

Illinois Emergency Operations Plan

Base Plan

Appendix X-7, Glossary of Terms

Illinois Emergency Management Agency and
Office of Homeland Security

September 23, 2026



Illinois Emergency Management Agency
and Office of Homeland Security



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State of Illinois Managed Plan Emergency Support Function (ESF) Base Plan Appendix X-7, Glossary of Terms		
Title	Base Plan Appendix X-7, Glossary of Terms	
Managing Division/Branch	Division of Operations	Strategic Planning – Inter-Agency Strategic Planning Cell (ISPC)
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State ESF Coordinator	Support Agencies & Organizations
Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Office of Homeland Security (IEMA-OHS)	All Agencies, Boards & Commissions
Primary State Agencies & Organizations	
Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Office of Homeland Security (IEMA-OHS)	
Federal ESF - Coordinator	
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	



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Record of Changes

When changes are made to this document, the following procedures will be followed:

1. Changes will be issued by the Inter-Agency Strategic Planning Cell at IEMA-OHS and transmitted to agencies, personnel, and other designees specified by the IEMA-OHS Director or designee via electronic means.
2. When a change is made, an entry will be made in the following log:

CHANGE NUMBER	DATE ENTERED	PAGES OR SECTIONS CHANGED	ENTERED BY



1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose

- 1.1.1. The purpose of the Glossary of Terms Annex is to establish a common understanding of terms and abbreviations used throughout the Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP). This section promotes consistent interpretation and application of the IEOP by state agencies, non-governmental organizations, private-sector partners, and other emergency management stakeholders.
- 1.1.2. The section provides standardized terminology to support coordinated planning, decision-making, resource management, communications, and incident operations. Definitions and acronyms are intended to facilitate a common operating language consistent with applicable federal and state authorities, the National Incident Management System (NIMS), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) guidance, and recognized emergency management standards

1.2. Scope

- 1.2.1. This section applies to terminology and acronyms used throughout the IEOP, including the Base Plan, Emergency Support Function (ESF) annexes, and related appendices.

1.3. Policy

- 1.3.1. The State will maintain standardized definitions and acronyms to promote consistency, interoperability, accessibility, and effective implementation of the IEOP.

1.4. Situation

- 1.4.1. The State of Illinois' emergency management program involves numerous jurisdictions, agencies, disciplines, organizations, and partners that may use different terminology, organizational structures, authorities, and acronyms.
- 1.4.2. During emergencies and disasters, differences in terminology can create confusion, delay coordination, and adversely affect decision-making and resource management.
- 1.4.3. The IEOP therefore requires a centralized reference for terminology and acronyms used throughout the plan. The Glossary of Terms section supports a common operating language across the State and facilitates integration of the IEOP with local, tribal,



federal, private-sector, nongovernmental, and other emergency management plans and programs.

1.5. Assumptions

1.5.1. General

- 1.5.1.1. Participating state agencies, non-governmental organizations, private-sector partners, and other emergency management stakeholders will use the terminology established in the IEOP when conducting activities under the plan, to the extent practicable.
- 1.5.1.2. Some organizations may have legally established or discipline-specific terminology that differs from terminology used in the IEOP.
- 1.5.1.3. Federal, state, tribal, local, and organizational authorities may define certain terms differently based on their respective laws, policies, missions, or responsibilities.
- 1.5.1.4. Terminology and acronyms may change because of legislation, executive direction, organizational changes, revised federal doctrine, changes in national standards, or lessons identified through exercises and actual incidents.
- 1.5.1.5. Personnel implementing the IEOP will require terminology that is clear, concise, operationally relevant, and readily understood during both routine preparedness activities and emergency operations.
- 1.5.1.6. Definitions contained in this section do not supersede applicable federal or state law, regulation, executive order, formal policy, or other controlling authority.

2. Acronyms & Definitions

2.1. Definitions

Term	Definition
Third Party Logistics (3PL)	Third-party logistics (3PL) is the practice of outsourcing operational supply chain functions—such as warehousing, inventory tracking, order fulfillment, and transportation—to an external specialist provider.



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Access/Accessible	The suitability or adaptability of programs, services, activities, goods, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations provided by a public or private (for-profit or not-for-profit) entity, or by any entity to which it contracts for all members of the population, including individuals with disabilities.
Access and Functional Needs	Persons who may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to: maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities; live in institutionalized settings; are seniors; are children; are from diverse cultures; have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking; or are transportation disadvantaged.
Access and Functional Needs Support Services (AFNSS)	Services and the provision of devices and equipment that enable individuals with AFN to maintain their independence in a general population shelter, their home, camp or care facility, including: • Reasonable modifications to policies, practices, and procedures; • Provision of communications services and assistive devices for at-risk individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, blind, or have limited English proficiency (LEP); • Provision of health maintenance services for at-risk individuals with chronic health conditions and behavioral health services for individuals with mental health and substance abuse conditions; • Provision of independence devices and equipment for at-risk individuals reliant on DME and consumable medical supplies; • Provision of support and safety services for at-risk individuals that are reliant on personal assistance services (PAS), psychological support services, and non-medical personal care assistance (PCA), and/or • Provision of non-emergency transportation services for at-risk individuals who've lost access to their private vehicle or public transportation or are reliant on access to a non-emergency ambulance or medi-car.
Access-based Needs	An individual requires access to specific resources to take part in daily activities, such as an interpreter, wheelchair ramps, Durable Medical Equipment, service animal, transportation, and medications to maintain health.



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Acquire	For the purposes of [CDC PHEP] Capability 8: Medical Countermeasure Dispensing and Administration, this term refers to requesting medical materiel (inclusive of medical countermeasures) from the stockpile source or otherwise obtaining it from commercial sources or through mutual aid agreements.
Administer	For the purposes of [CDC PHEP] Capability 8: Medical Countermeasure Dispensing and Administration, this term refers to the act of a clinician or other trained provider giving a medical countermeasure to an individual according to protocols established for that incident, ensuring • The right individual, • The right medical countermeasure • The right timing, including the correct age and interval, as well as before the product expiration time and date, • The right dosage, • The right route, including the correct needle gauge, length, and technique, • The right site, • The right documentation Protocols for the administration of medical countermeasures may consist of routine standard of practice guidance, such as how to give an injection, or may deviate from standard practice if involving emergency use authorizations, investigational new drug protocols, or the federal Shelf Life Extension Program. Some medical countermeasures must be administered by a clinician or other trained personnel, such as vaccines administered by injection. This task is different from dispensing medical countermeasures when an individual can independently take a pill or use a device without further clinical supervision.
Advanced Life Support (ALS) Services	An advanced level of pre-hospital and inter-hospital emergency care and non-emergency medical services that includes basic life support care, cardiac monitoring, cardiac defibrillation, electrocardiography, intravenous therapy, administration of medications, drugs, and solutions, use of adjunctive medical devices, trauma care, and other authorized techniques and procedures, as outlined in the provisions of the National EMS Education Standards relating to Advanced Life Support and any modifications to that curriculum specified in rules adopted by the Department under this Act. That care shall be initiated as authorized by the EMS Medical Director in a Department-approved advanced life support EMS System, under the written or verbal direction of a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches or under the verbal direction of an



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	Emergency Communications Registered Nurse. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 210 ILCS 50, Section 3.10
Adverse events reporting	For the purposes of Capability 8: Medical Countermeasure Dispensing and Administration, adverse events reporting involves multidirectional information sharing about possible side effects or health problems that may occur after medical countermeasures are dispensed or administered. The process not only includes solicitation and collection of adverse event information by jurisdictional authorities from health care providers and persons who receive medical countermeasures, but also includes information sharing with the community, especially health care providers, about possible adverse events. Reporting adverse events may occur on a national, jurisdictional, or even dispensing site level. Jurisdictions should use national reporting systems, such as the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) or the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) MedWatch. Jurisdictions may need to develop other jurisdiction-specific mechanisms for identifying and managing adverse events.
Adverse events reporting systems	Systems that collect, analyze, and disseminate information about adverse events. Systems can be national, such as VAERS or FDA MedWatch, or jurisdictional, such as identifying adverse events at the dispensing site level.
After-action report (AAR)	Report that summarizes and analyzes performance in both exercises and real incidents or events. The reports for exercises also may evaluate achievement of the selected exercise objectives and demonstration of the overall capabilities being exercised.



