 美国总统根据《罗伯特T.斯塔福德救灾和紧急援助法》(经修订)中规定的标准和权限做出的声明。当灾害影响“造成的损害的严重程度和规模足以证明需要联邦灾害援助, 以补充各州、地方政府和救灾组织在减轻损害方面的努力和可用资源, 以帮助减轻损失、困难或痛苦。”资金来自自由联邦紧急事务管理局管理的总统救灾基金, 以及其他参与的联邦部门和机构的灾害援助计划。重大灾难声明会触发长期性的联邦复原计划, 其中一些由州计划进行配合, 旨在为灾民、企业和公共实体提供帮助。

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU): An agreement document between two or more parties outlined in a formal document. It is not legally binding but signals the willingness of the parties to move forward with a contract laying out the guidelines under which each party will operate.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU, 谅解备忘录): 以正式文件的框架写就的双方或多方之间的协议文件。MOU不具有法律约束力, 预示着双方推进合同的意愿, 合同中将列明各方的运作准则。

Mitigation: The capabilities necessary to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters.

Mitigation (减灾): 通过减轻灾害影响来减少生命和财产损失的必要能力。

Mutual-Aid Agreement: Written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another upon request, by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.

Mutual-Aid Agreement (互助协议)：各机构和/或辖区之间达成的书面协议，表明各方在接到请求时，将以特定方式提供人员、设备和/或专业知识以协助对方。

National Warning System (NAWAS): A communication system of the federal government which provides warning to the population of an attack or other national emergency. Reception is at local and state warning points.

National Warning System (NAWAS, 国家预警系统)：联邦政府的一套通信系统，在发生袭击或其他国家紧急情况时向民众发出预警。地方和州预警点可接收预警。

National Weather Services (NWS): Federal government agencies charged with weather related reporting and projections.

National Weather Services (NWS, 国家气象局)：负责天气相关报告和预测的联邦政府机构。

NOAA Weather Radio: "The voice of the National Weather Service" - NOAA Weather Radio broadcasts National Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day. It is provided as a public service by NOAA. The NOAA Weather Radio network has more than 480 stations in the 50 states and near adjacent coastal waters, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and U.S. Pacific Territories.

NOAA Weather Radio (NOAA气象广播)：“国家气象局之声” - NOAA气象广播每天 24 小时播送国家气象局发出的预警、警报、预报和其他危害信息。它是由NOAA提供的一项公共服务。NOAA气象广播网络在美国 50 个州和邻近沿海水域、波多黎各、美属维尔京群岛和美属太平洋领地拥有 480 多个电台。

NOAA Radio's Specific Area Message Encoding (SAME): provides in a digital format specific, timely information on the nature and location of a threat to the safety of those most immediately at risk from severe weather or other hazards. Its greatest value is to significantly improve the automatic selection and distribution of messages about events that threaten people and/or property.

NOAA Radio's Specific Area Message Encoding (SAME, NOAA广播特定区域信息编码)：从恶劣天气到其他灾害，以数字格式提供具体、及时的信息，说明其对最直接面临危险的人所造成的安全威胁的性质和位置地点。它的最大价值在于对会构成人员和/或财产威胁的事件信息，它能够大大改进其自动选择和发布的流程。

Non-Weather Emergency Message (NWEM): NWEM refers to emergency messages for the public about hazardous events that are originated by government organizations other than the National Weather Service, but still utilize NWS alert dissemination services.

Non-Weather Emergency Message (NWEM, 非天气紧急信息)：NWEM 是指由国家气象局以外的政府组织向公众发布的有关危险事件的紧急信息，但仍使用国家气象局的警报发布服务。

Operational Area: the county and its sub-divisions with responsibility to manage and/or coordinate information, resources, and priorities among local governments and serve as the link between the local government level and the regional level.

Operational Area (行动区)：负责管理和/或协调地方政府之间的信息、资源和优先事项，并充当地方政府层面与地区层面之间联系纽带的县及其分区。

Planned Event: A scheduled nonemergency activity (e.g., sporting event, concert, parade, etc.).

Operational Area (已计划活动): 已确定时间的非紧急活动（如体育赛事、音乐会、游行等）。

Point of Dispensing (POD): A designated area to distribute medications and vaccinations and provide risk communication and public information during a public health emergency. A Point of Dispensing may be a “closed” POD operated by a hospital to distribute medications to their patients and staff or an “open” POD used to distribute medications to the general public. A Point of Distribution may also be a centralized location where the public obtains life-sustaining commodities following a disaster, including shelf stable food and water.

Point of Dispensing (POD, 分发点): 在公共卫生紧急事件中分发药物和疫苗并提供风险通信和公共信息的指定区域。分发点可以是一个由医院运营的“封闭式”分发点，用于向其病人和员工分发药物；也可以是一个“开放式”分发点，用于向公众分发药物。分发点也可以是公众在灾难发生后集中获取维持生命的商品（包括耐贮藏的食品和水）的地点。

Point of Distribution (POD): A designated area to distribute medications and vaccinations and provide risk communication and public information during a public health emergency. A Point of Distribution may also be a centralized location where the public obtains life-sustaining commodities following a disaster, including shelf stable food and water.

