



West Virginia Public Health and Medical Preparedness Acronyms

This list is not comprehensive and will require regular updates. It is targeted specifically to local preparedness staff in West Virginia and includes limited federal and state agency acronyms.

An updated list of acronyms will be maintained on the Center for Threat Preparedness (CTP) website at: www.dhhr.wv.gov/healthprep/ and on the CTP SharePoint site under the Planning and Exercises tab in the Orientation and Training folder.

**Please note that a comprehensive list of homeland security and emergency management acronyms can be found in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMAs) www.fema.gov/pdf/plan/prepare/faatlist07_09.pdf.*

Acronym	Meaning	Definition
AAR/IP	After Action Report/Improvement Plan	The AAR/IP has two components: an AAR, which captures observations made during an incident and makes <i>recommendations</i> for improvements; and an IP, which identifies specific corrective actions, assigns them to responsible parties, and establishes targets for their completion.
AC	Area Command	Area Commands are particularly beneficial to incidents that are typically not site specific, are not immediately identifiable, are geographically dispersed, and evolve over longer periods of time (e.g., public health emergencies, earthquakes, tornadoes, civil disturbances). Incidents such as these, as well as acts of biological, chemical, radiological, and nuclear terrorism, require a coordinated intergovernmental, nongovernmental, and private-sector response, with large-scale coordination typically conducted at a higher jurisdictional level. Area Command is also used when a number of incidents of the same type in the same area are competing for the same resources, such as multiple hazardous material spills or fires. For incidents under its authority, an Area Command has the following responsibilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop broad objectives for the impacted area(s). • Coordinate the development of individual incident objectives and strategies. • Allocate/reallocate resources as the established priorities change.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that incidents are properly managed. • Ensure effective communications. • Ensure that incident management objectives are met and do not conflict with each other or with agency policies. • Identify critical resource needs and report them to the established EOC/MAC Groups. • Ensure that short-term “emergency” recovery is coordinated to assist in the transition to full recovery operations.
ACF	Alternate Care Facility	In a mass casualty event of any significant magnitude, hospitals and other traditional venues for health care will most likely be overwhelmed with patients (or rendered inoperative), making it necessary to establish ACFs: alternate locations for providing care that usually would be provided in an inpatient facility, including acute, subacute, and chronic care.
ADA	American Disabilities Act	The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) was signed into law on July 26, 1990, by President George H.W. Bush. The ADA is one of America's most comprehensive pieces of civil rights legislation that prohibits discrimination and guarantees that people with disabilities have the same opportunities as everyone else to participate in the mainstream of American life -- to enjoy employment opportunities, to purchase goods and services, and to participate in State and local government programs and services. Modeled after the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin – and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 -- the ADA is an "equal opportunity" law for people with disabilities.
AEL	Authorized Equipment List	The Authorized Equipment List (AEL) provides information on allowable equipment expenditures for FEMA grant programs including the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) and the State Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP).
AFN	Access and Functional Needs workgroup (WV)	This workgroup was established by the Center for Threat Preparedness to ensure that individuals and communities with access and functional needs are represented in public health and medical preparedness planning, response and recovery efforts.
AHA	American Hospital	The American Hospital Association (AHA) is the

	Association	national organization that represents and serves all types of hospitals, health care networks, and their patients and communities.
APHA	American Public Health Association	The Association aims to protect all Americans and their communities from preventable, serious health threats and strives to assure that community-based health promotion and disease prevention activities and preventative health services are universally accessible in the United States.
ARC	American Red Cross	The American Red Cross, also known as the American National Red Cross, is a humanitarian organization that provides emergency assistance, disaster relief and education inside the United States.
ASPR	Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response	Office within HHS that is responsible for managing and coordinating Federal health, medical and health-related social services and recovery to major emergencies and Federally-declared disasters, including natural and technological disasters, major transportation accidents, and terrorism.
ASTHO	Association of State and Territorial Health Officials	ASTHO members, the chief health officials of these jurisdictions, are dedicated to formulating and influencing sound public health policy and to assuring excellence in state-based public health practice.
BBHMF	Bureau for Behavioral Health and Health Facilities (WV)	BBHMF is located in the Department of Health and Human Resources. The mission of the Bureau is to ensure that positive meaningful opportunities are available for people with mental illness (children, adolescents, and adults), substance abuse, intellectual and developmental disabilities and those at risk.
BCF	Bureau for Children and Families (WV)	BCF is located in the Department of Health and Human Resources. The mission of the BCF is to provide an accessible, integrated, comprehensive quality service system for West Virginia's children, families and adults to help them achieve maximum potential and improve their quality of life.
BPH	Bureau for Public Health (WV)	BPH is located in the Department of Health and Human Resources. The mission of the Bureau is to help shape the environments in which people and communities can be safe and healthy.
BT Lab	Bioterrorism Laboratory	The West Virginia Threat-Preparedness and Bioterrorism Response Laboratory was established as part of a national bioterrorism preparedness and

		<p>response network of public health and clinical laboratories for the purpose of disease surveillance and emergency response to possible acts of bioterrorism. The CDC, as the nation's public health agency, has developed a laboratory response plan designed to provide rapid and specific diagnosis of illnesses caused by likely agents of bioterrorism. This response network is a tiered system, based upon an assessment of laboratory analytical capabilities, capacity to respond, and Biosafety levels. The Laboratory Response Network (LRN) consists of three levels of laboratories, designated Sentinel, Reference, and National Levels. Sentinel Level Laboratories are primarily non-public health clinical laboratories that serve hospitals, clinics, and other healthcare institutions. Their primary function is to raise suspicion following the application of commonly performed tests with the objective being to "rule-out" suspect bioterrorism (BT) and chemical terrorism (CT) agents. Reference Level Laboratories have access to protocols and reagents for identifying threat agents in environmental specimens and confirmation of identification for clinical samples. The West Virginia Office of Laboratory Services is considered to be the Reference Level Laboratory for <i>Bacillus anthracis</i>, <i>Yersinia pestis</i>, <i>Francisella tularensis</i>, <i>Brucella spp.</i>, and other agents of Bioterrorism for the state. West Virginia's Threat Preparedness and Response Laboratory is composed of two labs, one for biological agents and one for chemical agents.</p>
CAP	Corrective Action Plan	<p>Corrective actions are the concrete, actionable steps outlined in Improvement Plan (IP's) that are intended to resolve preparedness gaps and shortcomings experienced in exercises or real-world events.</p>
CBO	Community-based Organization	<p>Community organizations (sometimes known as community-based organizations) are civil society non-profits that operate within a single local community. They are essentially a subset of the wider group of nonprofits. Like other nonprofits they are often run on a voluntary basis and are self-funding. Within community organizations there are many variations in terms of size and organizational structure. Some are formally incorporated, with a written constitution and a board of directors (also</p>