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Alert	Time-sensitive tactical communication sent to parties potentially impacted by an incident to increase preparedness and response. Alerts can convey 1) urgent information for immediate action, 2) interim information with actions that may be required in the near future, or 3) information that requires minimal or no action by responders. CDC's Health Alert Network is a primary method of sharing cleared information about urgent public health incidents with public information officers; federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial public health practitioners; clinicians; and public health laboratories.
All-Hazards	A classification encompassing all conditions, environmental or human-caused, that have the potential to cause injury, illness, or death; damage to or loss of equipment, infrastructure services, or property; or alternatively causing functional degradation to social, economic or environmental aspects. These include accidents, technological events, natural disasters, space weather, domestic and foreign-sponsored terrorist attacks, acts of war, weapons of mass destruction and chemical, biological (including pandemic), radiological, nuclear or explosive events
Alternate Care Site	Substitute non-medical physical locations converted to provide health care services when existing health care facilities are compromised by a hazard impact, or the volume of patients exceeds the capacity and/or capabilities of everyday health care facilities. They may be managed by private health care or public agencies. In some instances, these sites may be located on hospital campuses or other health care facilities.
Alternate Care Site (ACS)/Alternate Treatment Site (ATS)	A temporary space for patient care under the authority of an existing health care facility/healthcare system. This would be utilized when regular treatment areas are at capacity or unavailable and the health care facility/system must provide care during a medical surge event. Examples include use of the hospital cafeteria as a treatment area, tents set up in the parking lot of a hospital, and/or using outpatient clinics or treatment centers in the community to provide medical surge care.
Alternate care system	Encompasses a full array of organizations outside the hospital in which health care can be delivered in a health care emergency, including nursing homes, home care, skilled nursing facilities, and long-term care facilities, etc.



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Ambulance	Any publicly or privately owned on-road vehicle that is specifically designed, constructed or modified, and equipped for, and is intended to be used for, and is maintained or operated for, the emergency transportation of persons who are sick, injured, wounded or otherwise incapacitated or helpless, or the non-emergency medical transportation of persons who require the presence of medical personnel to monitor the individual's condition or medical apparatus being used on such individuals. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 210 ILCS 50, Section 3.85
American Red Cross (Red Cross) (ARC)	The American Red Cross, a humanitarian organization led by volunteers and guided by its Congressional Charter and the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross Movement, will provide relief to victims of disaster and help people prevent, prepare for, and respond to emergencies.
Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)	An Act of Congress enacted in 1990 that prohibits discrimination based on disability. It affords similar protections against discrimination to Americans with disabilities as the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which made discrimination based on race, religion, sex, national origin, and other characteristics illegal, and later sexual orientation.
Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act (ADAAA)	An Act of Congress enacted in 2009 that amended the ADA and other disability nondiscrimination laws to make changes to the definition of the term "disability," clarifying and broadening that definition—and therefore the number and types of persons who are protected under the ADA and other Federal disability nondiscrimination laws
Antemortem data	Information about a missing or deceased person used for identification. This information includes demographic and physical descriptions, medical and dental records, and information regarding the person's last known whereabouts. Antemortem information is gathered and compared to postmortem information when confirming a victim's identification.
Applicant	An individual or the head of a household who has applied for Federal disaster assistance. 44 CFR 206.111
Application	The statement made and signed by the prospective policyholder or the agent/producer in applying for an NFIP flood insurance policy. The Application gives information used to determine the eligibility of the risk, the kind of policy to be issued, and the correct premium payment. The Application is part of the flood insurance policy. For a policy to be issued, the correct premium payment must accompany the Application.



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Area Agencies on Aging	Any public or non-profit private agency in a planning and service area designated by the Department, which is eligible for funds available under the Older Americans Act and other funds made available by the State of Illinois or the federal government. Responsibilities of "area agencies" shall include the development of an area plan that provides for the development of a comprehensive and coordinated service delivery system for social and nutrition services needed by older persons and to define the special needs of minority senior citizens in the planning and service area in which the area agency enters into cooperative arrangements with other service planners and providers to, Illinois Compiled Statutes, 20 ILCS 105/3.07: 1. Facilitate access to and utilization of all existing services; 2. Develop social and nutrition services effectively and efficiently to meet the needs of older persons; and 3. Coordinate existing services to meet the special needs and circumstances of minority senior citizens.
Area Command (AC)	An organization that oversees the management of multiple incidents or oversees the management of a very large or evolving situation with multiple ICS organizations.
Assessment of Chemical Exposures (ACE) Program Toolkit	Contains surveys, consent forms, training materials, and Epi Info 7 databases that can easily be customized for use in an assessment after a chemical incident. The ACE team also provides training in conducting rapid epidemiologic assessments after chemical releases.
Assigned Resource	A resource that has been checked in and assigned work tasks on an incident
Assignment	A task given to a person or team to perform based on operational objectives defined in the IAP.
Associate Hospital	A hospital participating in an approved EMS System in accordance with the EMS System Program Plan, fulfilling the same clinical and communications requirements as the Resource Hospital. This hospital has neither the primary responsibility for conducting education programs nor the responsibility for the overall operation of the EMS System program. The Associate Hospital must have a basic or comprehensive emergency department with 24-hour physician coverage. It shall have a functioning Intensive Care Unit or a Cardiac Care Unit. State Administrative Code, Title 77, Part 515



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At-risk individuals	At-risk individuals are people with access and functional needs that may interfere with their ability to access or receive medical care before, during, or after a disaster or emergency. Irrespective of specific diagnosis, status, or label, the term “access and functional needs” is a broad set of common and cross-cutting access and function-based needs. The 2013 Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Reauthorization Act defines at-risk individuals as children, older adults, pregnant women, and individuals who may need additional response assistance. Examples of these populations may include but are not limited to individuals with disabilities, individuals who live in institutional settings, individuals from diverse cultures, individuals who have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking, individuals who are transportation disadvantaged, individuals experiencing homelessness, individuals who have chronic medical disorders, and individuals who have pharmacological dependency (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services definition). However, jurisdictions should use their own discretion in determining which populations are at risk to be disproportionately impacted by a particular incident or event.
Attack	A hostile action taken against the United States by foreign forces or terrorists, resulting in the destruction of or damage to military targets, injury or death to the civilian population, or damage or destruction to public and private property.
Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ)	A term defined used by the Internal Code Council consensus standard for safe rooms to mean the organization, political subdivision, office or individual charged with the responsibility for administering and enforcing the provisions of this standard.
Available Resource	A resource assigned to an incident, checked in, and available for assignment.
Badging	The assignment of physical incident-specific credentials to establish legitimacy and permit access to incident sites.
Basic Life Support (BLS) Services	A basic level of pre-hospital and inter-hospital emergency care and non-emergency medical services that include medical monitoring, clinical observation, airway management, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), control of shock and bleeding, and splinting of fractures, as outlined in the provisions of the National EMS Education Standards relating to Basic Life Support and any modifications to that curriculum specified in rules adopted by the Department under this Act. That care shall be initiated, where authorized by the EMS Medical Director in a Department-approved EMS System, under the written or verbal direction of a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches or under the verbal



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	direction of an Emergency Communications Registered Nurse. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 210 ILCS 50, Section 3.10
Behavioral Health	The promotion of mental health, resilience, and wellbeing; the treatment of mental and substance use disorders; and the support of those who experience and/or are in recovery from these conditions, along with their families and communities. HHS Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration • Community Behavioral Healthcare Provider: Includes, but is not limited to, Department of Human Services (DHS) contracted prevention, intervention, or treatment care providers of services and supports for persons with mental health services, alcohol, and substance abuse services, rehabilitation services, and early intervention services provided by a private vendor. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 30 ILCS 732/5 • Community Behavioral Healthcare Services: Includes any of the following (Illinois Compiled Statutes, 30 ILCS 732/5): - o Behavioral health services, including, but not limited to, prevention, intervention, or treatment care services and support for eligible persons provided by a vendor of IDHS. - o Referrals to providers of medical services and other health-related services, including substance abuse and mental health services. - o Patient case management services, including counseling, referral, and follow-up services. - o Services that enable individuals to use the services of the behavioral health center including outreach and transportation services. - o Education of patients and the general population served by the community behavioral health center regarding the availability and proper use of behavioral health services. - o Additional behavioral healthcare services consisting of services that are appropriate to meet the health needs of the population served by the behavioral health center involved and that may include housing assistance



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Biosafety level-3	Biosafety levels are designated in ascending order by degree of protection provided to personnel, the environment, and the community. Standard microbiological practices are common to all laboratories. Special microbiological practices enhance worker safety and environmental protection and address the risk of handling agents requiring increasing levels of containment. Biosafety level 3 is applicable to clinical, diagnostic, teaching, research, or production facilities where work is performed with indigenous or exotic agents that may cause serious or potentially lethal disease through the inhalation route of exposure. Laboratory personnel must receive specific training in handling pathogenic and potentially lethal agents and must be supervised by scientists competent in handling infectious agents and associated procedures.
Broselow tapes	Color-coded strips of paper inscribed at length-based intervals with information on the use of fluids, pressors, anticonvulsants, and resuscitation equipment. They are used to provide a quick estimate of the weight of pediatric patients and provide a rapid means of determining the dosages of medications and the size of the equipment that should be used in pediatric resuscitations.
Capacity	A combination of all the strengths and resources available within a community, society or organization that can reduce the level of risk, or the effects of a disaster. (From the U.N. International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.)
Capacity Building	Efforts aimed to develop human skills or societal infrastructure within a community or organization needed to reduce the level of risk, or the effects of a disaster. (From the U.N. International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.)
Case Management	Coordinated approach to the delivery of health and medical treatment, substance use disorder treatment, mental health treatment, and social services, linking patients with appropriate services to address specific needs and achieve stated goals. In general, case management assists patients with other disorders and conditions that require multiple services over extended periods of time and who face difficulty in gaining access to those services. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 20 ILCS 301/1-10



