**Emergency Preparedness Acronyms:**

**AABB** - Interorganizational Task Force (American Association of Blood Banks)

**AAM**- After-Action Meeting

**AAP** – American Academy of Pediatrics

**AAR**- After Action Report

**AARC** – American Association for Respiratory Care

**AAR/IP** After-Action Report/Improvement Plan

**AARP** – American Association of Retired Persons

**ABA** – American Burn Association

**ACC** – Ambulatory Care Center

**ACEP** – American College of Emergency Physicians

**ACF** – Alternative Care Facilities

**ACIP –** Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices

**ACLS -** Advanced Cardiac Life Support

**ACS** – Alternate Care Sites

**ACS** – American College of Surgeons

**AG** – Office of the Attorney General

**AHRQ -** Agency Health Care Research and Quality (under DHHS)

**AHRQ** Hospital Surge Model - <http://hospitalsurgemodel.ahrq.gov/>

**ALARA** – As Low as Reasonably Achievable

**ANFO** – Ammonium Nitrate with Fuel Oil

**AMR** – American Medical Response (In 2007, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) awarded AMR with an exclusive contract to provide ground and air ambulance service along with para-transit service to supplement federal and military responses to disasters, acts of terrorism and other public health emergencies)

**AOHC – Association of Health Commissioners**

**APIC** – Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology ([www.apic.org](http://www.apic.org))

**ARC** – American Red Cross

**ARES** - Amateur Radio Emergency Service

**ARIC** - American Radical Islamic Convert

**ARC** – Agency Review Committee

**ARCGC** – American Red Cross of Greater Columbus

**ASPR –** Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response

**AOA** – American Osteopathic Association

**APACHE** – Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation (like the SOFA but done in the 1st 24 hours of a patients stay)

**APHIS** – Federal Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

**PALS –** Pediatric Advanced Life Support

**ARC**- American Red Cross

**ASPHEP** – Assistant Secretary for Public Health and Emergency Preparedness

**ASPR -** Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response

**ASTM** – American Society for Testing and Materials <http://www.astm.org/>

**ATLS –** Advanced Trauma Life Support

**ATSDR** - Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

**BCBP** – Bureau of Customs and Border Protection

**BH – Base Hospital**

**BIOS** – Bureau of Information and Operational Support

**BMCI -** Burn Mass Casualty Incident

**BOT -** Board of Trustees

**BSF** – Burn Surge Facility

**BT** - Bioterrorism

**CA**- Cooperative Agreement

**CAPR** – Continuous Air Purifying Respirator

**CAT** - Coalition Assessment Tool

**CAMEO** – Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations – Involves HS partners in a systematic and prioritized effort to accomplish the following: Convene working groups, Determine capability requirements, Assess current capability levels, Identify analyze, and choose options, Update plans and strategies, Allocate funds, Update and execute program plans, and Assess and report. (See National Preparedness Guidelines Sept 2007 by HS for more info on the steps)

**CBOs**- Community Based Organizations

**CBRNEE** – Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive and Environmental

**CBT**- Competency Based Training (CBT is an approach to vocational education and training that places emphasis on what a person can do in the workplace as a result of completing a program of training. Competency-based training programs are often comprised of modules broken into segments called learning outcomes, which are based on standards set by industry, and assessment is designed to ensure each student has achieved all the outcomes (skills and knowledge) required by each module)

**C&C** – Command and Control

**CCA** – Confirmation of Contractual Agreement

**CDC** - Centers for Disease Control

**C/E Handbook** – Controller/Evaluator Handbook for HSEEP

**CEM** – Comprehensive Emergency Management is the basis for the all hazards approach to emergency management to include 4 phases: mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery

**CERC** – Crisis and Emergency Risk Communication <http://emergency.cdc.gov/cerc/index.asp>

**CERT** - Community Emergency Response Team [www.citizenscorps.gov/cert/](http://www.citizenscorps.gov/cert/)

**CFAO**- Columbus Fire Alarm Office

**CFDA** - Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance <https://www.cfda.gov/>

**CFR** - Code of Federal Regulations

**CGMO** – Chief Grants Management Officer

**CHEMPACK** - Initiative of DHS, DHHS, CDC and is a federal and state asset thru the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) CHEMPACK is a voluntary project allowing the forward placement of federally owned nerve agent antidotes into Ohio. The federal government retains ownership of all material; however custody is given to the Ohio Department of Health. Has Atropine (Atropen)- blocks effects of excess acetylcholine at neuromuscular junction; Diazepam- (Valium)-reduces severity of acetylcholine-induced convulsions; Pralidoxime (2Pam)- reactivates acetyl cholinesterase (Response to SLUDGEM). 2 Types of CHEMPACKS Hospital- (Bulk meds, multi-dose vials, some auto-injectors) EMS-(Auto-injectors, some bulk meds, smaller packages) both are currently stored at hospitals. The EMS CHEMPACK currently has treatment capacity for approximately 454 patients. The hospital CHEMPACK currently has a treatment capacity for approximately 1000 patients. CHEMPACK containers are strategically positioned in hospitals throughout Ohio. Containers are padlocked. 24/7 security, monitored climate control, monthly maintenance, and tamper detection of containers via a Sensaphone are required per CDC and ODH guidelines.