		known as a committee), while others are much smaller and are more informal.
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives	CBRNE stands for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and (high-yield/improvised) explosives. It is commonly used to refer to incidents or weapons related to any of these hazards.
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	The HHS OPDIV serving as the national focus for developing and applying disease prevention and control, environmental health, and health promotion and education activities designed to improve the health of the people of the United States.
CERC	Crisis and Emergency Risk Communications	Crisis and emergency risk communication is an approach used by scientists and public health professionals to provide information that allows an individual, stakeholders or an entire community, to make the best possible decisions about their well-being, under nearly impossible time constraints, while accepting the imperfect nature of their choices. CDC provides an education program (online and in-person) that teaches best practices in CERC.
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team	The CERT program educates people about disaster preparedness for hazards that may impact their area and trains them in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations. CERTs are local organizations affiliated with West Virginia's Citizen Corps program.
CHEMPACK		The CHEMPACK program is an ongoing initiative of CDC's Division of Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) launched in 2003, which provides antidotes (three countermeasures used concomitantly) to nerve agents for pre-positioning by State, local, and/or tribal officials throughout the U.S. CHEMPACK Program is envisioned as a comprehensive capability for the effective use of medical countermeasures in the event of an attack on civilians with nerve agents.
CISD	Critical Incident Stress Debriefing	A specific 7-step group crisis intervention tool designed to assist a homogeneous group of people after an exposure to the same significant traumatic event. CISD is not psychotherapy or a substitute for psychotherapy.
CISM	Critical Incident Stress Management	A comprehensive, integrated, systematic and multi-tactic crisis intervention approach to manage critical incident stress after traumatic events. CISM is a

		coordinated program of tactics that are linked and blended together to alleviate the reactions to trauma.
CONOPS	Concept of Operations	A statement that clearly and concisely expresses what the senior leader intends to accomplish and how it will be done using available resources. The concept is designed to give an overall picture of the homeland security operation. A CONOPS' scope will change based on the planning level; a strategic CONOPS has a broader scope in space and time while a tactical CONOPS has a narrower scope in space and time.
COOP	Continuity of Operations Plan	Plans and procedures to ensure survival of essential functions in the aftermath of event or incidents, such as natural disasters, terrorist attacks, technological emergencies, or other situations that could disrupt operations.
CPG	1. Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (FEMA) 2. Capabilities Planning Guide (CDC)	1. <i>Comprehensive Preparedness Guide</i> : There are currently two CPGs – 101 and 201. CPG 101 is a guide to developing and maintaining emergency operations plans. CPG 201 is a guide to the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA). 2. <i>Capabilities Planning Guide</i> : a decision support tool designed by CDC to assess the status of PHEP and HPP capabilities in a jurisdiction. The CPG allows jurisdictions to document strengths and challenges associated with meeting each capability.
CRI	Cities Readiness Initiative	CDC's Cities Readiness Initiative (CRI) is a federally funded program designed to enhance preparedness in the nation's largest cities and metropolitan statistical areas where more than 50% of the U.S. population resides. Through CRI, state and large metropolitan public health departments have developed plans to respond to a large-scale bioterrorist event by dispensing antibiotics to the entire population of an identified MSA with 48 hours.
CTP	Center for Threat Preparedness (WV)	Within WVDHHR and the WV Bureau for Public Health, the Center for Threat Preparedness facilitates advance planning and preparation for health disasters. The mission of CTP is: Through partnerships and collaboration, support public health and medical systems to prepare for, respond to, recover from and mitigate emergencies and threats to

		our health. Both the PHEP and the HPP grants are administered by the CTP.
DHHR	Department of Health and Human Resources (WV)	DHHR is the department in West Virginia that oversees behavioral health, public health, child support enforcement, services for families and children, and medical services.
DHS	Department of Homeland Security	DHS is the Lead Federal Agency for domestic incident management and is responsible for coordinating Federal operations within the US to prepare for, respond to and recovery from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies.
DHSEM	Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (WV)	The mission of the West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management is to ensure the protection of life and property by providing coordination, guidance, support and assistance to local emergency managers and first responders. DHSEM is a division of the Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety. The State Emergency Operations Center is staffed and operated by DHSEM with liaison staff from other departments and agencies.
DIDE	Division of Infectious Disease Epidemiology (WV)	DIDE is located in the Office of Epidemiology and Prevention Services in the Bureau for Public Health, Department of Health and Human Resources. DIDE's mission is to manage communicable disease threats through technical assistance, investigations, education and prevention.
DLH	Division of Local Health (WV)	DLH is located in the Office of Community Health Systems and Health Promotion in the Bureau for Public Health, Department of Health and Human Resources. DLH's mission is to enhance the framework of local health department operations as they deliver public health services and improve community health.
DMAPS	Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety (WV)	The mission of the West Virginia Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety (DMAPS) is to provide a safe and secure state by ensuring the proper response to all levels, manners and phases of emergencies, disasters and crimes. The role of the Office of the Secretary is to provide support, oversight and guidance to agencies involved in all facets of public safety. This includes law enforcement and other first response agencies, as well as the state's criminal justice, correctional and

		homeland security systems.
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team	DMAT is a group of professional and para-professional medical personnel (supported by a cadre of logistical and administrative staff) designed to provide medical care during a disaster or other event. NDMS recruits personnel for specific vacancies, plans for training opportunities, and coordinates the deployment of the team.
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team	DMORT's are Federal Level Response teams designed to provide mortuary assistance in the case of a mass fatality incident or cemetery related incident. DMORT's work under the local jurisdictional authorities such as Coroner/Medical Examiners, Law Enforcement and Emergency Managers.
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center	A readily accessible facility or mobile office where applicants may go for questions, information about FEMA or other disaster assistance programs. Some of the services may include: guidance regarding disaster recovery; clarification of any written correspondence received; housing assistance and rental resource information; answers to questions, resolution to problems and referrals to agencies that may provide further assistance; status of applications being processed by FEMA, and Small Business Association (SBA) program information if there is a SBA Representative at the Disaster Recovery Center site.
DSLRL	Division of State and Local Readiness (CDC)	Division of State and Local Readiness (DSLRL) administers the Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Cooperative Agreement, which funds state and local efforts to build and strengthen their public health preparedness and infrastructure.
DSNS	Division of Strategic National Stockpile (CDC)	The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) is a national repository of antibiotics, antivirals, chemical antidotes, antitoxins, life-support medications, IV administration equipment, airway maintenance supplies, and medical/surgical items designed to supplement and re-supply state and local public health agencies in the event that state and local resources become overwhelmed. DSNS is responsible for the management and deployment of the SNS.