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Catastrophic Incident	Any natural or man-made incident, including terrorism that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions. A catastrophic event could result in sustained national impacts over a prolonged period of time; almost immediately exceeds resources normally available to local, State, Tribal, and private sector authorities in the impacted area; and significantly interrupts governmental operations and emergency services to such an extent that national security could be threatened.
Category A bioterrorism agents	Category A bioterrorism agents (pathogens) are those organisms/biological agents that pose the highest risk to national security and public health because they: · Can be easily disseminated or transmitted from person to person · Result in high mortality rates and have the potential for major public health impact · Might cause public panic and social disruption · Require special action for public health preparedness
CBRNE	Chemical, biological, radiological, neurological and explosive weapons. An example of CBRNE-specific equipment is a monitor. A CBRNE-specific pharmaceutical is an item such as an autoinjector.
Center for Independent Living (CIL)	A consumer controlled, community based, cross-disability, non-residential, private non-profit agency that is designated and operated within a local community by individuals with disabilities and provides an array of independent living services Illinois Compiled Statutes 20 ILCS 2405/12a. • Consumer Controlled: The center for independent living vests power and authority in individuals with disabilities and that at least 51% of the directors of the center are persons with one or more disabilities as defined by this Act. Illinois Compiled Statutes 20 ILCS 2405/12a.
Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Emergency Preparedness Rule	National emergency preparedness requirements for Medicare- and Medicaid-participating providers and suppliers to plan adequately for both natural and man-made disasters, and coordinate with federal, state, tribal, regional, and local emergency preparedness systems. Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)
Centers for Independent Living (CILs)	Designed and operated by individuals with disabilities, CILs provide independent living services for people with disabilities for people with all types of disabilities.
Chain of Command	The orderly line of authority within the ranks of incident management organizations.



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Chain of custody requirements	Tracking of possession of and responsibility for medical materiel during the distribution process.
CHEMPACK	The CHEMPACK program is an ongoing initiative of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) 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. The 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.
Chief Elected Official	The official of the community who is charged with the authority to implement and administer laws, ordinances, and regulations for the community. He or she may be a mayor, city manager, chair of a county board of commissioners, etc.
Child	A person who is 17 years old or younger. Illinois Administrative Code, Title 59, Chapter I, Part 117, Section 117.120
Child Welfare Services (CWS)	A continuum of services designed to ensure that children are safe and that families have the necessary support to care for their children successfully. Child welfare agencies typically: • Support or coordinate services to prevent child abuse and neglect; • Provide services to families that need help protecting and caring for their children; • Receive and investigate reports of possible child abuse and neglect; assess child and family needs, strengths, and resources; • Arrange for children to live with kin (i.e., relatives) or with foster families when safety cannot be ensured at home; • Support the well-being of children living with relatives or foster families, including ensuring that their educational needs are addressed, and • Work with the children, youth, and families to achieve family reunification, adoption, or other permanent family connections for children and youth leaving foster care
Cities Readiness Initiative (CRI)	A federally funded program designed to enhance preparedness in the nation's largest population centers where more than 50% of the U.S. population resides. Using CRI funding, state and large metropolitan public health departments develop, test, and maintain plans to quickly receive and distribute life-saving medicine and medical supplies from the nation's Strategic



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	National Stockpile (SNS) to local communities following a large-scale public health emergency.
Civil Disturbance	A civil unrest activity such as a demonstration, riot, or strike that disrupts a community and requires intervention to maintain public safety.
Clear Text	Communication that does not use codes
Client	An applicant that has registered with FEMA and determined eligible for Federal assistance by FEMA. This term is used in conjunction with disaster case management services.
Clinical decision support (CDS)	A process for enhancing health-related decisions and actions with pertinent, organized clinical knowledge and patient information to improve health and health care delivery.
Closed point of dispensing (closed POD or CPOD)	For the purposes of Capability 8: Medical Countermeasure Dispensing and Administration, this term refers to a dispensing site that serves a defined population and is not open to the public.
CMIST Framework	A framework used to create inclusive emergency planning by addressing the access and functional needs of people with disabilities. CMIST is an acronym that organizes access and functional needs into five categories: communication, maintaining health, independence, support and safety, and transportation.
Cold Site	A facility that is neither staffed nor operational on a daily basis. Telecommunications, IT equipment, and infrastructure is typically present at the location; however, teams of specialized personnel must be deployed to activate the systems before the site can become operational. Basic infrastructure and environmental controls are present (e.g., electrical and heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems), yet systems are not continuously active.
Command	The act of directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority.
Commercial Site	A site customarily leased for a fee, which is fully equipped to accommodate a modular housing unit.



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Common Core Capabilities	Core capabilities common to all five mission areas, planning, public information and warning and operational coordination.
Commonly Used Shelter Items (CUSH)	Items most requested by residents of congregate and non-congregate shelters.
Community	1. A group of people living in the same locality and under the same government, or a political subdivision of a state or other authority that has zoning and building code jurisdiction over a particular area. 2. A political entity that has the authority to adopt and enforce floodplain ordinances for the area under its jurisdiction. 3. A network of individuals and families, businesses, governmental and non-governmental organizations and other civic organizations that reside or operate within a shared geographical boundary and may be represented by a common political leadership at a regional, county, municipal or neighborhood level. 4. Any State, or area or political subdivision thereof, or any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization or Alaska Native village or authorized native organization, which has authority to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations for the areas within its jurisdiction.
Community Assessment for Public Health Emergency Response (CASPER)	An epidemiologic technique designed to provide quickly and at low-cost household-based information about a community. The CASPER toolkit was developed to assist personnel from any local, state, regional, or federal office in conducting a rapid needs assessment to determine the health status, basic needs, or knowledge, attitudes, and practices of a community in a quick and low-cost manner. Gathering health and basic needs information using valid statistical methods allows public health and emergency managers to make informed decisions. The CASPER tool kit provides guidelines on data collection tool development, methodology, sample selection, training, data collection, analysis, and report writing.
Community Based Organizations (CBO)	An organization or organized body providing social services to individuals, families, and/or communities that benefits a targeted/identified community and has a significant influence and an effective voice.
Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT)	An organization of volunteer emergency workers who have received specific training in basic disaster response skills and who agree to supplement existing emergency responders in the event of an emergency or disaster.



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Community Lifeline	A means of identifying, grouping, evaluating and reporting on the status of government and business functions that are essential to the health, safety and economic security of the community: • Safety and Security • Food, Hydration, Shelter • Health and Medical • Energy • Communications • Transportation • Hazardous Materials Water Systems
Community Living Facility	A transitional residential setting that provides guidance, supervision, training, and other assistance to persons with a mild or moderate developmental disability with the goal of eventually moving these persons into more independent living arrangements. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 210 ILCS 35/1
Community Mental Health Agency	A community mental health or developmental services organization which is a sole proprietorship, association, partnership, corporation or organization, public or private, either for profit or not for profit. Illinois Administrative Code, Title 59, Chapter I, Part 117, Section 117.120
Community mitigation strategies	For the purposes of Capability 11: Nonpharmaceutical Interventions, community mitigation strategies refer to • Isolation • Quarantine • Restrictions on movement and travel advisories and warnings • Social distancing • External decontamination • Hygiene • Precautionary protective behaviors
Community outreach Information Network (COIN)	A grassroots network of people and trusted leaders who can help with emergency response planning and delivering information to at-risk populations in emergencies.
Community paramedicine	An organized system of services, based on local need, which are provided by emergency medical technicians and paramedics integrated into the local or regional health care delivery system and overseen by emergency and primary care physicians. This not only addresses gaps in primary care services, but enables the presence of emergency medical services (EMS) personnel for emergency response in low call-volume areas by providing



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	routine use of their clinical skills and additional financial support from these non-EMS activities.
Community resilience	The ability to prepare for anticipated hazards, adapt to changing conditions, and withstand and recover rapidly from disruptions. Activities such as disaster preparedness (prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery) are key steps to resilience.
Community Site	in determining which populations are at risk to be disproportionately impacted by a particular incident or event.
Community-Based Organizations (CBO)	An organization or organized body providing social services to individuals, families, and/or communities that benefits a targeted/identified community and has a significant influence and an effective voice.
Concept of Operations	The overall approach of the political subdivision to the management of a disaster, such as who directs response efforts, what should happen, and when it should happen, including, but not limited to, how the political subdivision will implement the concepts and procedures of a recognized incident command system. State Administrative Code, Title 29, Chapter I, Sub-Chapter c, Part 301.120
Congregate Shelter	Any private or public facility that provides contingency refuge to evacuees, but day-to-day serves a non-refuge function (e.g. - convention centers, civic centers, stadiums, etc.).
Consumable Medical Supplies	Generally non-prescribed, nondurable, disposable, single-use medical supplies that are most beneficial to persons with a disability, illness, injury or functional need to maintain their level of independence.
Contamination	The undesirable deposition of a chemical, biological, or radiological material on the surface of structures, areas, objects, or people.
Contamination	The undesirable deposition of a chemical, biological, or radiological material on the surface of structures, areas, objects, or people.
Continued Temporary Housing Assistance	The process for determining an applicant's need for continued temporary housing assistance (CTHA), sometimes known as Rental Recertification.
Continuity	The ability to provide uninterrupted services and support, while maintaining organizational viability, before, during, and after an incident that disrupts typical operations.