Point of Distribution (POD, 调运点): 在公共卫生紧急事件中分发药物和疫苗并提供风险通信和公共信息的指定区域。调运点也可以是公众在灾难发生后集中获取维持生命的商品（包括耐贮藏的食品和水）的地点。

Presidential Alert: A Presidential Alert is one of the three categories of Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) messages that is reserved for use of the President of the United States in the event of a national emergency.

Presidential Alert (总统警报): 总统警报是三类无线紧急警报 (WEA) 信息之一，专供美国总统在国家紧急状态下使用。

Public Information: Processes, procedures, and systems for communicating timely, accurate, accessible information on the incident's cause, size, and current situation; resources committed; and other matters of general interest to the public, responders, and additional stakeholders (both directly affected and indirectly affected).

Public Information (公共信息): 及时、准确、便捷地向公众、响应者和其他利益相关者（包括直接受影响者和间接受影响者）传达以下信息的流程、程序和系统：事件的起因、规模和现状；投入的资源；以及公众普遍关心的其他事项。

Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS): A preventative measure of last resort if an electric utility reasonably believes that there is an imminent and significant risk that strong winds may topple power lines or cause major vegetation-related issues leading to increased risk of fire.

Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS, 公共安全断电): 如果电力公司有理由相信存在紧迫且重大风险事项，即强风可能导致电线倒塌或造成重大植被问题，从而增加火灾风险时，公共安全断电将作为一种最后的预防措施。

Situational Awareness: Is the ability to identify, process, and comprehend the essential information about an incident to inform the decision making process in a continuous and timely cycle and includes the ability to interpret and act upon this information.

Situational Awareness (态势感知): 是指识别、处理和理解有关事件的基本信息的能力,以便持续、及时地为决策过程提供信息,包括解释这些信息并根据这些信息采取行动的能力。

Shelter in place: Take immediate shelter where you are—at home, work, school, or wherever you can take protective cover. It may also mean "seal the room"; in other words, take steps to prevent outside air from coming in.

Shelter in place (就地避难): 在家里、工作场所、学校或任何地方时,无论您在哪里,即刻躲避以获取掩护。有些情况下也意味着需要“封闭房间”,即采取措施防止外部空气进入。

Severe Weather Potential Statement: This statement is designed to alert the public and state/local agencies to the potential for severe weather up to 24 hours in advance. It is issued by the local National Weather Service office. This could be used to make citizens aware of non-weather situation.

Severe Weather Potential Statement (恶劣天气可能性声明): 该声明旨在提前 24 小时提醒公众和州/地方机构注意出现恶劣天气的可能性。由当地的国家气象局办公室发布,也可用于让公民了解非天气情况。

Severe Weather Statement: A National Weather Service product which provides follow up information on severe conditions which have occurred or are currently occurring. Could use a Statement for evacuation or shelter-in-place updates.

Severe Weather Statement (恶劣天气声明): 国家气象局出具的、可提供有关已经发生或正在发生的恶劣天气的后续信息。可使用声明更新疏散或就地避难的最新情况。

Threat: Natural or manmade occurrence, individual, entity, or action that has or indicates the potential to harm life, information, operations, the environment, and/or property.

Threat (威胁): 有可能损害生命、信息、运行、环境和/或财产或表现出相关迹象的自然或人为事件、个人、实体或行动。

Warming Centers: - a short-term emergency shelter that operates when temperatures or a combination of precipitation, wind chill, wind and temperature become dangerously inclement.

Warming Centers (取暖中心): 当气温或降水、风寒、风力和气温综合恶劣程度达到危险水平时启用的短期紧急避难所。

Warning: Communication intended to persuade members of the public to take one or more protective actions in order to reduce losses or harm.

Warning (预警): 旨在说服公众采取一种或多种保护措施以减少损失或伤害的通信。

Wildfire: A large, destructive fire that spreads quickly over woodland or brush.

Wildfire (山火): 在林地或灌木丛中迅速蔓延的大面积破坏性火灾。

Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA): Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) were established pursuant to the Warning, Alert and Response Network (WARN) Act under Federal

Communication Commission (FCC) rules. Alerting authorities can broadcast WEAs to cellular carrier customers with compatible mobile devices located in the geographic vicinity of cellular towers serving an affected area.

Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA, 无线紧急警报)：无线紧急警报 (WEA) 是根据联邦通信委员会 (FCC) 规定的《预警、警报和响应网络 (WARN) 法案》建立的。警报权威人可以向在受影响地区的蜂窝电话塔附近使用兼容移动设备的蜂窝电话运营商客户广播 WEA。

Volcano: A mountain or hill having a crater or vent through which lava, rocks fragments, hot vapor, and gas are being or have been erupted from the earth's crust.

Volcano (火山)：带有火山口的山或丘陵，其中仍有熔岩、岩石碎片、热蒸气和气体从地壳中喷发而出，或之前发生过此类喷发情况。