EM/EMA	Emergency Manager/ Emergency Management Agency	Individuals/agencies responsible for coordinating the mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts for their jurisdictions.
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact	EMAC offers assistance during states of emergency declared by the governor through a responsive, straightforward system that allows states to send personnel, equipment, and commodities to help disaster relief efforts in other states. Through EMAC states can also transfer services, such as shipping newborn blood from a disaster-impacted lab to a lab in another state. The policies and procedures governing EMAC also allow for its use during emergency-related exercises.
EMI	Emergency Management Institute (FEMA)	EMI is the emergency management community's flagship training institution, and provides training to Federal, State, local, tribal, volunteer, public, and private sector officials to strengthen emergency management core competencies for professional, career-long training. (Emmitsburg, MD).
EMPG	Emergency Management Performance Grant	The purpose of the EMPG Program is to make grants to States to assist State, local, territorial, and tribal governments in preparing for all hazards, as authorized by the <i>Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act</i> (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.). In West Virginia, this grant is administered by the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management and is disseminated to local emergency managers.
EMS	Emergency Medical Services	Emergency medical services are a branch of emergency services dedicated to providing out-of-hospital acute medical care and/or transport to definitive care, to patients with illnesses and injuries which the patient, or the medical practitioner, believes constitutes a medical emergency.
EOC	Emergency Operations Center	An EOC is the physical location where an organization comes together during an emergency to coordinate response and recovery actions and resources. These centers may alternatively be called command centers, situation rooms, war rooms, crisis management centers, or other similar terms. Regardless of the term, this is where the coordination of information and resources takes place. The EOC is not an incident command post; rather, it is the operations center where coordination and management decisions are facilitated.

EOP	Emergency Operations Plan	An operations plan developed to mitigate, respond to, and recover from a natural disaster or emergency that threatens people, property, business or the community. The plan identifies persons, equipment and resources for activation in an emergency and includes steps to coordinate and guide the response and recovery efforts.
EPHRT	Eastern Public Health Response Team	One of the 8 public health preparedness regions in West Virginia comprised of Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Mineral, Morgan, Pendleton and Pocahontas counties.
EPI	Epidemiology	Epidemiology is the study of factors affecting the health and illness of populations, and serves as the foundation and logic of interventions made in the interest of public health and preventive medicine. It is considered a cornerstone methodology of public health research, and is highly regarded in evidence-based medicine for identifying risk factors for disease and determining optimal treatment approaches to clinical practice.
EPI-X	Epidemiological Information Exchange	<i>Epi-X</i> is the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's web-based communications solution for public health professionals. Through <i>Epi-X</i> , CDC officials, state and local health departments, poison control centers, and other public health professionals can access and share preliminary health surveillance information quickly and securely.
ESAR-VHP	Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals	The Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals (ESAR-VHP) is a federal program created to support states and territories in establishing standardized volunteer registration programs for disasters and public health and medical emergencies. WVREDI is the system used in West Virginia to meet this federal requirement.
ESF	Emergency Support Function	A grouping of government and certain private-sector capabilities into an organizational structure that serve as the primary operational-level mechanism of assistance.
ESF #8	Emergency Support Function #8- Public Health and Medical Services	Public Health and Medical Services supports response to a public health and medical disaster, potential or actual incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response, and/or during a developing potential health and medical emergency.

ESF #6	Emergency Support Function #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services	Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services coordinates the delivery of Federal mass care, emergency assistance, housing, and human services when local, tribal, and State response and recovery needs exceed their capabilities.
EUA	Emergency Use Authorization	Licensed vaccines and drugs, or approved therapeutics and medical devices treat, prevent or mitigate disease. However, if an emerging public health threat is identified for which no licensed or approved product exists, The Project BioShield Act of 2004 authorizes the FDA commissioner to issue an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) for the rapid dissemination of promising countermeasures for the protection and safety of the US population. Specifically, these countermeasures can be used for the diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of serious or life-threatening diseases, or for conditions caused by chemical, biologic or radiologic agents for which no adequate, approved, or available alternatives exist.
FAC	Family Assistance Center	A Family Assistance Center is a secure facility established to serve as a centralized location to provide information and assistance about missing or unaccounted for persons and deceased, and support the reunification of the missing or deceased with their loved ones. FACs are generally opened in response to mass casualty or mass fatality incidents but can be opened in other circumstances.
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer	By authority and direction of Public Law 93-288, as amended, the President appoints the FCO to manage the Federal response, recovery, and mitigation operations for each presidentially declared disaster or emergency.
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency	The agency within DHS which has primary responsibility for preparing the nation for hazards and managing Federal response and recovery efforts following any national incident.
FMS	Federal Medical Station	The mission of the FMS program is to provide a scalable surge capacity for the Nation’s potential shortfall in all-hazard mass casualty care events. An FMS includes staffing and supplies for mass casualty events and is scalable in size (50 bed increments) and adaptable to up to a 40,000 sq. ft. footprint (for a

		250 bed unit). Host sites must provide the physical building where the FMS will be set-up as well as support services.
FOA	Funding Opportunity Announcement	A publicly available document by which a Federal agency makes known its intentions to award discretionary grants or cooperative agreements, usually as a result of competition for funds.
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act	The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), as amended represents the implementation of freedom of information legislation in the United States. It was signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson on September 6, 1966 (Public Law 89-554, 80 Stat. 383; Amended 1996, 2002, 2007), and went into effect the following year. This act allows for the full or partial disclosure of previously unreleased information and documents controlled by the United States Government. The Act defines agency records subject to disclosure, outlines mandatory disclosure procedures and grants nine exemptions to the statute.
FY	Fiscal Year	A fiscal year (or financial year, or sometimes budget year) is a period used for calculating annual ("yearly") financial statements in businesses and other organizations. In many jurisdictions, regulatory laws regarding accounting and taxation require such reports once per twelve months, but do not require that the period reported on constitutes a calendar year (i.e., January through December). Fiscal years vary between businesses and countries.
GIS	Geographic Information Systems	A mechanism of assembling, storing, manipulating, and displaying geographically referenced information (i.e., data identified according to their locations).
HAN	Health Alert Network	The HAN, operated by CDC, ensures that each community has rapid and timely access to emergent health information; a cadre of highly-trained professional personnel; and evidence-based practices and procedures for effective public health preparedness, response, and service on a 24/7 basis. HAN Alerts can also be issued by the state epidemiologist.
HazMat	Hazardous Materials	Dangerous goods are solids, liquids, or gases that can harm people, other living organisms, property, or the environment. They are often subject to chemical regulations.