**CIDRAP –** Center for Infectious Disease Research and Policy[**http://www.cidrap.umn.edu/**](http://www.cidrap.umn.edu/)

**CI/KR –** Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources

**CIP** – Critical Infrastructure Protection

**CIS**- Critical Infrastructure Sites

**CMA** - Columbus Medical Association

**C-MIST** – Special needs population including those individuals with Communication limitations, Medical Care needs, Independence issues, Supervision needs and Transportation needs

**CMS** – Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

**CAT** - Coalition Assessment Tool

**C&O –** Concept and Objectives Meeting

**COAB -** Coalition Operations Advisory Board

**COARES -** Central Ohio Amateur Radio Emergency Services (do the monthly HAM antenna radio checks at Franklin County hospitals)

**COHAN** – Central Ohio Health Alert Network

**COHDIMS –** Coalition Healthcare Disaster Information Management System

**COOP** – Communications Continuity of Operations Plan

**COPC -** Community Outreach Partnership Centers

**COPC** – Central Ohio Poison Center

**COPIN** – Central Ohio Public Information Network

**CORPH –** Central Ohio Region Public Health

**COTS**- Used to be called the Central Ohio Trauma System – Now just COTS

**CPSCS** – City of Columbus Public Safety Communications System

**CPH** – Columbus Public Health

**CQI** - Continuous Quality Improvement

**CRH –** Central Region Hospitals (7 regions total in the state) 15 Counties in the CRH (Crawford, Delaware, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Hardin, Knox, Licking, Logan, Madison, Marion, Morrow, Pickaway, Union and Wyandot) there are 25 ASPR-eligible CRHs in the region. There are 2 Non-ASPR-eligible free standing healthcare facilities who contracted to serve as a mini-acute care center within the region, to admit and care for non-critical patients on a 24/7/365 basis including Barix Clinics in Groveport Oh and Mt Carmel New Albany Surgical Hospital.

**CRI** – Cities Readiness Initiative (led by HHS through the CDC in collaboration with the United States Postal Service. This initiative focuses on selected cities to help them prepare to provide life-saving interventions through the timely delivery of medicines and medical supplies during a large-scale public health emergency) The CRI is a federally funded program and started in 2004. Its purpose is, in the event of a large scale bioterrorist attack, to enable 72 major US cities and metropolitan areas to respond rapidly by making sure every person in their "entire identified population" has antibiotics within 48 hours of the decision to distribute them is made

**CSB**- Chemical Safety Board

**Cs or CsCl** – Cesium Chloride used to make radiological (dirty) bombs

**CSC** - Crisis Standards of Care

**DAB**- Department of Appeals Board

**Deliverables** – What you are going to do, what your product is (tangible or intangible) or what change you are going to make.

**DEOCs** – Department Emergency Operations Centers

**DHS** – Department of Homeland Security

**DHS Appropriations Act of 2006** - directed DHS to complete a comprehensive nationwide review of catastrophic planning, including planning for mass evacuations, sheltering, and related services.

**DHHS –** Department of Health and Human Services

**Disaster:** A dangerous event that causes significant human and economic loss and demands a crisis response beyond the scope of local and State resources. Disasters are distinguished from emergencies by the greater level of response required.

**DMAT** – Disaster Medical Assistance Team

**DMORT** – Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams

**DMO** – Designated Medical Offices

**DOC –** Department of Operations Center

**DOD** – Department of Defense

**DOJ** – Department of Justice

**DOT** – Department of Transportation

**DSNS** – Division of National Strategic Stockpile

**DUNS** - Dun and Bradstreet Universal Numbering System

**DuoDote** - DuoDote™ Has Replaced the Mark I™ Kit Using Next-Generation Auto-Injector Technology. DuoDote contains both atropine and pralidoxime chloride within a simple 2-in-1 auto-injector, providing an easy-to-use readiness solution for first responders in the event of a chemical nerve agent (CNA) attack or accidental exposure to organophosphorus insecticides.

**EAH -** Ebola Assessment Hospital

**EAS** – Emergency Alert System

**EAU** – Emergency Use Authorization

**ECC –** Emergency Coordination Center

**ED** – Emergency Department

**EEI** – Essential Elements of Information

**EEG** – Exercise Evaluations Guidelines

**EEO** – Equal Employment Opportunity

**EFT**- Electronic Funds Transfer

**EID** – Emerging Infectious Disease

**ELC** – Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity

**EMA -** Emergency Management Agency

**EMAC**- Emergency Management Assistance Compact (a State-to-State partnership coordinated by the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA). The EMAC was congressionally ratified in 1996 to provide a fast and flexible response system through which States send requested personnel and equipment to help disaster relief efforts in other States. All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands have enacted legislation to become members of the EMAC. During Hurricane Katrina, EMAC provided interstate mutual aid in the response effort by deploying more than 67,000 personnel to Louisiana and Mississippi)

