

Language Style Guide (Traditional Chinese)

語言風格指南

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 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.

簡介

能夠及時獲取重要資訊對任何人來說都是很重要的，尤其是發生緊急情況的時候。有效的警報和預警能夠敦促公眾按照建議採取行動，從而保護自身。為了確保訊息能夠有效傳遞給整個社區，採用多種語言和多樣化的形式至關重要。這一資訊需要能夠被全體加利福尼亞居民（其中包括約700萬非英語母語人士）理解、消納並採取相應行動。

為了應對這一問題，加州州長緊急服務辦公室（Cal OES）制定了本《語言風格指南》，用以輔助警報權威人。本指南是一份關鍵資源，在發佈多個語言的緊急通告時，本指南的採用有助於反映出原版緊急通告範本的關鍵語言特徵。本風格指南應與翻譯后的Emergency Notification Language Templates（緊急通告語言範本）中的Wireless Emergency Alert Library（無線緊急警報庫）結合使用，範本獲取詳見網站CalAlert.org。

本指南的任何內容均不妨礙或取代任何當地、州或聯邦機構現有的公共警報和預警訊息的傳播安排。

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

緊急通告必須便於不同人群的獲取和理解，以實現威脅或危害相關訊息的有效傳遞。訊息傳遞應清晰、一致，並符合語言習慣。

加利福尼亞州由許多不同的社區組成，其中一些社區的部分人士英語水平相對有限。明確最常用的語言並制定翻譯預警資訊的流程，有利於確保盡可能多的人能夠理解所傳送的預警。但在時間緊迫、生命受到威脅的情況下，不能因為無法翻譯資訊而延誤通知，這一點至關重要。

《加利福尼亞州法規》§8594.16規定，向公眾發佈的應急通告應翻譯成受影響的縣內除英語外最常用的兩種語言。

書面信函通常比口頭交流更加正式，因此在使用英語以外的語言進行交流時有部分因素需要考慮在內：例如，在使用翻譯服務時，最好與當地翻譯人員簽訂合同。當地有多個世界通用語言的口譯和筆譯服務提供者。

各轄區應在任何災難發生之前確定一個世界通用語言服務提供者並簽訂服務合同，以確保在事件發生時可以進行及時有效的溝通。語言服務應每週 7 天、每天 24 小時提供，以便在事態平穩時以及在危機時期提供快速、高效和周到的服務，消除溝通障礙。

各轄區應意識到，受到某些基本書寫理念的影響，英語和目標語言的在書面上表達方式有所不同。例如：

- 標題中大寫字母的使用
- 大寫字母的常規使用（不同語言有不同的語法規則）
- 部分標點符號有不同用法（冒號、破折號等）
- 原文中對季節的指代（例如，“去年夏天，本機構……”，需要考慮到“夏天”在部分文化中會讓人聯想到一年中的其他時間。）
- 機構名稱（包括縮略語）應不進行翻譯，並根據需要附上一段描述，說明所提供的服務
- 在無法找到嚴格對應的用詞的情況下，應使用原名稱並在括弧中附上意義相當的譯文

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.

一般規則

鼓勵轄區建立一個訊息庫，將訊息樣本翻譯成所服務社區最常用的語言。災難發生時，使用預先準備好的訊息可以節省時間，並確保那些對社區至關重要的訊息有準確的翻譯。

在最終敲定緊急通知和規定範本的譯文時，應適用以下規定：

- 機構名稱、計畫名稱或專有名稱無需翻譯
- 地點、街道、城市、縣等無需翻譯
- 標識或縮略語無需翻譯
- 避暑/取暖中心、疏散避難所、調運點或分發點的地點或人員姓名無需翻譯
- 網址、電子郵箱或超連結無需翻譯
- 避免使用俚語、行話或比喻

應用本《語言風格指南》中的概念將有助於使所有加州人都能以他們可以獲取和理解的語言或格式獲取救生資訊。

Glossary of Standards Emergency Notification Terms and Abbreviations (English)