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Continuity Advisory Group (CAG)	A sub-continuity policy coordination committee focused on interagency implementation of continuity programs. The CAG is comprised of Continuity Coordinators, or their designees, from Category I, II, III, and IV organizations. Key state and local government representatives from the National Capital Region, and representatives from the legislative and judicial branches are invited to participate in meetings, as appropriate.
Continuity Capability	The ability of an organization to continue to perform its essential functions, using COOP and COG programs and continuity requirements that have been integrated into the organization's daily operations. The primary goal is preserving of our form of government under the U.S. Constitution and the continued performance of NEFs and organizational essential functions under all conditions.
Continuity Coordinator	The senior accountable official, designated by leadership or elected officials, who is responsible for oversight of the continuity program. Continuity coordinators are supported by a continuity manager and other continuity planners within subcomponent levels throughout the organization or government.
Continuity Manager	The senior continuity planner is responsible for coordinating overall continuity activities within the organization or jurisdiction. This individual manages day-to-day continuity programs, coordinating continuity planners within the organization, representing his/her organization's program externally, as appropriate, and reporting to the continuity coordinator on continuity program activities.
Continuity of Government (COG)	A coordinated effort within the executive, legislative, or judicial branches to ensure that essential functions continue to be performed before, during, and after an emergency or threat. Continuity of government is intended to preserve the statutory and constitutional authority of elected officials at all levels of government across the United States.
Continuity of Government Readiness Conditions (COGCON)	The COGCON system establishes executive continuity program readiness levels, focusing on emergencies in or credible threats to the National Capital Region, or affecting the performance of NEFs.
Continuity of Operations (COOP)	An effort within individual organizations to ensure that essential functions continue to be performed during the disruption of typical operations.
Continuity Personnel	Continuity personnel, often called the Emergency Relocation Group, are those individuals identified and assigned to perform essential functions and deliver critical services in the event of a continuity plan activation.



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Continuity Plan	A documented plan that details how an individual organization will ensure it can continue to perform its essential functions during a wide range of incidents that impact normal operations.
Continuity Planner	The continuity planner responsible for developing and maintaining an organization or subcomponent continuity plan and integrating and coordinating the continuity plan with broader organizational or governmental guidance, requirements, and initiatives.
Continuity Program Management Cycle	An ongoing, cyclical model of planning, training, evaluating and implementing corrective actions for continuity capabilities.
Coordinate	To exchange information systematically among principals who have or may have a need to know certain information to carry out specific incident management responsibilities.
Core Capabilities	Distinct critical elements nested in the mission areas necessary to achieve the NPG.
Corporate health system	An organized, coordinated, and collaborative network that (1) links various health care providers, via common ownership or contract, across three domains of integration – economic, noneconomic, and clinical – to provide a coordinated, vertical continuum of services to a particular patient population or community, and (2) is accountable both clinically and fiscally for the clinical outcomes and health status of the population or community served, and has systems in place to manage and improve them.
Corrective action plans	Improvements and corrective actions that are implemented based on lessons learned from actual incidents or from training and exercises.
Corrective Action Program (CAP)	An organized method of documenting and tracking improvement actions for an organization's continuity program.
Counseling Assistance and Training Program (CCP)	A short-term disaster relief grant for states, U.S. territories, and federally recognized tribes. CCP grants are awarded after a presidential disaster declaration; funding supports community-based outreach, counseling, and other mental health services to survivors of natural and human-caused disasters.
Credentialing	Providing documentation that identifies personnel and authenticates and verifies their qualification for a position



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Crisis Stabilization	A secure and separate unit that provides short-term behavioral, emotional, or psychiatric crisis stabilization as an alternative to hospitalization or re-hospitalization for consumers from residential or community placement. The duration of stay in such a setting shall not exceed 21 days for each consumer. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 210 ILCS 49/1-102
Critical care	Critical care helps people with life-threatening injuries and illnesses. It might treat problems such as complications from surgery, accidents, infections, and severe breathing problems. It involves close, constant attention by a team of specially trained health care providers. Critical care usually takes place in an intensive care unit (ICU) or trauma center.
Critical Care Transport	The pre-hospital or inter-hospital transportation of a critically injured or ill patient by a vehicle service provider, including the provision of medically necessary supplies and services, at a level of service beyond the scope of the Paramedic. When medically indicated for a patient, as determined by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, an advanced practice registered nurse, or a physician's assistant, in compliance with subsections of this term in the Illinois EMS Act. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 210 ILCS 50, Section 3.10
Critical Infrastructure	1) Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital that the incapacity or destruction of such may have a debilitating impact on the security, economy, public health or safety, environment, or any combination of these matters, across any local, State, Tribal and Federal jurisdiction. 2) Critical infrastructure includes any system or asset that, if disabled or disrupted in any significant way, would result in catastrophic loss of life or catastrophic economic loss. Some examples of critical infrastructure include: • Public water systems serving large population centers. • Primary data storage and processing facilities, stock exchanges or major banking centers. • Chemical facilities located in close proximity to large population centers. • Major power generation facilities exceeding 2,000 MW and supporting the regional electric grid. • Hydroelectric facilities and dams producing power in excess of 2,000 MW that could cause catastrophic loss of life if breached. • Nuclear power plants. • Major underground gas, water, phone, and electrical supplies affecting a large population.



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Critical Infrastructure	Assets, systems, and networks, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacitation or destruction of such assets, systems, or networks would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters. There are 16 critical infrastructure sectors: • Chemical • Commercial Facilities • Communications • Critical Manufacturing • Dams • Defense Industrial Base • Emergency Services • Energy • Financial Services • Food and Agriculture • Government Facilities • Healthcare and Public Health • Information Technology • Nuclear Reactors, Materials, and Waste • Transportation Systems • Water and Wastewater Systems
Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR)	Includes those assets, systems, networks, and functions—physical or virtual—so vital to the United States that their incapacitation or destruction would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, public health or safety, or any combination of those matters. Key resources are publicly or privately controlled resources essential to minimal operation of the economy and the government.
Critical Infrastructure	Assets, systems, and networks, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacitation or destruction of such assets, systems, or networks would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters. Some examples of critical infrastructure include: • Public water systems serving large population centers; • Primary data storage and processing facilities, stock exchanges or major banking centers; • Chemical facilities located in close proximity to large population centers. • Major power generation facilities exceeding 2,000 MW and supporting the regional electric grid; • Hydroelectric facilities and dams producing power in excess of 2,000 MW that could cause catastrophic loss of life if breached; • Nuclear power plants, and



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	• Major underground gas, water, phone and electrical supplies affecting a large population.
Critical workforce	For the purposes of Capability 8: Medical Countermeasure Dispensing and Administration, this term refers to personnel required to maintain critical infrastructure. Specific personnel considered to be critical workforce depends on the incident and jurisdictional characteristics.
Cultural Resources	Aspects of a cultural system that are valued by or significantly representative of a culture or that contain significant information about a culture. Cultural resources may be tangible entities or cultural practices. Tangible cultural resources are categorized as districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects for the National Register of Historic Places and as archeological resources, cultural landscapes, structures, museum objects and archives, and ethnographic resources for Federal management purposes. Also includes cultural items as that term is defined in section 2(3) of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act [25 USC 3001(3)]; and archeological resources, as that term is defined in section 3(1) of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 [16 USC 470bb(1)].
Damage Assessment	Appraising or determining the number of injuries and deaths, damage to public and private property and status of key facilities and services (e.g., hospitals and other healthcare facilities, fire and police stations, communications networks, water and sanitation systems, utilities, transportation networks) resulting from a human-caused or natural disaster.
Debris	The remains of something broken down or destroyed.
Decontamination	The reduction or removal of a chemical, biological, or radiological material from the surface of a structure, area, object, or person.
Delegation of Authority	A statement that the agency executive delegating authority and assigning responsibility provides to the Incident Commander. The delegation of authority can include priorities, expectations, constraints, and other considerations or guidelines, as needed. Demobilization: The orderly, safe, and efficient return of an incident resource to its original location and status
Demobilization	The orderly, safe, and efficient return of an incident resource to its original location and status.
Demobilize	Release and return of resources that are no longer required for the support of an incident or event.