**EMI** – Emergency Management Institute

**EMP** – Electro-Magnetic Pulse

**EMR –** Electronic Medical Record

**EMS** – Emergency Medical Services

**EMSC** – Emergency Medical Services for Children

**EMTALA** – Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act

**ENA -** Emergency Nurses Association

**EOC**- Emergency Operations Center

**EOP**- Emergency Operations Plan

**EPI** – Epidemiology

**EPRI** – Emergency Preparedness Resource Inventory tool (The EPRI tool enables States, counties, or regional entities to compile an inventory of resources and capabilities for responding to emergencies and disasters. Originally released in 2005, EPRI has been updated with improved usability and additional features, and is available at www.ahrq.gov/research/epri/)

**EPTP –** Emergency Patient Transport PlanThe Central Ohio Trauma System (COTS) Emergency Patient Transport Plan (EPTP) is *ultimately* intended to promote emergency department access to care for patients in Franklin County and contiguous counties when four or more Franklin County hospitals have concurrently declared a diversion status to EMS. Other purposes of the EPTP are:

* To minimize out-of-service and drive times for area EMS providers; and
* To strategically disperse patients to local hospitals so that wait times and care are optimized.

**ESAR-VHP -** Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals

**ESF**- Emergency Support Function Emergency Support Function (ESF) #8 — Health and Medical Services provides coordinated Federal assistance to supplement State and local resources in response to public health and medical care needs following a major disaster or emergency, or during a developing potential medical situation.  Assistance provided under ESF #8 is directed by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) through its executive agent, the Assistant Secretary for Health (ASH).  Resources will be furnished when State and local resources are overwhelmed and public health and/or medical assistance is requested from the Federal Government

**ETC -** Ebola Treatment Center

**EUA** – Emergency Use Authorization

**EVD -** Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever

**EXPLAN**- Exercise Plan

**FAA** – Federal Aviation Administration

**FACEP** – Fellow of American College of Emergency Physicians

**FAD** – Foreign Animal Disease

**FADDL** – Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory at Plum Island New York Animal Disease Center

**FAO** - Fire Alarm Office

**FAST** – First Assessment and Sampling Team

**FCBH** – Franklin County Board of Health

**FCC**- Federal Communications Commission

**FCCA - Franklin County Police Chiefs and Sheriffs Association**

**FCEMA & HS -** Franklin County Emergency Management & Homeland Security Agency

**FCEMA -** Franklin County EMA

**FCEOC –** Franklin County Emergency Operations Center

**FCFCA -** Franklin County Fire Chiefs Association

**FCPSCS** – Franklin County Public Service Communications System

**FSA -** Food and Drug Administration

**FE** – Functional Exercise

**FEMA** – Federal Emergency Management Agency

**FEMA Region 5 States** (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin)

**FMS -** Federal Medical Station

**FLSA** – Fair Labor Standard Act

**FMV** – Fair Market Value

**FOA**- Funding Opportunity Announcement

**FOIA** – Freedom of Information Act

**FOG** – Field Operation Guide

**FPM** – Final Planning Meeting

**FQHC –** Federally Qualified Health Care **(**A type of provider defined by the Medicare and Medicaid statutes. FQHCs include all organizations receiving grants under Section 330 of the Public Health Service Act, certain tribal organizations, and FQHC Look-Alikes. (see <http://www.raconline.org/info_guides/clinics/fqhcfaq.php#services> for more info)

**FSE** – Full Scale Exercise

**FSR** – Financial Status Report

**FTI** – Federal Tax Identification Number

**FTO** – Foreign Terrorist Organization

**FOCO** – For Official Use Only

**FY** – Fiscal Year

**GAAP** – Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

**GAGAS** – Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards

**Gantt Chart**- A Gantt chart displays time across the top and a sequence of tasks down the left-hand side. Time can be given in days, weeks, or months. The duration of time devoted to each activity is represented by bars extending across the time lines

**GAO –** Government Accountability Office (Federal/Congressional group deals with accountability and ethics)

**GAU – Grants Administration Unit (**The ODH unit responsible for assuring fiscal

accountably of all ODH grants including monitoring and technical assistance with all

fiscal-reporting requirements)

**Gap Analysis** - A gap analysis will drive the rationale to fund sub-capabilities needed by local, regional and State healthcare systems

**GAPP -** ODH Grants Administration Policies and Procedures Manual<http://www.odh.ohio.gov/pdf/GAPManual/GAPMANUAL.PDF>

**GAR** – Governor’s Authorized Representative

**GB** - Sarin

**GETS** – Government Emergency Telecommunications Service

**GFCI** – Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (protects from electrical shock)

**GIS** – Geographic Information Systems

**GIWG/IALEIA** - Global Intelligence Working Group and International Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysts

**GLHCP -** Great Lakes Health Care Partnership

**GMIS**- Grants Management Information System (ODH automated on-line grant application system)

**GMO-** Grants Management Office

**GMS**- Grants Management Specialist

**GPS** – Global Positioning System

**GPU** – General Public Usage

**GRF** -General Revenue Funds (i.e. State funds)

**GSA** – General Services Administration

**HAI –** Healthcare Acquired Infection

**HAM** – Amateur Radio

**HAN** – Health Alert Network

**HASC** – Homeland Security Advisory Committee

**HAZMAT** – Hazardous Materials

**HAZUS** – Multi-hazard loss estimation methodology

**HCC –** Hospital Command Center

**HCC** – Heath Care Coalition

**HCSPP –** Ohio Health Care System Preparedness Program

**HCW**- Health Care Worker

**HEMF** – Hospital Evacuation Mass Fatality

**HEU** – Highly Enriched Uranium

**HFP**- Health Care Facilities Partnership Program

**HHS –** Health and Human Services

**HICS -** Healthcare Incident Command System

**HIL** – Healthcare Incident Liaison

**HIPPA** - Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act

**HIRA –** Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

**HPP-** Hospital Preparedness Program

**HRSA**- Health Resources and Services Administration

**HS** – Homeland Security

**HHS** – Health and Human Services

**HSAC – Homeland Security Advisory Council** (Committee appointed by the Franklin County Commissioners. Awards the UASI grant) Meets 1st Wednesday of every other month

**HSEEP**- Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program

**HSGP** – Homeland Security Grant Program

**HSIN** – Homeland Security Information Network

**HSPD-5** - Homeland Security Presidential Directive**-**5 (“*Management of Domestic Incidents*”) of February 28, 2003, mandated the development of the NIMS and the NRP.

**HSPD-7** - Homeland Security Presidential Directive-7 (“*Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection*”) of December 17, 2003, directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a national plan, to unify the Nation’s efforts to protect CI/KR. The NIPP is the comprehensive risk management framework that clearly defines critical infrastructure protection roles and responsibilities for all levels of government, private industry, nongovernmental agencies, and tribal partners. The NIPP lays out the plan for setting requirements for infrastructure protection, which will help ensure our government, economy, and public services continue in the event of a terrorist attack or other disaster. The purpose of the NIPP is to “build a safer, more secure, and more resilient America by enhancing protection of the Nation’s CI/KR to prevent, deter, neutralize, or mitigate the effects of deliberate efforts by terrorists to destroy, incapacitate, or exploit them; and to strengthen national preparedness, timely response, and rapid recovery in the event of an attack, natural disaster, or other emergency.”

**HSPD-8** - Homeland Security Presidential Directive-8 (National Preparedness goal issued in 2003. Addresses how the nation should prepare to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from major incidents. To do this, ***Guidelines*** were established. The Guidelines the *Guidelines* establish a Capabilities-Based Preparedness process and three planning tools: the *National Planning Scenarios*; the *Target Capabilities List* (TCL); and the *Universal Task List* (UTL)

**HVA** – Hazard or Health Vulnerability Assessment

**IAEA** – International Atomic Energy Agency

**IAP** – Incident Action Planning

**IBA -** Immediate Bed Availability

**ICIU** – Interoperable Communications Infrastructure Unit

**ICS** – Incident Command System

**ICTAP** – Interoperable Communications Technical Assistance Program (provides direct technical assistance to State, local, tribal, and territorial emergency responders and public safety officials in coordination with the UASI grant program. ICTAP leverages and works with other Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial interoperability efforts to enhance the overall capacity for agencies and individuals to communicate.)

**ID –** Infectious Disease

**IDDA**- Intra-Departmental Delegation of Authority

**IED** - Improvised Explosion Device

**ILI** - Influenza Like Illness

**IMT** - Incident Management Team

**Incident of National Significance** - all presidentially declared major disasters are Incidents of National Significance.

**IND** – Improvised Nuclear Devise

**IOM** – Institute of Medicine

**IPM** – Initial Planning Meeting

**IPP –** Integrated Preparedness Plan

**IPPW –** Integrated Preparedness Plan Workshop

**ISE** – Information Sharing Environment

**ISP** – Internet Service Provider

**IWN** – Integrated Wireless Network (is a collaborative effort by the Departments of the Treasury, Justice, and Homeland Security, to provide a consolidated nationwide Federal wireless communications system with integrated services (voice, data, and multimedia) in support of first responder and homeland security missions)

**JC**-Joint Commission

**TJC**- The Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations renamed Joint Commission (JC)

**JIC** – Joint Information Center

**JIS** – Joint Information System

**JTTF** – Joint Terrorism Task Forces (led by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The JTTF enhances communication, coordination, and cooperation among agencies at all levels of government representing intelligence, law enforcement, defense, diplomatic, public safety, and homeland security disciplines by providing a point of fusion for terrorism intelligence. Another component of this capability is provided by the Anti-Terrorism Advisory Councils led by the U.S. Attorneys, which also facilitate information sharing among law enforcement organizations at all levels of government)