標準緊急通告術語和縮略語表（繁體中文）

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, 無障礙和功能需求)：根據《政府法典》第 8593.3 條的定義，無障礙和功能需求是指有發育障礙、智力障礙或身體殘障的人員；有慢性病或身體損傷的人員；英語水準有限或不講英語的人員；或老年人、兒童或孕婦；生活在機構環境中的人員；低收入、無家可歸和/或交通不便的人員；或來自不同文化的人員。

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)：用於強調在嚴重性上低於預警、就地避難或疏散的特殊情況。適用於可能造成重大不便的事件，如果不謹慎可能會導致生命和/或財產受到威脅。

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 (機構代表)：由主要、協助或合作的聯邦、州、地區、部落或地方政府機構或私營實體指派的人員。在與該機構領導層進行適當協商后，機構代表經授權可作出相關決定，進而影響該機構或組織在事件管理活動中的參與情況。

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 (機構)：具有特定職能、提供特定援助的政府部門。在事件指揮系統 (ICS) 中，機構被定義為管轄機構 (對事件管理負有法定責任) 或協助或合作機構 (提供資源或其他協助)。

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

Alert (警報)：用以吸引注意力並對危險或威脅進行預警的訊息。

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 (警報權威人)：經聯邦、州和地方法律授權向公眾發出應急警報的公職人員，由地方聯邦通信委員會 (FCC) 的應急警報系統 (EAS) 計畫以及簽署的聯邦緊急事務管理局 (FEMA) 諒解備忘錄 (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 (警報發佈人)：警報發佈人是經指定和授權的個人，他們接受過培訓以透過經批准的通知系統起草和發佈警報和預警訊息。

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 (警報發佈工具)：警報發佈工具是應急管理人員、公共安全官員和其他警報權威人使用的軟體產品，用於創建並向公眾傳送重要的救生訊息，或將該訊息傳送給其他應急管理官員以便於互相協作。

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 (安珀警報)：安珀警報計畫是執法機構、廣播公司、交通機構和無線行業之間的自發合作專案，用於當發生最為嚴重的兒童拐賣案件時，發佈緊急公告。安珀警報是無線緊急警報 (WEA) 的三個類別之一。

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 (美國紅十字會)：美國紅十字會是一個由志願者領導，以相關《國會憲章》和《國際紅十字運動基本原則》為指導，為災難受害者提供救濟，幫助人們預

防、準備和應對緊急情況的人道主義組織。

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

Authority (權威)： 下達命令和/或做出決策的權力或權利。權威可以從一個實體下放給另一個實體。

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, 民事危險預警)： 用於預警會對民眾構成危險的事件。CDW通常會對特定的危害情況給出預警和具體的保護措施，在優先順序上CDW高於局部區域緊急事件（LAE）（如水供應污染、恐怖分子襲擊等）。公共保護措施可能包括疏散、就地避難或其他措施（如將水煮沸或尋求醫療救治）。

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, 民事緊急訊息)： 關於正在發生或即將發生的對公共安全和/或財產有重大威脅的緊急訊息。在優先順序上CEM高於局部區域緊急事件（LAE），但關於其危害的資訊不如民事危險預警（CDW）具體。

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 (常見術語)： 常規使用的單詞或短語。針對同一概念應避免使用不同的單詞/短語，以保證用詞的一致性，便於各種事件管理職能和危險場景下的不同事件管理和支援組織之間能夠相互合作。

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 (傳播/調度中心)： 供單個機構使用的或多個機構之間共用的調度中心、911呼叫中心、應急控制或指揮調度中心，或任何負責處理公眾緊急電話及負責與應急管理/回應人員溝通的設施或員工所使用的常規名稱。

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 (複合大火)： 發生在同一大致區域並被交於同一應急指揮官或在統一指揮之下的兩個或多個火災事件。

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): 由公眾、私人 and 志願者組織開放使用的避暑設施。目前並沒有協定使得這些設施可免於採取斷電措施。