HC	Health Command (WV)	Incident Command structure and center activated for use by DHHR staff.
HHS	Health and Human Services, Department of	Federal agency responsible for protecting the health of all Americans and providing essential human services, especially for those who are least able to help themselves. HHS has over 300 programs covering a wide spectrum of activities that are administered by eleven (11) operating divisions, including eight (8) agencies in the U.S. Public Health Service and three human services agencies.
HICS	Hospital Incident Command System	A version of incident command developed by and used by many hospitals and healthcare systems.
HIPAA	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996	The HIPAA Privacy Rule provides federal protections for personal health information held by covered entities and gives patients an array of rights with respect to that information. At the same time, the Privacy Rule is balanced so that it permits the disclosure of personal health information needed for patient care and other important purposes.
HM	Hazard Mitigation	Disaster victims and public entities are encouraged to avoid the life and property risks of future disasters. Examples include the elevation or relocation of chronically flood-damaged homes away from flood hazard areas, retrofitting buildings to make them resistant to earthquakes or strong winds, and adoption and enforcement of adequate codes and standards by local, state and federal government. FEMA helps fund damage mitigation measures when repairing disaster-damaged structures and through the Hazard Mitigation.
HPP	Health Care System Preparedness Program	The Health Care System Preparedness Program (HPP) enhances the ability of hospitals and health care systems to prepare for and respond to bioterrorism and other public health emergencies. The HPP grant is disseminated to states and other planning jurisdictions and is guided by the Healthcare Preparedness Capabilities: http://www.phe.gov/preparedness/planning/hpp/reports/documents/capabilities.pdf
HPPO	Hospital Preparedness Program Oversight committee (WV)	HPPOC was created to ensure situational awareness among staff and partners responsible for the healthcare system preparedness program in West Virginia and to gain input on and support for the program at the local and state levels. The group is

		administered by the Center for the Threat Preparedness and focuses on HPP funded activities. It is comprised of representatives from each of the 7 hospital preparedness regions, the HPP director, and other partners and subawardees.
HRA	Health Risk Assessment (WV)	In 2011, CDC published their 15 Public Health Preparedness Capabilities to guide state and local preparedness planning. Under Capability 1, Community Preparedness, each state is required to conduct a jurisdictional risk assessment. The Health Risk Assessment (HRA) is the tool that West Virginia's 49 local health departments used to collect the data for the jurisdictional risk assessment. For specific requirements related to the jurisdictional risk assessment, please refer to the Capabilities document at: http://www.cdc.gov/phpr/capabilities/
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program	The Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) is a capabilities and performance-based exercise program that provides a standardized methodology and terminology for exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning.
HSGP	Homeland Security Grant Program	The HSGP plays an important role in the implementation of the National Preparedness System (NPS) by supporting the building, sustainment, and delivery of core capabilities essential to achieving the National Preparedness Goal (NPG) of a secure and resilient Nation. The HSGP supports core capabilities across the five mission areas of Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery based on allowable costs. HSGP is comprised of three interconnected grant programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) • Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) • Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)
HSIN	Homeland Security Information Network (FEMA)	The Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) is the trusted network for homeland security mission operations to share Sensitive But Unclassified information. Federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, international and private sector homeland security partners use HSIN to manage operations, analyze data, send alerts and notices, and in general, share the information they need to do their jobs.
IA	Individual Assistance (FEMA)	Once the President has declared a Federal disaster, individuals and households may start to apply for

		Individual Assistance (IA). These programs are designed to help meet disaster applicants' sustenance, shelter, and medical needs during their path to recovery. Disaster assistance can include mass care and emergency assistance; voluntary agencies (VOLAG); individuals and households program (IHP); small business administration (SBA); disaster unemployment assistance (DUA); crisis counseling services, and disaster legal services (DLS).
IAP	Incident Action Plan	An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.
IC	Incident Commander	The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.
ICS	Incident Command System	The Incident Command System (ICS) is a standardized, on-scene, all-hazards incident management approach that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allows for the integration of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures and communications operating within a common organizational structure. • Enables a coordinated response among various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private. • Establishes common processes for planning and managing resources. ICS is flexible and can be used for incidents of any type, scope and complexity. ICS allows its users to adopt an integrated organizational structure to match the complexities and demands of single or multiple incidents.
IM	Incident Management	Incident Management (IM) refers to the activities of an organization to identify, analyze and correct hazards.
IMAT	Incident Management	Full-time, rapid-response teams with dedicated staff

	Assistance Team	able to deploy within two hours and arrive at an incident within 12 hours to support the local incident commander. The teams support the initial establishment of a unified command and provide situational awareness for federal and state decision-makers crucial to determining the level and type of immediate federal support that may be required.
IMATS	Inventory Management and Tracking System (CDC)	<p>CDC's Inventory Management and Tracking System provides state and local public health providers with a web-based tool to track medical and non-medical countermeasure inventory and supplies during daily operations or an event. The tool tracks a quantity of inventory, monitors reorder thresholds and facilitates warehouse operations including receiving, staging, and storing of inventory. IMATS system capabilities allow for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a line of sight for inventory, i.e., what is available and on-hand at all levels (state, regional, local and/or point of delivery) • Identifying point of delivery facilities where product is shipped (i.e., hospitals, county health departments, etc.) • Determining how much of the product is used/dispensed at the point of delivery location, therefore extending the line of sight • Facilitating warehouse operations including receiving, staging, and storing of inventory
IMS	Incident Management System	A standardized emergency management construct 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.
IMT	Incident Management Team	The Incident Commander and appropriate Command and General Staff personnel assigned to an incident.
IND	Improvised Nuclear Device	A device containing fissionable material (e.g. highly enriched Uranium-235) capable of producing a nuclear detonation (improvised or nuclear weapon with nuclear yield). Casualties will involve those physical and radiological injuries from the blast, thermal radiation, and radioactive fallout dispersed down wind.
IOF	Initial Operating Facility/Interim Operating Facility	Typically established by FEMA to manage federal logistics prior to designation of a Joint Field Office. These are usually managed by a FEMA

		IMAT, in support of state/territorial/tribal emergency management agencies.
IP/AAR	Improvement Plan/After Action Report	The AAR/IP has two components: an AAR, which captures observations made during an incident and makes <i>recommendations</i> for improvements; and an IP, which identifies specific corrective actions, assigns them to responsible parties, and establishes targets for their completion.
IPW	Improvement Planning Workshop	An IPW is part of the HSEEP cycle. The annual IPW precedes the TEPW and provides a forum for exercise participants and community stakeholders to review action items After Action Reports (AARs) and real-world events in order to guide planning priorities for the next year.
JAS	Job Action Sheet	A Job Action Sheet, or JAS, is a tool for defining and performing a specific emergency response functional role.
JFO	Joint Field Office	A temporary Federal multiagency coordination center established locally to facilitate field-level domestic incident management activities related to prevention, preparedness, response and recovery when activated by the DHS Secretary. The JFO provides a central location for coordination of Federal, State, local, tribal, nongovernmental and private-sector organizations with primary responsibility for activities associated with threat response and incident support.
JIC	Joint Information Center	The JIC is a facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should collocate at the JIC. The JIC is a central location to facilitate operation of the JIS.
JIS	Joint Information System	A JIS is the information network of all government, volunteer, and private-sector organizations with operations directly related to the crisis. Put more formally, a JIS is a unified, coordinated public information network with common resources and agreed-upon procedures that links participants through technological means when geographic restrictions, incident management requirements and other limitations preclude physical attendance at a central location. The JIS allows public affairs staff to