**KR** – Key Resources

**LERP** – Local Emergency Response Plan

**LERP** – Law Enforcement Response Plan

**LHC** – Local Healthcare Coalition

**LHD** – Local Health Department

**LLIS** – Lessons Learned Information Sharing system (see website)

**LMA**- Laryngeal Mask Airway

**LOX**- Liquid Oxygen

**LPH** – Local Public Health

**LRN** – Laboratory Response Network (part of the CDC)

**LTC**- Long Term Care

**LTCF** – Long Term Care Forum

**LVB** – Large Vehicle Bomb

**MaHIM**- Medical and Health Incident Management

**MARCS** – Multi Agency Communications System

**MCI**- Mass Casualty Incident

**MCM -** Medical Counter Measures

**MFI** – Mass or multi-fatality Incident

**MMA** - Major Metropolitan Area

**MODS** – Mobile Oxygen Dispensing System

**MOF** – Maintenance of Funding

**MORPC** – Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission [www.morpc.org](http://www.morpc.org)

**MOU -** Memorandum of Understanding

**MPM** – Midterm Planning Meeting

**MRC** – Medical Reserve Corps

**MSA**- Metropolitan Statistical Area

**MSCC** – Medical Surge Capacity and Capability Handbook (This handbook provides a blueprint for a systematic approach to managing medical and public health responses to emergencies and disasters, through the use of a tiered response, from the Management of Individual Healthcare Assets (Tier 1) through the level of Federal Support to State, Tribal, and Jurisdiction Management (Tier 6). (Management of Individual Healthcare Assets (Tier 1), Management of a Healthcare Coalition (Tier 2), Jurisdiction Incident Management (Tier 3): Management of State Response (Tier 4), Interstate Regional Management Coordination (Tier 5): Federal Support to State, Tribal, and Jurisdiction Management (Tier 6): <http://www.hhs.gov/disasters/discussion/planners/mscc/index.html>

**MSEL** – Master Scenario Events List

**N95FFR** – N-95 Filtering face piece respirators

**NACCHO** – National Association of County and City Health Officials

**NAEMSP** – National Association of EMS Physicians

**NALS -** Neonatal Advanced Life Support

**NAST** (NAS’T) – Northwest Area Strike Team

**NAWAS** - National Warning System

**NBC –** Non-Verified Burn Center

**NBHPP** – National Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program

**NCS** – National Communications Service

**NDMS-** National Disaster Medical System

**NEHC-** Neighborhood Emergency Help Center **(**The NEHC concept was developed from the MEMS guidelines to provide evaluation and generalized treatment for 1,000 patients a day. This care is defined as triage, treatment and if able, discharged to home. In some instances, patients may be too sick to send home, and based on acuity level, they would receive extended treatment at the ACC, thereby protecting the community infrastructure of the local hospitals. The NEHC has the capacity to treat five critical care patients (including trauma) simultaneously while secondary transfer to a facility is being arranged)

**NEMA** – National Emergency Management Association

**NEP** – National Exercise Program

**NGO** – Nongovernmental Organizations (i.e. Red Cross or private sector. The private sector is made up of for-profit and nonprofit entities)

**NHC**- National Hurricane Center

**NHPP** - Division of National Healthcare Preparedness Programs

**NHTSA** – National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

**NIC** – National Incident Command

**NICU -** Neonatal Intensive Care Unit

**NIH** – National Institute of Health

**NIMS** – National Incident Management System – (released in March 2004, provides a consistent framework for government entities at all levels to work together to manage domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. The NIMS includes a core set of guidelines, standards, and protocols for command and management, preparedness, resource management, communications and information management, supporting technologies, and coordination and maintenance to promote interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial capabilities) NIMS requires that ICS be institutionalized and used to manage all domestic incidents

**NIOSH** – National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

**NIPP** - National Infrastructure Protection Plan (The NIPP lays out the plan for setting requirements for infrastructure protection, which will help ensure our government, economy, and public services continue in the event of a terrorist attack or other disaster. The purpose of the NIPP is to “build a safer, more secure, and more resilient America by enhancing protection of the Nation’s CI/KR to prevent, deter, neutralize, or mitigate the effects of deliberate efforts by terrorists to destroy, incapacitate, or exploit them; and to strengthen national preparedness, timely response, and rapid recovery in the event of an attack, natural disaster, or other emergency.”