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 (災難): 在任何自然或技術危害或恐怖主義行為（包括但不限於火災、洪水、地震、風災、風暴、危險品事件、必須採取緊急措施以避免危害或損害的水污染、流行病、空氣污染、枯萎病、乾旱、蟲害、爆炸、內亂或敵對的軍事或準軍事行動）影響下，所引發的廣泛或嚴重損害、損傷或生命財產損失或顯著環境危害或產生與上述相關的緊迫威脅。

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 (緊急事件): 突然發生並且通常未預料到的情況。經州長認定必須採取州級回應或減災行動以即刻輔助當地政府保護生命財產安全，加強公共健康和 safety 或避免或減輕災難威脅。當地政府若採用本定義，意味著該事件對人員或財產產生了威脅或實際損害，並且該事件超出了常規回應以及仍能夠透過當地內部資源及互助資源進行處理。

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 (緊急援助): 在完成應急申報后可獲取的援助。一般為聯邦對州和當地的支援，以幫助拯救生命，保護財產及公共健康和 safety，並減輕或避免災難威脅。

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, 應急運營中心): 通常用於進行資訊和資源協調，以支援事件管理（現場運作）活動的物理設施。在一個轄區內，EOC 可能是臨時設施，可能位於一個更中心的長期設施內部，也可能處於更高層次的組織內。EOC 可能由主要功能部門（如消防、執法、醫療服務部門

) 或轄區 (如聯邦、州、地區、部落、城市、縣) 單獨組織設立, 或由兩者共同組織設立。

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 (演習): 演習是一種在無風險環境下訓練、評估、練習以及提升預防、防護、減災、回應和復原能力的活動。演習可用於政策、計畫、程式、培訓、設備和機構間協定的檢測和驗證; 可用於相關職責人員加強認識和培訓; 改善機構間協調和溝通; 提升個人表現; 發現資源上的不足; 以及找到改進機會。

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

Evacuation (疏散) ——對個人或一個地點的疏散行動。

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 (霜凍): 霜凍是指在一段在具有氣候學意義的時期內, 大範圍地區的地表氣溫預計將達到32 華氏度或以下的情況。

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 (第一響應人員): 指在事件早期階段負責保護和保存生命、財產、證據和環境的人員, 包括 2002 年 Homeland Security Act (《國土安全法》) (6 U.S.C. 101) 第 2 節中定義的應急回應提供者。這部分人員包括在預防、回應和復原行動期間提供即時支援服務的應急管理、公共衛生、臨床護理、公共工程和其他技術性支持人員 (如設備操作員)。

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邊界範圍的現象, 特別是當發生在正常情況下相對乾燥的土地上時。

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

Hazard (危害): 具有潛在危險性或有害性的事物, 通常是造成意外結果的根本原因。

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

Hazard Probability (危害發生概率): 某一特定區域發生危害的估計可能性。

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

Hazard Risk (危害風險)： 結合危害發生概率與預計影響後果的量化分析結果。

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 (颶風)： 一種伴隨狂風的風暴類型；風力達到 12 級蒲福氏風級（等於或超過 64 節或每小時 74 英哩）。

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 (緊迫威脅警報)： “緊迫威脅”是無線緊急警報的三個類別之一。緊迫威脅警報必須在緊迫性、嚴重性和確定性方面符合特定標準。

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, 事件指揮系統)： 一種標準化的現場应急管理結構，專門用於在採用綜合組織結構時提供輔助，以反映單個或多個事件的複雜性和需求，並且不受管轄範圍的限制。ICS將設施、設備、人員、程式和通信結合在一起並在同一個組織結構內運作。這一系統旨在協助事件發生期間的資源管理，適用於各種緊急情況，既適用於小型事件，也適用於大型複雜事件。ICS 被不同轄區和職能機構（包括公共機構和私營機構）用於組織事件現場的管理行動。

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, 綜合公共警報和預警系統)： 在發生全國性緊急事件時，總統將能夠利用 IPAWS 透過多種通信途徑快速、同時向美國人民傳送訊息。美國聯邦、州、地方、地區和部落政府官員均可使用 IPAWS，透過應急警報系統、無線應急警報（WEA）、NOAA 氣象廣播和其他國家氣象局傳播管道、互聯網、現有的特別預警系統以及新興傳播技術向公眾發出警報。