		communicate effectively and make joint announcements as if they were located in the same facility.
JITT	Just-in-time Training	Provides training for volunteers and staff in a response situation on specific duties and tasks.
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee	Local Emergency Planning Committees were established under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. LEPCs are non-profit community organizations that must include in their membership, at a minimum, local officials including police, fire, civil defense, public health, transportation, and environmental professionals, as well as representatives of facilities subject to the emergency planning requirements, community groups, and the media. LEPCs must assist in the development of emergency response plans, conduct annual reviews at least annually, and provide information about chemicals in the community to citizens.
LO/LNO	Liaison Officer	A liaison officer may be an agency's representative in an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to coordinate communications between his/her agency and the EOC. A liaison officer may also be part of onsite incident command staff.
LOG	Logistics	Logistics is the management of the flow of goods, information and other resources between the point of origin and the point of consumption in order to meet the requirements of consumers. Logistics is also a section in the incident command system.
LRN	Laboratory Response Network	The LRN is charged with the task of maintaining an integrated network of state and local public health, federal, military, and international laboratories that can respond to bioterrorism, chemical terrorism and other public health emergencies. The LRN is a unique asset in the nation's growing preparedness for biological and chemical terrorism. The linking of state and local public health laboratories, veterinary, agriculture, military, and water- and food-testing laboratories is unprecedented. West Virginia's Office of Laboratory Services is a member of the LRN.
LTAR	Local Technical Assistance Review (CDC)	CDC's Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response, Division of Strategic National Stockpile provides technical assistance to the participating 72

		MSAs for the development of their plans to receive, distribute, and dispense medical assets received from CDC's Strategic National Stockpile. To ensure continued readiness, CDC and state public health personnel conduct annual technical assistance reviews to assess the plans for each local jurisdiction within their CRI MSAs and measure capacity for functions considered critical. The TAR scores (reviewed on a scale from zero to 100) for each local jurisdiction are combined to compute an average TAR score for the CRI MSA. A score of 69 or higher indicates a CRI location is performing in an acceptable range in its plans to receive, distribute, and Strategic National Stockpile medical assets. Source: http://emergency.cdc.gov/cri/
LTRG	Long Term Recovery Group (WV)	Long Term Recovery Groups are located in all six homeland security regions in West Virginia. The mission of these groups is to strengthen area-wide disaster and preparedness coordination by sharing information, simplifying resident access to services, and jointly resolving cases with disaster caused recovery needs.
MACS	Multi-Agency Coordination System	MAC provide the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination. The elements of MAC include facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications. Two of the most commonly used elements are emergency operations centers and MAC Groups. These systems assist agencies and organizations responding to an incident.
MCM	Medical Countermeasures	Medical countermeasures include both biologic and pharmaceutical medical countermeasures (e.g. vaccines, antimicrobials, and antibody preparations), non-pharmaceutical medical countermeasures (e.g. ventilators, devices, personal protective equipment such as face masks and gloves), and public health interventions (e.g. contact and transmission interventions, social distancing, and community shielding) to prevent and mitigate the health effects of biological agents.
MOU/MOA	Memorandum of Understanding/Agreement	A Memorandum(s) of Understanding (MOU) is a legal document that outlines the terms and details of an agreement between parties, including each parties

		requirements, responsibilities and period of performance.
MOV	Mid-Ohio Valley region (WV)	MOV is one of the 8 public health preparedness regions in West Virginia and is composed of Calhoun, Pleasants, Ritchie, Roane, Wirt and Wood counties.
MRC	Medical Reserve Corps	The mission of the MRC is to engage volunteers to strengthen public health, emergency response and community resiliency. The MRC is a federal program that has been adopted by many states and local jurisdictions. In West Virginia, every local health department is required to maintain a team to support public health and medical operations. Some of these teams are MRC units.
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	An MSA is a geographical region with a relatively high population density at its core and close economic ties throughout the area. Such regions are not legally incorporated nor are they legal administrative jurisdictions. MSAs are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. 72 MSAs have been funded by CDC through the Cities Readiness Initiative.
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet	A material safety data sheet (MSDS) is a form with data regarding the properties of a particular substance. An important component of product stewardship and workplace safety, it is intended to provide workers and emergency personnel with procedures for handling or working with that substance in a safe manner, and includes information such as physical data (melting point, boiling point, flash point, etc.), toxicity, health effects, first aid, reactivity, storage, disposal, protective equipment, and spill-handling procedures.
MYTEP	Multi-Year Training and Exercise Plan	The MYTEP is part of the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) and is the result of a Training and Exercise Planning Workshop (TEPW). The MYTEP outlines an agency or jurisdiction's planned trainings and exercises over a given period of time. These trainings and exercises should address gaps identified in the After Action Reports and Improvement Plans from previous exercises and events.
NACCHO	National Association of County & City Health	The National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) is the national organization

	Officials	representing local health departments. NACCHO supports efforts that protect and improve the health of all people and all communities by promoting national policy, developing resources and programs, seeking health equity, and supporting effective local public health practice and systems.
NALBOH	National Association of Local Boards of Health	NALBOH represents the grassroots foundation of public health in America, and is the only organization in America dedicated to preparing and strengthening boards of health, empowering them to promote and protect the health of their communities through education, training, and technical assistance.
NPS	Naval Postgraduate School, Center for Homeland Defense and Security	NPS and the DHS are partnering to pioneer the development and delivery of homeland security education programs for governors, mayors and senior homeland security leaders from across a wide spectrum of disciplines in local, tribal, state and federal government, and the military.
NCR	National Capitol Region	The term "National Capital Region" means the geographic area located within the boundaries of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District of Columbia • Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties in the State of Maryland • Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William Counties and the City of Alexandria in the Commonwealth of Virginia All cities and other units of government within the geographic areas of such District, Counties, and City.
NDPC	National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	A partnership of several nationally recognized organizations whose membership is based on the urgent need to address counter-terrorism preparedness needs of the nation's emergency first responders within the context of chemical, biological, radiological, and explosive WMD hazards. At present, the NDPC forms the core of the NTED training program. NDPC members include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP):</i> CBRNE civilian training center and disaster preparedness and response for healthcare professionals (Anniston, AL) • <i>The Energetic Materials Research and Testing</i>