**NPR** – Nationwide Review Plan

**NRC** – Nuclear Regulatory Commission

**NRF- National Response Framework** (The *National Response Framework* is a guide that details how the Nation conducts all-hazards response– from the smallest incident to the largest catastrophe. This document establishes a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident response. The Framework identifies the key response principles, as well as the roles and structures that organize national response. It describes how communities, States, the Federal Government and private-sector and nongovernmental partners apply these principles for a coordinated, effective national response. In addition, it describes special circumstances where the Federal Government exercises a larger role, including incidents where Federal interests are involved and catastrophic incidents where a State would require significant support. It lays the groundwork for first responders, decision-makers and supporting entities to provide a unified national response. In addition to releasing the NRF base document, the Emergency Support Function Annexes and Support Annexes are available on-line at the NRF Resource Center (www.fema.gov/nrf). The annexes are a total of 23 individual documents designed to provide concept of operations, procedures and structures for achieving response directives for all partners in fulfilling their roles under the NRF.) <http://www.fema.gov/emergency/nrf/aboutNRF.htm>

**NRP – National Response Plan** (was released in December 2004. The NRP is an all-discipline, all-hazards plan that establishes a single, comprehensive framework for the management of domestic incidents. It provides the structure and mechanisms for evolving or potential incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response. The NRP is always in effect. However, the NRP coordinating structures and processes are flexible and scalable and can be activated at different levels depending on the nature of the threat or incident. Actions range in scope from ongoing situational reporting and analysis, through the implementation of NRP Incident Annexes and other supplemental Federal contingency plans, to full implementation of all relevant NRP coordination mechanisms.)

**NOA- Notice of Award**

**NOAA** - National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration Weather Radio

**NOAF –** Notice of Available Funds

**NOIAF –** Notice of Intent to Apply for Funding

**NPI –** Non-pharmaceutical Interventions

**NPG** – National Preparedness Guidelines (also called the Guidelines) from HS (Defines what it means for the Nation to be prepared for all hazards and includes the National Preparedness Vision (NPV), National Planning Scenarios (NPS), Universal Task List (UTL), Target Capabilities List (TCL)

**NPO** – Non-Profit Organization

**NPS** – National Planning Scenarios from HS (depict a diverse set of high-consequence threat scenarios of both potential terrorist attacks and natural disasters. Collectively, the 15 scenarios are designed to focus contingency planning for homeland security preparedness work at all levels of government and with the private sector. The scenarios form the basis for coordinated Federal planning, training, exercises, and grant investments needed to prepare for emergencies of all types. The Scenarios are planning tools and are representative of the range of potential terrorist attacks and natural disasters and the related impacts that face our nation. The objective was to develop a *minimum number* of *credible* scenarios in order to establish the *range of response requirements* to facilitate preparedness planning.)

**NPV** – National Preparedness Vision of HS (A NATION PREPARED with coordinated capabilities to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from all hazards in a way that balances risk with resources and need)

**NRF –** National Response Framework

**NRP** – National Response Plan

**NTSB** – National Transportation Safety Board

**NVOAD** - National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (is a consortium of more than 30 recognized national organizations active in disaster relief. Such organizations provide capabilities to incident management and response efforts at all levels)

**NVRT –** National Veterinary Response Team

**NWS** – National Weather Service

**OAC** – Ohio Administrative Code

**OCOSH** – Ohio Center for Occupational Safety and Health

**ODRS** - Ohio Disease Reporting System

**ODH**- Ohio Department of Health

**ODP** – Office for Domestic Preparedness

**OEC** – Office of Emergency Communications (established by DHS to integrate and coordinate the department’s interoperable communications program OEC now manages the Interoperable Communications Technical Assistance Program (ICTAP), the interoperable communications policy development component of SAFECOM, and the Integrated Wireless Network (IWN) program)

**OFA** – Office of Financial Affairs

**OHA**- Ohio Hospital Association http://www.ohanet.org/

**BHP**- Bureau of Health Preparedness (Part of ODH)

**OHSPR** - Ohio Homeland Security Planning Region

**OMB** – The United States Office of Management and Budget

**Onus** – A difficult or disagreeable obligation, task, burden etc. Burden of proof. Blame or responsibility

**OPEO** - Office of Preparedness and Emergency Operations

**OPHA** – Ohio Public Health Association ([www.opha@gmail.org](http://www.opha@gmail.org))

**OPHAN** – Ohio Public Health Alert Network

**OPHCS -** Ohio Public Health Communications System-Used todisseminate important public health announcements, including emergency notifications. Alert level licenses were allotted, and accounts were added according to the Registrar Directory. Operated through ODH. 3 designated people per hospital have access.

**OPHS –** Office of Public Health and Science

**OPOD** - Ohio Point of Distribution

**ORC –** Ohio Revised Code

**OSHA** – Occupational Safety and Health Agency

**OSHA Best Guide** <http://www.osha.gov/dts/osta/bestpractices/firstreceivers_hospital.pdf>

**OSMA** – Ohio State Medical Association

**PAHPA-** Pandemic and All Hazards Preparedness Act

**PAHO –** Pan American Health Organization **(**The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) is an international public health agency with more than 100 years of experience in working to improve health and living standards of the countries of the Americas. It serves as the specialized organization for health of the Inter-American System. It also serves as the Regional Office for the Americas of the World Health Organization and enjoys international recognition as part of the United Nations system)