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 (轄區/管轄權)：權力範圍或限度。公共機構在事件中擁有管轄權，具體取決於減災過程中的法律責任和權力。事件的轄區/管轄權可以是政治或地理上的（如市、縣、州或聯邦邊界線），也可以是職能上的（如警局、衛生局）。

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

Jurisdictional Agency (管轄機構)：對特定地理區域或授權職能具有管轄權和責任的機構。

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, 執法預警)：炸彈爆炸、暴亂或其他犯罪事件（如越獄）的預警。經授權的執法機構可封鎖道路、水道或設施，疏散人員或禁止人員進入受影響地區，並逮捕違法者或可疑人員。

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, 局部區域緊急事件)：一種緊急事件訊息，其中所定義的事件本身不會對公共安全和/或財產構成重大威脅。但是，此類事件可能會升級，引發其他更嚴重的事件，或擾亂重要的公共安全服務。除公共保護行動外，授權官員還可提供其他指示，例如：中斷水、電或天然氣服務，或當存在潛在恐怖主義威脅時，要求公眾保持警惕。

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)：負責法律指定地區的安全和福利的公共實體。縣、自治市、市、鎮、鄉、地方公共當局、特別區、州內區、政府理事會（無論該政府理事會是否根據州法律註冊為非營利公司）、地區或州際政府實體、地方政府的機構或部門；印第安部落或經授權的部落實體，或阿拉斯加州的原住民村或阿拉斯加地區原住民公司；農村社區、非建制的城鎮或村莊，或其他公共實體。

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 (重大災害)： 根據 Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (《羅伯特T.斯塔福德救災和緊急援助法》) (42 U.S.C. 5122) 的定義，重大災害是指在美國任何地區發生的任何自然災害(包括任何颶風、龍捲風、暴風雨、水位升高、風生水流、潮汐波、海嘯、地震、火山爆發、滑坡、泥石流、暴風雪或乾旱)，或任何火災、洪水或爆炸(無論成因)。按照總統認定，其造成的損害的嚴重程度和規模足以證明需要根據本法案提供重大災害援助，以補充各州、部落、地方政府和救災組織的工作和可用資源，以幫助減輕由此造成的損害、損失、困難或痛苦。

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) (重大災難聲明(聯邦))： 美國總統根據《羅伯特T.斯塔福德救災和緊急援助法》(經修訂)中規定的標準和許可權做出的聲明。當災害影響“造成的損害的嚴重程度和規模足以證明需要聯邦災害援助，以補充各州、地方政府和救災組織在減輕損害方面的努力和可用資源，以幫助減輕損失、困難或痛苦。”資金來自由聯邦緊急事務管理局管理的總統救災基金，以及其他參與的聯邦部門和機構的災害援助計畫。重大災難聲明會觸發長期性的聯邦復原計畫，其中一些由州計畫進行配合，旨在為災民、企業和公共實體提供幫助。

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, 諒解備忘錄)： 以正式文檔的框架寫好的雙方或多方之間的協議文檔。MOU不具有法律約束力，預示著雙方推進合同的意願，合同中將列明各方的運作準則。

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

Mitigation (減災)： 透過減輕災害影響來減少生命和財產損失的必要能力。

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 (互助協定)：各機構和/或轄區之間達成的書面協定，表明各方在接到請求時，將以特定方式提供人員、設備和/或專業知識以協助對方。

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, 國家預警系統)：聯邦政府的一套通信系統，在發生襲擊或其他國家緊急情況時向民眾發出預警。地方和州預警點可接收預警。

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

National Weather Services (NWS, 國家氣象局)：負責天氣相關報告和預測的聯邦政府機構。

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氣象廣播)：“國家氣象局之聲” - NOAA氣象廣播每天 24 小時播送國家氣象局發出的預警、警報、預報和其他危害資訊。它是由NOAA提供的一項公共服務。NOAA氣象廣播網路在美國 50 個州和鄰近沿海水域、波多黎各、美屬維京群島和美屬太平洋領地擁有 480 多個電臺。