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Department Operations Center (DOC)	An operations or coordination center dedicated to a single, specific department or agency. The focus of a DOC is on internal agency incident management and response. DOCs are often linked to and/or physically represented in a combined agency EOC by an authorized agent(s) for the department or agency.
Dependent	Someone who is normally claimed as such on the Federal tax return of another, according to the Internal Revenue Code. It may also mean the minor children of a couple not living together, where the children live in the affected residence with the parent or guardian who does not actually claim them on the tax return. 44 CFR 206.111
Deployment	The movement of assets, including personnel, to a specific area.
Detoxification	The process of withdrawing a person from a specific psychoactive substance in a safe and effective manner. Illinois Administrative Code, Title 77, Chapter X, Part 2060, Section 2060.103
Developmental Disability	A disability that is attributable to (a) an intellectual disability, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, or autism; or (b) any other condition which results in impairment similar to that caused by an intellectual disability and which requires services similar to those required by persons with an intellectual disability. Such disability must originate before the age of 18 years, be expected to continue indefinitely, and constitute a substantial disability. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 405 ILCS 5/1-106
Developmental Disability Facility	A facility or section thereof which is licensed or operated by or under contract with the state or a political subdivision thereof and which admits persons with a developmental disability for residential and habilitation services. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 405 ILCS 5/1-107
Devolution	The transfer of statutory authority and responsibility from an organization's primary operating staff and facilities to other staff and alternate locations to sustain essential functions when necessary.
Devolution Emergency Relocation Group	Personnel stationed at a geographically dispersed location, other than the primary location, who are identified to continue performance of essential functions.
Direct Assistance	Assistance provided to disaster survivors by the Federal Government in the form of physical resources; essentially all assistance that is not provided monetarily. This includes housing units that are acquired by purchase or lease, directly for individuals or households who, because of a lack of available housing resources, would be unable to make use of financial assistance as well as direct activities by the government to repair or rent units, such as contracting with a company to repair a rental property.



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Disabilities	Circumstances that are met for providing physical, programmatic and effective communication access to the whole community by accommodating individual requirements through accessibility and/or specific modifications. Disabilities include assistance, accommodation or modification for mobility, communication, transportation, safety and health maintenance; and assistance, accommodation or modification because of any situation (temporary or permanent) that limits an individual's ability to act in an emergency.
Disability	A physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities of such individual; a record of such an impairment or being regarded as having such an impairment. Americans with Disabilities Act
Disaster	An occurrence of a natural catastrophe, technological accident, or human-caused event that has resulted in severe property damage, deaths, and/or multiple injuries.
Disaster Behavioral Health (DBH)	Includes the provision of mental health, substance abuse, and stress management services to disaster survivors and responders. HHS-ASPR, At-Risk, Behavioral Health and Community Resilience.



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Disaster Declaration	The Stafford Act (§401) requires that: "All requests for a declaration by the President that a major disaster exists shall be made by the Governor of the affected State." A State also includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia are also eligible to request a declaration and receive assistance. The Governor's request is made through the regional FEMA office. State and Federal officials conduct a preliminary damage assessment (PDA) to estimate the extent of the disaster and its impact on individuals and public facilities. This information is included in the Governor's request to show that the disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the local governments and that Federal assistance is necessary. Normally, the PDA is completed prior to the submission of the Governor's request. However, when an obviously severe or catastrophic event occurs, the Governor's request may be submitted prior to the PDA. Nonetheless, the Governor must still make the request. As part of the request, the Governor must take appropriate action under State law and direct execution of the State's emergency plan. The Governor shall furnish information on the nature and amount of State and local resources that have been or will be committed to alleviating the results of the disaster, provide an estimate of the amount and severity of damage and the impact on the private and public sector, and provide an estimate of the type and amount of assistance needed under the Stafford Act. In addition, the Governor will need to certify that, for the current disaster, State and local government obligations and expenditures (of which State commitments must be a significant proportion) will comply with all applicable cost-sharing requirements. Based on the Governor's request, the President may declare that a major disaster or emergency exists, thus activating an array of Federal programs to assist in the response and recovery effort. Not all programs, however, are activated for every disaster. The determination of which programs are activated is based on the needs found during damage assessment and any subsequent information that may be discovered. Some declarations will provide only individual assistance or only public assistance. Hazard mitigation opportunities are assessed in most situations.
Disaster Health Care Services	Any services delivered to individuals during and in the wake of a disaster that are defined herein as health care services. ISPC hybrid definition



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Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT)	A component of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) Response Teams. A 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 teams.
Disaster Recovery Center (DRC)	Places established in the area of a Presidentially declared major disaster, as soon as practicable, to provide victims the opportunity to apply in person for assistance and/or obtain information relating to that assistance. DRCs are staffed by local, State, and Federal agency representatives, as well as staff from volunteer organizations (e.g., the ARC)
Disaster Survivor Assistance	The Disaster Survivor Assistance (DSA) cadre is the "boots on the ground" Cadre. DSA establishes a timely presence at every disaster, primarily focusing on addressing the needs of disaster survivors by collecting targeted information to support leadership and operational decision-making, providing accessible, in-person case-specific information and referrals, providing referrals to whole community partners, as needed, and identifying disability-inclusive public information needs so strategic messaging can be developed and disseminated. Qualifications ▪ Good communication and listening skills in order to support survivors affected by a disaster ▪ Ability to work on your feet canvassing communities to register disaster survivors for FEMA assistance programs (Positions require standing and walking for extended periods of time) ▪ Basic knowledge on the use of electronic tablets and software applications ▪ Ability to respond to a request to activate and travel to a field office within 24 to 48 hours (a typical deployment may last 30 days or more depending on the need)
Dispense	The interpretation, evaluation, and implementation of a prescription drug order, including the preparation and delivery of a drug or device to a patient or patient's agent in a suitable container appropriately labeled for subsequent administration to or use by a patient in accordance with applicable State and federal laws and regulations. Illinois Compiled Statutes 225 ILCS 85/1



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Dispensing	For the purposes of Capability 8: Medical Countermeasure Dispensing and Administration, dispensing means to prepare and give out a medication to targeted individuals. Some medical countermeasures, like pills or devices, can be provided to an individual for self-administration. This task is different from medical countermeasure administration, for which clinicians or other trained personnel are needed, such as to administer vaccines by injection.
Dispensing/administration sites	Locations where targeted populations can receive medical countermeasures, whether through the dispensing of pills or the administration of medicines and vaccines. Examples of dispensing/administration sites include open PODs, CPODs, vaccination clinics, pharmacies, and other sites in the community that meet requirements for dispensing/administration sites.
Disposition of human remains	For the purposes of Capability 5: Fatality Management, disposition refers to individual burial, state-sponsored individual burial, entombment, mass burial, voluntary cremation, and involuntary cremation.
Distribution assets	Resources needed to transport medical materiel during an incident or event response, such as personnel, equipment, supplies, and technology.
Distribution site	Locations that receive medical countermeasures for eventual transport to dispensing/administration sites. These locations include receipt, stage, store (RSS) sites, regional distribution sites, local distribution sites, hospitals, or other sites. Distribution sites must be validated as appropriate to receive, store, and distribute medical countermeasure assets. This may include assessments of the physical facility and surrounding area, security considerations, staffing information, and environmental controls, including cold chain management.
Duplication of Benefits	Assistance provided from different sources for the same specific need.
Durable Medical Equipment	Multiuse medical equipment for the benefit of a person who has an illness, injury, disability, or functional need to maintain their level of independence.
Electromagnetic Pulse	A sharp pulse of energy radiated instantaneously by a nuclear detonation which may affect or damage electronic components and equipment



