**Role of Analysis in the Crime Prevention**

**of Homeland Security Key Terms**

Antiterrorism – defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts, to include limited response and containment by local military forces (DOJ)

Biochemicals – the chemicals that make up or are produced by living things (DOJ) Biological weapons agents – living organisms, or the chemical compounds derived from them, that cause disease or disrupt physiological activity in humans, animals, or plants, or that cause deterioration of material. Biological agents may be dispersed as liquid droplets, aerosols, or dry powders (DOJ)

Biological weapons – the intentional use of biological agents as weapons to kill or injure humans, animals, or plants, or to damage equipment (DOJ)

Bioterrorism – the illicit use of biological agents (e.g., bacteria, viruses, and parasites or their byproducts) to cause illness and spread fear (DOJ)

Counterterrorism – operations that include offensive measures taken to prevent, deter, preempt, and respond to terrorism (DOJ)

Crisis management – measures taken to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism. Crisis management is predominantly a law enforcement response, most often executed under federal law

Fear management – comprises the programs that reduce the incidence of adverse psychological effects following a disaster

Hazardous material (HAZMAT) – any substance or material in a quantity or form that may be harmful or injurious to humans, domestic animals, wildlife, economic crops, or property when released into the environment. The four traditional classes are chemical, biological, radiological, and explosive (DOJ)

Incident management – a national comprehensive approach to preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. Incident management includes measures and activities performed at the local, state, and national levels and includes both crisis and consequence management activities

National critical infrastructure and key assets – the infrastructure and assets vital to a nation’s security, governance, public health and safety, economy, and public confidence. They include telecommunications, electrical power systems, gas and oil distribution and storage, water supply systems, banking and finance, transportation, emergency services, industrial assets, information systems, and continuity of government operations

National Security Emergency – events that include nuclear, conventional, chemical, and biological warfare, and civil disorder, terrorism, and/or energy shortages

Terrorism – a violent act or an act that is dangerous to human life, in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or any segment thereof, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives (DOJ)