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廣播特定區域訊息編碼)：從惡劣天氣到其他災害，以數位格式提供具體、及時的訊息，說明其對最直接面臨危險的人所造成的安全威脅的性質和位置地點。它的最大價值在於，對會構成人員和/或財產威脅的事件訊息，它能夠大大改進其自動選擇和發佈的流程。

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, 非天氣緊急訊息)：NWEM 是指由國家氣象局以外的政府組織向公眾發佈的有關危險事件的緊急訊息，但仍使用國家氣象局的警報發佈服務。

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 (行動區)：負責管理和/或協調地方政府之間的資訊、資源和優先事項，並

充當地方政府層面與地區層面之間連接紐帶的縣及其分區。

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

Operational Area (已計畫活動)： 已確定時間的非緊急活動（如體育賽事、音樂會、遊行等）。

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, 分發點)： 在公共衛生緊急事件中分發藥物和疫苗並提供風險通信和公共資訊的指定區域。分發點可以是一個由醫院運營的“封閉式”分發點，用於向其病人和員工分發藥物；也可以是一個“開放式”分發點，用於向公眾分發藥物。分發點也可以是公眾在災難發生後集中獲取維持生命的商品（包括耐貯藏的食品和水）的地點。

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, 調運點)： 在公共衛生緊急事件中分發藥物和疫苗並提供風險通信和公共資訊的指定區域。調運點也可以是公眾在災難發生後集中獲取維持生命的商品（包括耐貯藏的食品和水）的地點。

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 (總統警報)： 總統警報是三類無線緊急警報（WEA）訊息之一，專供美國總統在國家緊急狀態下使用。

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 (公共資訊)： 及時、準確、便捷地向公眾、回應者和其他利益相關者（包括直接受影響者和間接受影響者）傳達以下資訊的流程、程序和系統：事件的起因、規模和現狀；投入的資源；以及公眾普遍關心的其他事項。

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, 公共安全斷電)： 如果電力公司有理由相信存在緊迫且重大風險事項，即強風可能導致電線倒塌或造成重大植被問題，從而增加火災風險時，公共安全斷電將

作為一種最後的預防措施。

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 (態勢感知)： 是指識別、處理和理解有關事件的基本資訊的能力，以便持續、及時地為決策過程提供資訊，包括解釋這些資訊並根據這些資訊採取行動的能力。

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 (就地避難)： 在家裡、工作場所、學校或任何地方時，無論您在哪裡，即刻躲避以獲取掩護。有些情況下也意味著需要“封閉房間”即採取措施防止外部空氣進入。

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 (惡劣天氣可能性聲明)： 該聲明旨在提前 24 小時提醒公眾和州/地方機構注意出現惡劣天氣的可能性。由當地的國家氣象局辦公室發佈，也可用於讓公民瞭解非天氣情況。

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 (惡劣天氣聲明)： 國家氣象局出具的、可提供有關已經發生或正在發生的惡劣天氣的後續資訊。可使用聲明更新疏散或就地避難的最新情況。

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 (威脅)： 有可能損害生命、資訊、運行、環境和/或財產或表現出相關跡象的自然或人為事件、個人、實體或行動。

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)： 當氣溫或降水、風寒、風力和氣溫綜合惡劣程度達到危險水平時啟用的短期緊急避難所。

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

Warning (預警)： 旨在說服公眾採取一種或多種保護措施以減少損失或傷害的通信。

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

Wildfire (山火)： 在林地或灌木叢中迅速蔓延的大面積破壞性火災。

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, 無線緊急警報)：無線緊急警報（WEA）是根據聯邦通信委員會（FCC）規定的《預警、警報和響應網絡（WARN）法案》建立的。警報權威人可以向在受影響地區的行動通信基地塔附近使用兼容行動裝置的行動電話運營商客戶廣播 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)：帶有火山口的山或丘陵，其中仍有熔岩、岩石碎片、熱蒸氣和氣體從地殼中噴發而出，或之前發生過此類噴發情況。