		<p><i>Center (EMRTC):</i> specialized training on explosives and incendiary devices (Socorro, NM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>National Center for Biomedical Research and Training (NCBRT)</i> specializes in curriculum on biological terrorism agents and topics in the law enforcement discipline, including prevention and deterrence (Baton Rouge, LA) • <i>The National Emergency Response and Rescue Training Center (NERRTC)</i> prepares state and local officials for the management challenge posed by WMD and has an EOC simulation center (College Station, TX) • <i>The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Counter Terrorism Operations Support Program (CTOS)</i> delivers specialized training related to the detection, response, and mitigation of radiological/nuclear incidents, providing responders with hands-on experience in a controlled radiologically contaminated environment (Las Vegas, NV) • <i>University of Hawaii (UH), National Disaster Preparedness Training Center (NDPTC):</i> NDPTC works collaboratively to develop and deliver training and education in the areas of disaster preparedness, response, and recovery to governmental, private, tribal, and non-profit entities, and underrepresented/under-served communities (Honolulu, HI) • <i>Transportation Technology Center, Inc. (TTCI), National Center for Emergency Response in Surface Transportation (NCERST):</i> TTCI provides unique training programs focusing on ground transportation. (Pueblo, CO)
NDRF	National Disaster Recovery Framework	The <i>National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF)</i> defines how Federal agencies will more effectively organize and operate to utilize existing resources to promote effective recovery and support States, Tribes and other jurisdictions affected by a disaster. It identifies scalable, flexible and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities.
NIMS	National Incident Management System	A system that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and NGOs to work

		together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents.
NPG	National Preparedness Goal	<p>The National Preparedness Goal, released in September 2011, defines what it means for the whole community to be prepared for all types of disasters and emergencies. The goal is: <i>A secure and resilient nation with the capabilities required across the whole community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk.</i> The goal is underpinned by the 31 DHS core capabilities which fall under one of the 5 mission areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Prevention.</i> Prevent, avoid or stop an imminent, threatened or actual act of terrorism. • <i>Protection.</i> Protect our citizens, residents, visitors, and assets against the greatest threats and hazards in a manner that allows our interests, aspirations, and way of life to thrive. • <i>Mitigation.</i> Reduce the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of future disasters. • <i>Response.</i> Respond quickly to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs in the aftermath of a catastrophic incident. • <i>Recovery.</i> Recover through a focus on the timely restoration, strengthening and revitalization of infrastructure, housing and a sustainable economy, as well as the health, social, cultural, historic and environmental fabric of communities affected by a catastrophic incident.
NPS	National Preparedness System	<p>The National Preparedness System outlines an organized process for everyone in the whole community to move forward with their preparedness activities and achieve the National Preparedness Goal. The National Preparedness System has six parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying and Assessing Risk • Estimating Capability Requirements • Building and Sustaining Capabilities • Planning to Deliver Capabilities • Validating Capabilities • Reviewing and Updating
NRF	National Response Framework	Published in January 2008, the National Response Framework (NRF) is a guide to how the Nation conducts all-hazards response. It is built upon

		scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation. It describes specific authorities and best practices for managing incidents that range from the serious but purely local, to large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters. This replaced the 2004 NRP.
NTED	National Training and Education Division (FEMA)	NTED is one of a number of training components located within FEMA. NTED offers courses at the awareness, performance, and management and planning levels to accommodate different job functions of the first responder community.
OCME	Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (WV)	The Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (O.C.M.E.) is mandated under Chapter 61 of the West Virginia code to investigate and certify all deaths that occur within the state of West Virginia that are the result of violence, suspected violence, deaths due to accidental causes, deaths that occur during incarceration, deaths that are associated with conditions that pose a hazard to the public safety or health, and all unattended or unexplained deaths.
OEHS	Office of Environmental Health Services (WV)	OEHS is located in the Bureau for Public Health, Department of Health and Human Resources. The mission of OEHS is to improve the environmental health protection for every West Virginia citizen and visitor through quality programs that are designed and administered to serve, educate, and regulate in the least restrictive and most efficient manner.
OLS	Office of Laboratory Services (WV)	West Virginia Office of Laboratory Services is dedicated to the promotion and protection of West Virginia's public health by supporting state and local infectious disease control efforts through diagnostic testing, preventing metabolic disorders detectable at birth, and assuring the quality of testing in clinical and environmental laboratories.
OPS	Operations	The division of an organization that carries out the major planning and operating functions.
PA	Public Assistance (FEMA)	The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 5121, et seq. (hereinafter referred to as the Stafford Act), authorizes the FEMA Public Assistance Program to award Federal funding to State and local governments, Federally recognized tribes, and eligible private non-profit

		organizations in order to assist them in their disaster response and recovery activities. Specifically, the Program provides assistance for debris removal, implementation of emergency protective measures, and permanent restoration of eligible facilities and infrastructure.
PACT	Preparedness Action Coalition Team (WV)	One of 8 public health preparedness regions in West Virginia, PACT is composed of Doddridge, Harrison, Marion, Monongalia, Preston and Taylor counties.
PAHPA	Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act	The purpose of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act is “to improve the Nation’s public health and medical preparedness and response capabilities for emergencies, whether deliberate, accidental, or natural.”
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessments (FEMA)	The primary purpose for conducting Individual Assistance (IA) Preliminary Disaster Assessments (PDAs) is to identify the impact, type and extent of disaster damages and to determine the impact on individuals while identifying the resources needed to recover. PDAs are conducted jointly between the state and FEMA. The PDA is an essential part of the disaster declaration process and recovery programs. The information gathered is analyzed and projections on types and amounts of disaster assistance are determined. The analysis also serves as a management tool for determining (in the event of a declaration) Disaster Field Office (DFO) location, number of staff, the need for Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC), program funding, and other requirements.
PERC	Preparedness and Emergency Response Research Centers (CDC)	The intent of the program for Preparedness and Emergency Response Research Centers (PERRCs) is to use the public health systems research approach to examine the organization, function, capacity, and performance of components in the public health system in preparing for and responding to all potential threats and hazards.
PERLC	Preparedness and Emergency Response Learning Centers (CDC)	The CDC-funded Preparedness and Emergency Response Learning Centers (PERLC) were established to enhance public health training and workforce. The learning centers will serve in a national capacity for preparedness and response training and education needs of the U. S. public health workforce.