**PALS -** Pediatric Advanced Life Support

**PAR:** level or standard considered to be average or normal

**PARATUS** - Make Ready

**PBR-** Program Budget Revision

**PDS** – Private Distribution Site

**PFC-VCN** - Physicians Free Clinic Voluntary Care Network

**PHEP** – Public Health Emergency Preparedness

**PHER** – Public Health Emergency Response

**PHIG –** ODH Public Health Infrastructure Grant (Fed by ODH and gives $ to local health departments)

**PHS** – Public Health Services

**PIC** – Public Information and Communication

**PIO**- Public Information Officer

**PO**- Project Officer

**POC**- Point of Contact

**POD** - Point of Dispensing

**PPE** - Personal Protective Equipment

**Preparedness Cycle** – Plan, Organize and Staff, Equip, Train, Exercise, Evaluate and Improve

**PRC** – Primary Receiving Center

**PREP act** – Public Readiness and Emergency Preparedness Act (The PREP Act provides compensation to individuals for serious physical injuries or deaths from pandemic, epidemic, or security countermeasures identified in a declaration issued by the Secretary)

**PSA** – Public Service Announcement

**PSAP**s – Public Safety Answering Points

**PSHSB – Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau** (Part of the FCC) The FCC's Public Safety & Homeland Security Bureau (PSHSB). PSHSB is responsible for developing, recommending, and administering the agency's policies pertaining to public safety communications issues. These policies include 9-1-1 and E9-1-1; operability and interoperability of public safety communications; communications infrastructure protection and disaster response; and network security and reliability. A primary goal of PSHSB is to support and advance initiatives that further strengthen and enhance the security and reliability of the nation's communications infrastructure and public safety and emergency response capabilities that will better enable the FCC to assist the public, first responders, law enforcement, hospitals, the communications industry and all levels of government in the event of a natural disaster, pandemic or terrorist attack.

**PUI** - Person Under Investigation

**QAPI** – Quality Assessment Performance Improvement

**R3 –** Response Ready Report

**RACES** - Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service

**RBCC -** Regional Burn Coordinating Center - The RBCC is a verified burn center that routinely cares for patients with significant burn injuries. The Central Region has two verified burn centers----The Ohio State University Medical Center (OSUMC) and Nationwide Children’s Hospital (NCH). OSUMC and NCH shall serve jointly via their Hospital Command Centers as the Central Region RBCC. According to the State burn surge plan, the RBCC has the following capabilities:

* Around-the-clock on-call coverage by a burn surgeon and burn disaster response support team;
* Telemedicine capabilities;
* American Burn Association (ABA) verification as a burn center, or commensurate capabilities;
* Access to communication and reporting systems utilized in Ohio (SurgeNet, OHTrac, OPHCS, MARCS[[1]](#footnote-1)); and
* A process for recording burn casualty reports from any mass casualty incident.

**RBSF –** Regional Burn Surge Facilities - RBSFs are simply defined as hospitals that are not verified burn centers but that are willing to accept patients with significant burn injuries from EMS and/or burn centers in a large-scale disaster. According to the State burn surge plan:

* RBSFs shall conduct the initial evaluation and stabilization of burn patients in preparation for transfer as soon as possible if necessary during the initial 72 hours. The goal is for all burn casualties to be transferred within 72 hours to a Central Region burn center. If a Central Region burn center is not available, verified burn centers in and outside of Ohio may be used.
* RBSFs function as the initial stabilization/evaluation/transport staging center with support of the RMCC.
* RBSFs will do secondary triage, resuscitation and escharotomy if necessary.

**RDD** – Radiological Dispersal Device (Dirty Bomb)

**RDSC** - Regional Disaster Supply Cache

**REC**- Regional Emergency Coordinator

**RFP –** Request For Proposal (Asking vendors to quote prices on jobs/projects)

**RFQ-** Request for Quote (Asking vendors for quotes on supplies)

**RHC –** Regional Health Care Coordination/Regional Hospital Coordinators

**RHCC** - Regional Healthcare Coalition Coordinator

**RHEP –** Regional Hospital Emergency Preparedness Committee (gets fed $ from COTS, disperses $ to individual Hospitals, Regional Projects and Other Health Care Providers)

**RKO** –RHEP Knowledge on line

**RHC** - Regional Health Care Coordination Preparedness Program (ODH Grant)

**RMCC – Regional Medical Coordination Center** -The RMCC is an agency or hospital that helps to coordinate hospitals involved in the surge of burn patients. According to the State burn surge plan, the role of the RMCC is to:

* Assess and report the current availability of regional medical resources including beds, supplies, equipment and personnel;
* Ascertain the need for State and/or Federal medical resources;
* Coordinate Central Region hospital requests for and the receipt of extra-regional medical resources;
* Serve as an interface between Central Region hospitals, other Ohio Homeland Security Region Liaisons, the Regional Burn Coordinating Center (RBCC), the Regional Burn Surge Facilities (RBSFs), and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC); and
* Coordinate as needed the transport of pediatric burn patients to RBCCs that routinely care for children with burns.
* **The COTS HIL** will serve as the RMCC in a Central Region burn surge response. COTS shall follow its standard operating procedures as the Central Region RMCC. [See the *COTS HIL Standard Operating Procedures* for the general role and activation of the HIL.] COTS shall also provide oversight for the establishment and maintenance of this Central Region Burn Surge Plan. This plan shall become a component of the Central Region Disaster Response Plan.