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Emancipation	A mature minor who has demonstrated the ability and capacity to manage his own affairs and to live wholly or partially independent of his parents or guardian, may obtain the legal status of an emancipated person with power to enter into valid legal contracts. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 750 ILCS 30/
Emergency	Any incident, whether natural, technological, or human-caused, that requires responsive action to protect life or property.
Emergency Alert System (EAS)	A national public warning system that requires radio and TV broadcasters, cable TV, wireless cable systems, satellite and wireline operators to provide the President with capability to address the American people within 10 minutes during a national emergency.
Emergency Assistance	Assistance required by individuals, families, and their communities to ensure that immediate needs beyond the scope of the traditional "mass care" services provided at the local level are addressed. These services include: support to evacuations (including registration and tracking of evacuees); reunification of families; provision of aid and services to special needs populations; evacuation, sheltering, and other emergency services for household pets and services animals; support to specialized shelters; support to medical shelters; nonconventional shelter management; coordination of donated goods and services; and coordination of voluntary agency assistance. FEMA NRF
Emergency Environmental Health Services	Services required to correct or improve damaging environmental health effects on humans, including inspection for food contamination, inspection for water contamination, and vector control; providing for sewage and solid waste inspection and disposal; clean-up and disposal of hazardous materials; and sanitation inspection for emergency shelter facilities
Emergency Health Services	Services required to prevent and treat the damaging health effects of an emergency, including communicable disease control, immunization, laboratory services, dental and nutritional services; providing first aid for treatment of ambulatory patients and those with minor injuries; providing public health information on emergency treatment, prevention, and control; and providing administrative support including maintenance of vital records and providing for a conduit of emergency health funds from State and Federal governments.
Emergency Management (EM)	The efforts of the State and the political subdivisions to develop, plan, analyze, conduct, provide, implement and maintain programs for disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.



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Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP)	An independent non-profit organization that fosters excellence and accountability in emergency management and homeland security programs by establishing credible standards applied in a peer review accreditation process.
Emergency Management Agency (EMA)	An agency at the local, tribal, state, national, or international level that holds responsibility for comprehensively planning for, responding to, and recovering from all manner of disasters and emergencies, whether natural, technological, or man-made. EMAs may also be requested to provide consequence management for large special events such as major gatherings, visiting dignitaries, etc. Referred to an Emergency Services Disaster Agency (ESDA) in the IEMA Act.
Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)	A congressionally ratified organization that provides form and structure to interstate mutual aid. Through EMAC, a disaster-impacted state can request and receive assistance from other member states quickly and efficiently, resolving two key issues upfront: liability and reimbursement.
Emergency Management Assistance Team (EMAT)	An agency-based agreement between local governments and the Illinois Emergency Services Management Agency (IESMA) providing mutual aid to agencies that may need emergency management support in times of disaster or other emergencies that may overwhelm a local jurisdiction.
Emergency Medical Services	Emergency services that provide urgent pre-hospital treatment and stabilization for serious illness and injuries and transport to definitive care.
Emergency Medical Services (EMS) System	An organization of hospitals, vehicle service providers, and personnel approved by the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) in a specific geographic area, which coordinates and provides pre-hospital and inter-hospital emergency care and non-emergency medical transports at a basic life support (BLS), intermediate life support (ILS) and/or advanced life support (ALS) level according to a System program plan submitted to and approved by IDPH, and according to the EMS Region Plan adopted for the EMS Region in which the System is located. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 210 ILCS 50/3.5
Emergency Medical Services Personnel	Persons licensed as an Emergency Medical Responder (EMR) (First Responder), Emergency Medical Dispatcher (EMD), Emergency Medical Technician (EMT), Emergency Medical Technician-Intermediate (EMT-I), Advanced Emergency Medical Technician (A-EMT), Paramedic (EMT-P), Emergency Communications Registered Nurse (ECRN), Pre-Hospital Registered Nurse (PHRN), Pre-Hospital Advanced Practice Registered Nurse (PHAPRN), or Pre-Hospital Physician Assistant (PHPA). Illinois Compiled Statutes, 210 ILCS 50/3.5



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Emergency Operating Records	Those types of vital records essential to the continued functioning or reconstitution of an organization during and after an emergency. They include emergency plans and directive(s), orders of succession, delegations of authority, staffing assignments, and selected program records needed to continue the most critical agency operations, as well as related policy or procedural records that assist agency staff in conducting operations under emergency conditions and for resuming normal operations after an emergency.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., federal, state, regional, tribal, city, county), or by some combination thereof.
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	The “response plan” that an entity (organization, jurisdiction, state, etc.) maintains that describes intended response to any emergency situation. It provides action guidance for management and emergency response personnel during the response phase.
Emergency Prescription Assistance Program (EPAP)	Provides an efficient mechanism for more than 70,000 enrolled retail pharmacies nationwide to process claims for certain kinds of prescription drugs, specific medical supplies, vaccines, and some forms of durable medical equipment for eligible individuals in a federally identified disaster area.
Emergency Relocation Group (ERG)	Staff assigned to continue performance of essential functions at an alternate location in the event that their primary operating facility or facilities are impacted or incapacitated by an incident.
Emergency Services and Disaster Agency (ESDA)	The agency by this name, by the name emergency management agency, or by any other name that is established by ordinance within a political subdivision to coordinate the emergency management program within that political subdivision and with private organizations, other political subdivisions, the State and federal governments. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 20 ILCS 3305/4
Emergency Support Function (ESF)	A grouping of governmental and certain private sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide capabilities and services to manage domestic incidents.
Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)	Provide the structure in the NRF for coordinating federal interagency support for a federal response to an incident. Serves a framework that may be used to vertically align state planning.



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Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals (ESAR- VHP)	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. The program, administered on the state level, verifies health professionals' identification and credentials so that they can respond more quickly when disaster strikes.
Emergency use authorization	This authority allows U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to help strengthen the nation's public health protections against chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosive (CBRNE) threats by facilitating the availability and use of medical countermeasures (MCMs) needed during public health emergencies. Under section 564 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the FDA Commissioner may allow unapproved medical products or unapproved uses of approved medical products to be used in an emergency to diagnose, treat, or prevent serious or life-threatening diseases or conditions caused by CBRNE threat agents when there are no adequate, approved, and available alternatives.
Emergency	Any incident, whether natural, technological, or human-caused, that necessitates responsive action to protect life or property.
EMS Medical Director	The physician, appointed by the Resource Hospital, who has the responsibility and authority for total management of the State Administrative Code, Title 77, Part 515
Essential Elements of Information (EEI)	Important and standard information items needed to make timely and informed decisions. EEIs also provide context and contribute to analysis. EEIs are also included in situation reports.
Essential Functions	A subset of government functions that are determined to be critical activities. These essential functions are then used to identify supporting tasks and resources that must be included in the organization's continuity planning process. In this FCD, the term "essential functions" refers to those functions an organization must continue in a continuity situation, whether the functions are MEFs, PMEfs or ESAs.



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Essential Public Health Services	Public health activities that all communities should undertake. The Core Public Health Functions Steering Committee developed the framework for the Essential Services in 1994. The committee included representatives from U.S. Public Health Service agencies and other major public health organizations. The 10 Essential Public Health Services are 1. Monitor health status to identify and solve community health problems 2. Diagnose and investigate health problems and health hazards in the community 3. Inform, educate, and empower people about health issues 4. Mobilize community partnerships and action to identify and solve health problems 5. Develop policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts 6. Enforce laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety 7. Link people to needed personal health services and assure the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable 8. Assure a competent public and personal health care workforce 9. Evaluate effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based health services 10. Research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems
Essential Records	Information systems and applications, electronic and hardcopy documents, references, and records needed to support essential functions during a continuity event. The two basic categories of essential records are emergency operating records and rights and interest records. Emergency operating records are essential to the continued functioning or reconstitution of an organization. Rights and interest records are critical to carrying out an organization's essential legal and financial functions and vital to the protection of the legal and financial rights of individuals who are directly affected by that organization's activities. The term "vital records" refers to a specific subset of essential records relating to birth, death, and marriage documents.
Essential Records Packet	An electronic or hardcopy compilation of key information, instructions, and supporting documentation needed to access essential records in an emergency situation.
Essential Services	Services necessary to a basic standard of living and the general welfare of society. Services may include any of the following: electricity services, gas services, water and sewerage services, etc.