PFA	Psychological First Aid	PFA is an evidence-informed modular approach to help children, adolescent, adults and families in the immediate aftermath of disasters or critical incidents. PFA is designed to reduce the initial distress caused by traumatic events and to foster short- and long term adaptive functioning and coping.
PHEP	Public Health Emergency Preparedness grant (CDC)	The Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) cooperative agreement is a critical source of funding for state, local, tribal and territorial public health departments. Since 2002, the PHEP cooperative agreement has provided nearly \$9 billion to public health departments across the nation to upgrade their ability to effectively respond to a range of public health threats, including infectious diseases, natural disasters, and biological, chemical, nuclear, and radiological events. Preparedness activities funded by the PHEP cooperative agreement align with the <u>15 Public Health Preparedness Capabilities</u> .
PHTPOC	Public Health Threat Preparedness Oversight Committee (WV)	PHTPOC was created to ensure situational awareness among staff and partners responsible for the public health preparedness program in West Virginia and to gain input on and support for the program at the local and state levels. The group is administered by the Center for the Threat Preparedness and focuses on PHEP funded activities. It is comprised of representatives from each of the 8 public health preparedness regions, focus area leads for the different programs under the PHEP grant, the PHEP director, and other partners.
PIO	Public Information Officer	The role of a PIO is to share information with the media and the public according to the standards of his/her agency and the situation. PIOs may function as spokespeople or may prepare agency spokespeople to talk to the media, organize press conferences, etc.
POD	1. Point of Dispensing 2. Point of Distribution	1. PODs are physical locations staffed and organized by local health departments designed to quickly and accurately dispense medication and/or vaccine to the well or exposed population (CDC/health and medical) 2. POD is also used by FEMA Logistics for Points of Distribution at the local jurisdiction level. These have been selected in many areas of the state, with

		data on the site readily available for use in major disaster sustainment stocks distribution. (FEMA)
PPD	Presidential Policy Directive	PPDs establish policy for the roles and responsibilities of federal agencies in homeland security. The term “PPD” is used in the Obama Administration. The term Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) was used under the Bush Administration.
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment	Special equipment designed to protect workers from serious injuries or illnesses resulting from contact with chemical, radiological, physical, electrical, mechanical, or other hazards.
PREP Act	The Public Readiness and Emergency Preparedness Act	The PREP Act authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to issue a declaration (PREP Act declaration) that provides immunity from tort liability (except for willful misconduct) for claims of loss caused, arising out of, relating to, or resulting from administration or use of countermeasures to diseases, threats and conditions determined by the Secretary to constitute a present, or credible risk of a future public health emergency to entities and individuals involved in the development, manufacture, testing, distribution, administration, and use of such countermeasures. A PREP Act declaration is specifically for the purpose of providing immunity from tort liability, and is different from, and not dependent on, other emergency declarations.
RA	Regional Administrator (FEMA)	There are 10 regional administrators and they are responsible for coordinating FEMA mitigation, preparedness and disaster response and recovery activities in their designated states and territories. FEMA Region 3 in Philadelphia, PA supports the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.
RDPC	Rural Domestic Preparedness Consortium	In 2005, the Rural Domestic Preparedness Consortium (RDPC) was established to lead the development and delivery of homeland security all-hazards preparedness training to rural communities across the Nation. Led by Eastern Kentucky University, the RDPC is comprised of academic partners that possess extensive experience and unique capabilities in

		<p>serving the rural emergency response community.</p>
REC	Regional Emergency Coordinator (DHHS)	<p>Regional Emergency Coordinators (RECs) serve as ASPR’s primary representatives throughout the country at the regional level. Building relationships with federal, state, local, tribal and territorial officials and healthcare representatives (partners and stakeholders) in order to conduct planning for effective federal emergency response, and to facilitate coordinated preparedness and response activities for public health and medical emergencies, is the main role of the RECs.</p>
RIC	Regional Interoperability Committee (WV)	<p>There are 6 RICs in West Virginia, one in each of the DHSEM regions. RICS provide training and guidance on the use of radios and the overall Statewide Interoperability Radio Network (SIRN).</p>
ROC	Region One Collaboration (WV)	<p>One of 8 public health preparedness regions in West Virginia, ROC is composed of Fayette, Greenbrier, McDowell, Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh, Summers and Wyoming counties.</p>
RRT	<p>1. Regional Response Team (WV)</p> <p>2. Rapid Response Team (WV)</p>	<p>1. Regional Response Teams, funded by homeland security grants, are located across the state and are organized to provide for hazardous materials response, urban search and rescue, and mass casualty support.</p> <p>2. Rapid Response Teams are being developed by the West Virginia Department of Agriculture and the WVBPH Office of Environmental Health Services to respond to foodborne and feed outbreaks across the state.</p>
RSS	Receiving, Staging and Storing site	<p>The physical location in a state where SNS materiel is received from the CDC.</p>
SAA	State Administrative Agency (WV)	<p>The Homeland Security SAA is located in the Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety and administers several preparedness grants, including the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) grant. The mission of the West Virginia Homeland Security State Administrative Agency is to lead the State’s coordination and collaboration efforts with public and private partners to provide a comprehensive prevention, preparedness, and response strategy to protect the people of the State of West Virginia.</p>
SAC	Senior Advisory	<p>As a condition of the PHEP grant, awardees must</p>

	Committee (WV)	establish and maintain advisory committees comprised of senior officials from governmental and nongovernmental organizations involved in homeland security, healthcare, public health, and behavioral health to integrate preparedness efforts across jurisdictions and to leverage funding streams. The purpose of this committee is to enable HPP and PHEP program components as a whole to complement and better coordinate with other public health and preparedness programs as applicable.
SAMSHA	The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (DHHS)	SAMHSA is the agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services that leads public health efforts to advance the behavioral health of the nation. SAMHSA's mission is to reduce the impact of substance abuse and mental illness on America's communities.
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission (WV)	In 1986, Congress enacted SARA Title III (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act) a section of EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act) requiring the Governor of each state to appoint a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC). Subsequently each SERC was required to appoint Planning Districts; West Virginia enacted §15-5A to mirror federal requirements. The SERC mirrors the mission of the LEPCs but at the state level.
SHSP	State Homeland Security Program	SHSP supports the implementation of state Homeland Security Strategies to address the identified planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise needs to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism and other catastrophic events. SHSP also provides funding to implement initiatives in the State Preparedness Report.
SIRN	Statewide Interoperable Radio Network (WV)	The WV Statewide Interoperable Radio Network (SIRN) is a collaborative effort by state, county, and municipal public safety entities to establish and maintain a statewide interoperable radio network for emergency services.
SITREP	Situation Report	Recurring report which (unlike a periodic report prepared at regular and fixed intervals) records and describes a particular occurrence or event. Situation reports are circulated during incidents to document activities and to update partners.