**ROTC -** Reserve Officer Training Corps

**RPAB – Regional Physician Advisory Board** (EMS Medical Directors) Developed publications including EMS Pediatric Guidelines and Procedures Manual, EMS Adult Guidelines and Procedures Manual, Guidelines for Developing a Performance Improvement Program and Medical Directors Course. COTS belongs to region V (Craig Key is Chair, Alan Gora, Robert Lowe, and Wayne Wheeler also serve) <http://ems.ohio.gov/RPAB_site.asp>

**RPHC –** Regional Public Health Coordinator

**RPS** – Regional PPE Stockpile (Personal Protective Equipment stockpile)

**RSS** – Receiving, Storing and Staging

**RTAS** – Real Time Activity Status

**SAFECOM** - promotes, coordinates, and provides assistance to the efforts of Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial public safety agencies to strengthen interoperable communications capabilities. SAFECOM emphasizes a practitioner-driven approach in addressing communications interoperability

**SAIC** – Strategic Analysis Information Center

**SBCC -** State Burn Coordinating Center

**SCBA** – Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus

**SCC** – Subgrantee Compliance Committee

**SEOC** – State Emergency Operations Center

**SE/SEC -** Southeast/Southeast Central

**SEC** - Southeast Central

**SERHEP** – SERHEP

**SEOHC** - Southeast/Southeast Central Ohio Healthcare Coalition

**SE-COAB** - Southeast/Southeast Central – Coalition Operations Advisory Board

**SERH** - Southeast/Southeast Central Region Hospital

**SIP** – Shelter in Place

**SITMAN** – Situation Manual

**SitRep** – Situation Report

**SLHSPP – State and Local Homeland Security Preparedness Program** (Hospital Funding Mechanism)

**SLUDGEM** - salivation, lacrimation, urination, defecation, gastrointestinal upset, emesis, miosis/muscle twitching (mnemonic for symptoms of nerve agent poisoning)

**SMART** – Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Time-framed (or task oriented)

**SOC** – HHS Secretary’s Operation Center (collects aggregate state level data regarding Hospital Available Beds for Emergencies and Disasters System (HAvBED)

**SOCC** - Surge Operations Call Center

**SOFA score** - Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (scoring system for triage protocol)

**SOG**- Standard Operating Guidelines

**SPES** - Subgrantee Performance Evaluation System (through ODH)

**SNS**- Strategic National Stockpile

**SSA** – Sector Specific Agency

**SSP** – Sector-Specific Plans (detail each sector’s specific approach for executing the NIPP risk management framework, including setting sector security supporting goals, inventorying assets, assessing risks, prioritizing assets, implementing protective programs, and measuring progress toward CI/KR protection)

**SVI -** Social Vulnerability Index

**SWRQPM**- Statewide Regional Quarterly Planning Meeting

**TA**- Technical Assistance

**TARU** – Technical Advisory Response Units (accompany SNS deployment)

**TBSA** – Total Body Surface Area

**TCL**- Target Capabilities List from HS (which defines 37 specific capabilities that communities, the private sector, and all levels of government should collectively possess in order to respond effectively to disasters)

**TENS**- Telephone Emergency Notification System

**TICP** – Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan

**TICs** – Toxic Industrial Chemicals

**TTX** – Table Top Exercise

**TSP** – Telecommunications Service Priority

**TSPPO** – TSP Program Office

**T&TA** – Training and Technical Assistance

**TTT-** Train the Trainer

**UA** – Universal Adversary

**UASI-** Urban Area Security Initiative (Managed by DHS) this initiative focuses on a limited number of high-threat urban areas

**UC** – Unified Command

**USDA** – U.S. Department of Agriculture

**USDE** – U.S Department of Education

**USGS** – U.S. Geological Survey

**USAMRIID** – U.S. Army Medical Research Institute for Infectious Diseases in Fredrick Maryland

**US&R** – Urban Search and Rescue

**UTL** – Universal Task List from HS (which is a menu of some 1,600 unique tasks that can facilitate efforts to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from the major events that are represented by the National Planning Scenarios. It presents a common vocabulary and identifies key tasks that support development of essential capabilities among organizations at all levels)

**VA** – Department of Veterans Affairs

**VBIEDs** - Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Devices

**VFC** – Vaccines For Children

**VFW** – Veterans of Foreign Wars

**VOAD** – Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

**VoIP** – Voice over Internet Protocol

**VOLAGs** – Voluntary Agencies

**WHO** – World Health Organization

**Wright-Patterson Air Force Base** – Air Force installation located 8 miles NE of Dayton Ohio

**WMD** – Weapon of Mass Destruction

**WNV** – West Nile Virus

**WPS** – Wireless Priority Service for mobile cellular phones

**Zone 2** – Central and SE/SEC regions combined. This was created at the beginning of the COVID-19 response. Ohio was split into 3 Zones.

1. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)