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Essential Supporting Activities (ESAs)	Critical functions that an organization must continue during a continuity activation, but that do not meet the threshold for MEFs or PMEFs.
Evacuation	The organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of people from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.
Evacuation Order	A jurisdictionally initiated action for an organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of people from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas and their reception and care in safe areas.
Evacuation Zone	A defined area to which residents may be directed to evacuate, depending upon the impacts of the hazard
Evacuees	All persons removed or moving from areas threatened or struck by a disaster.
Event	A planned, nonemergency activity, such as a concert, convention, parade, or sporting event.
Executive Branch Department and Agencies (D/As)	The Executive Branch departments and agencies enumerated in 5 U.S.C 101, independent establishments as defined by 5 U.S.C. 104(1), government corporations as defined by 5 U.S.C 103(1), Intelligence agencies as defined by 50 U.S.C. 3003, and the United States Postal Service. These D/As are referred to as “organizations” throughout this FCD.
Existing Rental Property	Property that has been used prior to a disaster as rental property. This includes mobile units, single-family units, and multi-family units.
Facility Evacuation	The evacuation of a building, such as a hospital, long-term care center, university, or school. May occur without an evacuation order for the broader community.
Fair Market Rent (FMR)	An amount determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to be the monthly cost of modest, non-luxury rental units in a specific market area, plus the cost of utilities, excluding telephone service. This amount is updated yearly based on accumulated data collected by HUD.
Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs)	An organization whose values are based on faith and/or beliefs, which has a mission based on social values of the particular faith, and which most often draws its activists (leaders, staff, volunteers) from a particular faith group. The faith to which the organization is relating does not have to be academically classified as religion.
Federal Assistance	A federal program, service, or activity that directly aids organizations, individuals, or state/local/tribal governments. Sectors include education, health, public safety, and public welfare - to name a few. Financial assistance is distributed in



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	many forms, including grants, loans, direct payments, or insurance.
Federal Continuity Directive (FCD)	A document developed and promulgated by DHS/FEMA, in coordination with the Continuity Advisory Group and in consultation with the Continuity Policy Coordination Committee, which directs Executive Branch organizations to carry out identified continuity planning requirements and assessment criteria.
Federal Coordinating Center (FCC)	A federal facility (U.S. Department of Defense or U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs) located in a metropolitan area of the United States, responsible for day-to-day coordination of planning, training, and operations in one or more assigned geographic National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) Patient Reception Areas (PRA). NDMS participating medical treatment facilities (MTF) should be within 5 miles of the managing FCC.
Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)	The official appointed by the President to execute Stafford Act authorities, including the commitment of FEMA resources and mission assignments of other federal departments or agencies. In all cases, the federal coordinating officer represents the FEMA Administrator in the field to discharge all FEMA responsibilities for the response and recovery efforts underway. For Stafford Act incidents, the federal coordinating officer is the primary federal representative with whom the state coordinating officer and other response officials interface to determine the most urgent needs and to set objectives for an effective response in collaboration with the unified coordination group.
Federal Medical Station (FMS)	A U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)-deployable health care facility that can provide surge beds to support health care systems anywhere in the U.S. that are impacted by disasters or public health emergencies. FMS are not mobile and cannot be relocated once established.
Field Assessment Team	A small team of pre-identified technical experts that conduct an assessment of response needs (not a PDA) immediately following a disaster. The experts are drawn from FEMA, other agencies and organizations-such as the U.S. Public Health Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the American Red Cross--and the affected State(s). All Fast operations are joint Federal/State efforts.



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Financial Assistance	Monetary assistance provided to individuals and households to rent alternative housing accommodations, existing rental units, manufactured housing, recreational vehicles, or other readily fabricated dwellings. Such assistance may include the payment of the cost of utilities (excluding telephone service) or funds to be used for repair and replacement of housing and/or personal property.
Functional Needs	The needs of an individual who under usual circumstances is able to function on their own or with support systems. However, during an emergency, their level of independence is challenged.
Government Owned Property	Property that is owned by government for reasons including foreclosure and prior ownership. This applies to governments at all levels, including local, state, and Federal, and applies to single-family units as well as multi-family units.
Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR)	The individual, designated by the governor, who serves as the grant administrator for all funds provided under HMGP; the person empowered by the governor to execute, on behalf of the state, all necessary documents for disaster assistance.
Gridding	The process of establishing the exact location of any item based on the slope and distance from an established point.
Guardian	Any person, association or agency appointed guardian of the person of the minor under the Juvenile Court Act, the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, the "Probate Act of 1975", or any other statute or court order. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 750 ILCS 30/3-4
Hazard	An event or physical condition that has the potential to cause fatalities, injuries, property damage, infrastructure damage, agricultural loss, damage to the environment, interruption of business, or other types of harm or loss"
Hazard Mitigation	The Hazard Mitigation (HM) cadre is a team of professionals that promote risk reduction activities from all-natural hazards through community engagement. HM promotes awareness of the benefits of hazard mitigation through public education, encourages private sector partnership, and provides technical assistance to local and state governments in the form of grants management, community planning, and floodplain management. Qualifications ▪ Flood, property and/or casualty insurance sales ▪ Relationship building ▪ Research, read and interpret Flood maps ▪ Possess designation as Certified Floodplain Manager (CFM)



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	▪ Experience with Floodplain permits ▪ Building appraisals, cost estimation and general contracting ▪ Organizational skills and Planning skills
Hazard vulnerability analysis (HVA)	A systematic approach to identifying all hazards that may affect an organization and/or its community, assessing the risk (probability of hazard occurrence and the consequence for the organization) associated with each hazard, and analyzing the findings to create a prioritized comparison of hazard vulnerabilities. The consequence, or “vulnerability,” is related to both the impact on organizational function and the likely service demands created by the hazard impact.
Hazardous material (HAZMAT)	Any material that is explosive, flammable, poisonous, corrosive, reactive, or radioactive (or any combination) and requires special care in handling because of the hazards posed to public health, safety, and/or the environment.
Health alert network	A primary method of sharing cleared information about urgent public health incidents with public information officers; federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial health practitioners; clinicians; and public health laboratories.
Health and Social Services Recovery Support Function	Assists locally-led recovery efforts in the restoration of the public health, health care and social services networks to promote the resilience, health and well-being of affected individuals and communities.
Health Care (two words)	Services received by individuals or communities to promote, maintain, monitor, or restore health. World Health Organization (WHO)
Health Care (two words) Services	Any services included in the furnishing to any individual of medical care, or the hospitalization incident to the furnishing of such care, as well as the furnishing to any person of any and all other services to prevent, alleviate, cure, or heal human illness or injury including behavioral health, mental health, home health, and pharmaceutical services and products. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 215 ILCS 134/10
Health Care Coalition (HCC)	A regional entity that incentivizes diverse and often competitive healthcare organizations with differing priorities to work together to prepare for and respond to events that threaten the public’s health. Serving as both coordinating entities and response bodies, HCCs ensure that their members have the necessary medical equipment and supplies, real-time information, communication systems, and trained personnel to respond to emergencies. HHS-ASPR.



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Health care executive	Health care organization senior executives with institutional decision-making authority. Titles of health care executives may include but are not limited to, President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Medical Officer, Chief Nursing Officer, and Medical Director.
Health care facility	Any asset where point-of-service medical care is regularly provided or provided during an incident. It includes hospitals, integrated health care systems, private physician offices, outpatient clinics, nursing homes, and other medical care configurations. During an emergency response, alternative medical care facilities and sites where definitive medical care is provided by emergency medical services (EMS) and other field personnel would be included in this definition.
Health Care Facility	A hospital, nursing home, physician's office, or other fixed location at which medical and health care services are performed. It does not include "pre-hospital emergency care settings" which utilize EMS personnel to render pre-hospital emergency care before the arrival of a transport vehicle, as defined in this Act. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 210 ILCS 50/3.5
Health Care Professional	A physician, a registered professional nurse, or another individual appropriately licensed or registered to provide health care services. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 215 ILCS 134/10
Health Care Provider	Any public or private facility that provides, on an inpatient or outpatient basis, preventive, diagnostic, therapeutic, convalescent, rehabilitation, mental health, or intellectual disability services, including general or special hospitals, skilled nursing homes, extended care facilities, intermediate care facilities, and mental health centers. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 410 ILCS 50/2.03
Health Care Supplier	A physician or other practitioner, or an entity other than a health care provider that furnishes health care services under Medicare. Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)
Health Information	Any information, whether oral or recorded in any form or medium, that Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA): 1. Is created or received by a health care provider, health plan, public health authority, employer, life insurer, school or university, or health care clearinghouse; and 2. Relates to the past, present, or future physical or mental health or condition of any individual, the provision of health care to an individual, or the past, present, or future payment for the provision of health care to an individual.