SLEP	Shelf Life Extension Program	SLEP is managed by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). SLEP's purpose is to defer drug replacement costs for date sensitive pre-positioned and war reserve stocks by extending their useful life. Participating agencies include FDA, Defense Medical Standardization Board, Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Defense Supply Center and SNS.
SMARTT	State Medical Asset Resource Tracking Tool	SMARTT is a web-based tool capable of monitoring hospital, EMS system, long term care center, dialysis center and health center resources on a regular basis. Information that is collected within the SMARTT system daily include hospital bed availability, specialty care availability, and closed services with the expected time those services are anticipated to resume normal operations.
SME	Subject Matter Expert	An individual who is a technical expert in a specific area or in performing a specialized job, task, or skill.
SNS	Strategic National Stockpile (CDC)	A program designed to ensure the availability of life-saving pharmaceuticals, antidotes and other medical supplies and equipment necessary to counter the effects of nerve agents, biological pathogens and chemical agents. It is comprised of pharmaceuticals, vaccines, medical supplies, and medical equipment that exist to augment depleted state and local resources for responding to terrorist attacks and other emergencies.
SOG	Standard Operating Guidelines	A standard operating guideline [SOG] states in general terms what the guideline is expected to accomplish. All major assignments are defined in general terms. The use of words like "shall" and "will" leave no room for modification or flexibility during an incident or event.
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure	Complete reference document or an operations manual that provides the purpose, authorities, duration, and details for the preferred method of performing a single function or a number of interrelated functions in a uniform manner.
SOW	Statement of Work	A statement of work (SOW) is a formal document that captures and defines the work activities and deliverables grantee will execute within a given timeframe in exchange for funding. Detailed requirements are usually included in the Statement Of Work, along with standard regulatory and

		governance terms and conditions.
SPHERE	Shared Public Health Emergency Response Effort (WV)	One of 8 public health preparedness regions in West Virginia, SPHERE is composed of Barbour, Braxton, Clay, Gilmer, Lewis, Nicholas, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur and Webster counties.
SPR	State Preparedness Report	State Preparedness Report summarizes the states progress in building, sustaining and delivering the 31 <u>core capabilities</u> outlined in the <u>National Preparedness Goal</u> .
SSAG	Stockpile Service Advance Group	A team that is deployed concurrent to transport of certain SNS assets to the receiving jurisdiction. The SSAG staff will coordinate with state and local officials so that the SNS assets can be efficiently received and distributed upon arrival at the site.
TA	Technical Assistance	There are many definitions for technical assistance. At its most basic, TA is the provision of guidance to accomplish a task. Technical assistance is often associated with funding to ensure that agencies receiving funds for a given program are accomplishing the objectives of the program and performing at an acceptable level.
TEPW	Training and Exercise Planning Workshop	In the TEPW stakeholders review the jurisdiction or agency homeland security strategy and develop or update its Multi-Year Training and Exercise Plan. There is a focus on coordination of all training and exercise activities occurring throughout the jurisdiction or agency, including activities sponsored by Federal agencies, States, local governments, and tribal governments. Jurisdictions or agencies must ensure that their training and exercise schedules are coordinated to prevent duplication of efforts, ensure resources are not overextended during training or exercises, and maximize the efficacy of training and exercise appropriations. Moreover, schedule collaboration can present opportunities for jurisdictions and agencies to fulfill multiple grant requirements with a single exercise or training course.
TFAH	Trust for America's Health	Trust for America's Health (TFAH) is a non-profit, non-partisan organization dedicated to saving lives by protecting the health of every community and working to make disease prevention a national priority. TFAH publishes regular national reports on public health and health system preparedness.

THIRA	Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	The Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment is a tool that allows a jurisdiction to understand its threats and hazards and how the impacts may vary according to time of occurrence, season, location, and other community factors. This knowledge helps a jurisdiction establish informed and defensible capability targets. In West Virginia, the Homeland Security State Administrative Agency, as well as counties funded through the Emergency Management Performance Grant are required to complete a THIRA.
TRAIN	The TrainingFinder Real-time Affiliate Integrated Network	TRAIN is the nation's premier learning resource for professionals who protect the public's health. TRAIN is comprised of a national site and participating TRAIN affiliate sites. Because all TRAIN sites are connected, TRAIN users can access information about state, local, national, or international training available to them through any participating TRAIN site. West Virginia's site can be accessed at https://wv.train.org
UC	Unified Command	Unified Command is one way to carry out command in which responding agencies and/or jurisdictions with responsibility for the incident share incident management. A Unified Command may be needed for incidents involving: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple jurisdictions. • A single jurisdiction with multiple agencies sharing responsibility. • Multiple jurisdictions with multi-agency involvement.
VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster	WV VOAD is a humanitarian association of independent organizations that may be active in all phases of disaster. Its mission is to identify unmet needs and facilitate efficient, streamlined service delivery to those imperiled or impacted by disaster while eliminating duplication of effort through cooperation in the four phases of disaster: Preparation, Response, Recovery and Mitigation.
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction	A weapon of mass destruction (WMD) is a weapon that can kill and bring significant harm to a large numbers of humans (and other life forms) and/or cause great damage to man-made structures (e.g. buildings), natural structures (e.g. mountains), or the biosphere in general. The scope and application of

		the term has evolved and been disputed, often signifying more politically than technically.
WVHA	West Virginia Hospital Association	WVHA disseminates relevant information statewide and directs program activities to assist hospitals in meeting eight national preparedness and response capabilities for healthcare organizations through emergency preparedness equipment and supplies, training, and functional exercises. Hospitals are grouped into seven regional areas across the state, and have developed Regional Response Plans to support each other in emergency and disaster events.
WVPC	West Virginia Poison Center	The West Virginia Poison Center (WVPC) offers assessment and emergency treatment advice on accidental exposures to medications and household substances, plant ingestions, snake, spider and other insect bites and stings, chemical spills, occupational exposures, and drug overdoses.
WVPCA	West Virginia Primary Care Association	The West Virginia Primary Care Association recognizes the continuing need to strengthen systems that protect communities and citizens. The WVPCA's emergency preparedness efforts are intended to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the capacity of each community health center to serve as a focal point for triage/basic primary care, information and pharmacy services in support of local and regional emergency responses; 2. Work collaboratively with local hospitals, emergency medical systems, fire safety, health departments, other health system partners and emergency management in the development, implementation and testing of response plans to effectively address bioterrorism, infectious disease outbreaks, and other public health threats and emergencies; and, 3. Develop effective plans for continuity of operations and post-threat recovery that minimize financial and human loss.
WVPHAlert	West Virginia Public Health Alert (WV)	WVPHAlert is West Virginia's web-based messaging system that meets the federal requirement to support and administer a communications and warning system for public health. WVPHAlert can contact participants using e-mail, pager, text, phone and fax. WVPHAlert is used by BPH to share cleared information about urgent public health

		incidents with local health and other health/medical partners and as a staff alerting and notification system by the Center for Threat Preparedness and local health departments.
WVREDI	Responder Emergency Deployment Information (REDI) (WV)	The WV Responder Emergency Deployment Information (REDI) system is a web-based system developed to facilitate health and medical response through identification, credentialing and deployment of West Virginians willing to serve in an emergency, as well as non-emergent situations. Registration is open to West Virginia's health and medical professionals, as well as others who live or work in West Virginia and are willing to assist during a health related emergency or event. WVREDI meets the federal requirement for West Virginia's ESAR-VHP system.