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Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)	A Congressional Act enacted in 1996 that modernized the flow of healthcare information, stipulates how personally identifiable information maintained by the healthcare and healthcare insurance industries should be protected from fraud and theft, and addressed some limitations on healthcare insurance coverage. It generally prohibits healthcare providers and healthcare businesses, called covered entities, from disclosing private information to anyone other than a patient and the patient's authorized representatives.
Health System	Two or more health care organizations affiliated with each other through shared ownership or a contracting relationship for payment and service delivery. For its work, a health system must have at least one acute care hospital and at least one physician organization. This excludes "horizontally integrated" systems consisting only of hospitals. RAND Center of Excellence
Healthcare (one word) System	The overarching system of various health care providers and suppliers that provide the maintenance or improvement of health via the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, amelioration, or cure of disease, illness, injury, and other physical and mental impairments in people. ISPC hybrid definition
Healthcare-associated infections (HAI)	Healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) are infections people get while they are receiving health care for another condition. HAIs can happen in any health care facility, including hospitals, ambulatory surgical centers, end-stage renal disease facilities, and long-term care facilities. HAIs can be caused by bacteria, fungi, viruses, or other less common pathogens.
Hierarchy of controls	A framework used as a means of determining how to implement feasible and effective control solutions.
Historic Properties	Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, including artifacts, records and material remains which are related to such district, site, building, structure, or object. [(16 USC Section 70(w)(5)].
Home Health Agency	A public agency or private organization that provides skilled nursing services and at least one other home health service. Illinois Compiled Statutes 210 ILCS 55/2.04



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Home Health Services	Services provided to a person at his residence according to a plan of treatment for illness or infirmity prescribed by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, a licensed physician assistant, or a licensed advanced practice registered nurse. Such services include part-time and intermittent nursing services and other therapeutic services such as physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, medical social services, or services provided by a home health aide. Illinois Compiled Statutes 210 ILCS 55/2.05
Home Nursing Agency	An agency that provides services directly, or acts as a placement agency, to deliver skilled nursing and home health aide services to persons in their personal residences. A home nursing agency provides services that would require a licensed nurse to perform. Home health aide services are provided under the direction of a registered professional nurse or advanced practice registered nurse. A home nursing agency does not require licensure as a home health agency under this Act. Illinois Compiled Statutes 210 ILCS 55/2.11
Home Services	Assistance with activities of daily living, housekeeping, personal laundry, and companionship provided to an individual in his or her personal residence, which is intended to enable that individual to remain safely and comfortably in his or her own personal residence. "Home services" or "in-home services" do not include services that would be required to be performed by an individual licensed under the Nurse Practice Act. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 210 ILCS 55/2.09
Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP)	A program that provides a set of guiding principles for exercise programs, as well as a common approach to exercise program management, design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning.
Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN)	The trusted network for Department of Homeland Security (DHS) mission operations to share sensitive, but unclassified information. Federal, state, local, territorial, tribal, 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.
Horizontal Integration	Incorporates planning across various functions, mission areas, partner organizations and jurisdictions. Horizontal integration serves three purposes: - o It integrates planning and operations across a jurisdiction, ensuring the use common terms and definitions between agencies. - o It confirms that a jurisdiction's set of plans supports similar



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	sets of plans from neighboring or partner jurisdictions, or between agencies in a jurisdiction.
Hospice Agency	A licensed public agency or private organization that provides hospice services. ISPC hybrid definition
Hospice Program	A licensed public agency or private organization, or a subdivision of either of those, that is primarily engaged in providing care to terminally ill individuals through a program of home care or inpatient care, or both home care and inpatient care, utilizing a medically directed interdisciplinary hospice care team of professionals or volunteers, or both professionals and volunteers. A hospice program may be licensed as a comprehensive hospice program or a volunteer hospice program. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 210 ILCS 60/3
Hospice Services	A range of professional and other supportive services provided to a hospice patient and his or her family. These services may include but are not limited to, physician services, nursing services, medical social work services, spiritual counseling services, bereavement services, and volunteer services. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 210 ILCS 60/3
Hospital	Any institution, place, building, buildings on campus, or agency, public or private, whether organized for profit or not, devoted primarily to the maintenance and operation of facilities for the diagnosis and treatment or care of 2 or more unrelated persons admitted for an overnight stay or longer to obtain medical, including obstetric, psychiatric and nursing, care of illness, disease, injury, infirmity, or deformity. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 210 ILCS 85/3
Hospital Bypass System	An internet-based system that hospitals use to communicate bypass status, counts for required and available bed types, and other critical resources during a disaster and on a routine basis.
Hospital Incident Command System (HICS)	An Incident Command System that has been tailored exclusively for the use of hospitals during disasters or emergencies.
Hospital System	Two or more hospitals affiliated with each other through shared ownership or a contracting relationship for payment and service delivery. Adapted from RAND Center of Excellence's definition of health system.
Hospital	An organization, clinic, medical center, medical college or university, infirmary, surgery center or any other institution, association or foundation providing medical, surgical, or psychiatric care and treatment for the sick or the injured.



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Host State	A State, territory, commonwealth, or tribe that, by agreement with an impact-State or the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), provides evacuation and sheltering support to individuals from another State that has received a Presidential emergency or major disaster declaration, due to an incident.
Hot Site	Hot sites are locations that operate 24 hours a day with fully operational equipment and capacity to immediately assume operations upon loss of the primary facility. A hot continuity facility requires on-site telecommunications, information, infrastructure, equipment, back-up data repositories, and personnel required to sustain essential functions.
Household	All residents of the pre-disaster residence who request temporary housing assistance, plus any additions during the temporary housing period, such as infants, spouses, or part-time residents who were not present at the time of the disaster but who are expected to return during the temporary housing period. 44 CFR 206.111
Human impact	Refers to indicators, such as number of fatalities resulting from a particular hazard, injuries requiring emergency medical services transport, outpatient injuries, and hospital emergency department visits due to injury or illness.
Human services	For the purposes of the capabilities document, the definition of human services draws from ESF #6—Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex. Human services refers to the implementation by public health agencies and their partners and stakeholders of disaster assistance programs that help survivors address unmet disaster caused needs or non-housing losses through loans and grants, supplemental nutrition assistance, crisis counseling, disaster case management, disaster unemployment, disaster legal services, and other state and federal human services programs and benefits to survivors. ESF #6—Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex also coordinates closely with the Health and Social Services Recovery Support Function to ensure continuous support for social services needs in the impacted communities.
Human-Caused Hazards	Hazards that rise from deliberate, intentional human actions to threaten or harm the well-being of others. Examples include school violence, terrorist acts, or sabotage.
Hygiene	Behaviors that can improve cleanliness and lead to good health, such as frequent hand washing, face washing, and bathing with soap and water.



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Illinois Emergency Management (IEMA) Act	Illinois Compiled Statute 20 ILCS 3305 that: 1. Created the Illinois Emergency Management Agency and to authorize emergency management programs within the political subdivisions of the State. 2. Confers upon the Governor and upon the principal executive officer of the political subdivisions of the State the powers provided within. 3. Provides for the rendering of mutual aid among the political subdivisions and taxing districts of the State and with other states and with respect to the carrying out of an emergency management program. 4. Establishes that the policy of the State that all emergency management programs of this State be coordinated to the maximum extent with the comparable programs of the federal government, including its various departments and agencies, of other states and localities and private agencies of every type, to the end that the most effective preparation and use may be made of the nation's resources and facilities for dealing with any disaster that may occur.
Illinois HELPS	An Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals (ESAR-VHP), is an internet-based system designed for the advanced registration of volunteers who may provide health services during a public health emergency. The Illinois HELPS system can verify the identity, credentials, certifications, licenses, and hospital privileges of registered volunteer health professionals prior to deployment.
Illinois Radio Emergency Assistance Channel (IREACH)	A governmental Inter-Agency mutual aid channel.
Immediate bed availability (IBA)	[The ability of a hospital] to provide no less than 20 percent bed availability of staffed beds within four hours of a disaster. It is built on three pillars: continuous monitoring across the health system; off-loading of patients who are at low risk for untoward events through reverse triage; and on-loading of patients from the disaster.
Incident	An occurrence, natural or human caused, that necessitates a response to protect life or property. In this document, the word "incident" includes planned events as well as emergencies and/or disasters of all kinds and sizes.
Incident Action Plan (IAP)	An oral or written plan containing the objectives established by the incident commander or unified command and addressing tactics and support activities for the planned operational period, generally 12 to 24 hours.



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Incident action planning cycles	The flux in incident and response conditions is best managed using a deliberate planning process that is based on regular, cyclical reevaluation of the incident objectives. Commonly known in the incident command system (ICS) as the planning cycle, this iterative process enhances the integration of public health and medical assets with other response agencies that operate planning cycles.
Incident Command	A system that combines facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications to operate within a common organizational structure and that designates responsibility for the management of assigned resources to effectively accomplish stated goals and objectives.
Incident Command System (ICS)	A component of the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in domestic incident management activities. It is used for a broad spectrum of emergencies, from small to complex incidents, both natural and manmade, including acts of catastrophic terrorism. ICS is used by all levels of government—federal, state, local, and tribal as well as by many private-sector and non-governmental organizations.
Incident Management	The broad spectrum of activities and organizations providing operations, coordination, and support applied at all levels of government, using both governmental and nongovernmental resources to plan.
Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT)	A team of ICS-qualified personnel configured according to ICS that deploys in support of affected jurisdictions and/or on-scene personnel.
Incident Management Team (IMT)	A rostered group of ICS-qualified personnel consisting of an incident commander, command and general staff, and personnel assigned to other key ICS positions.
Independent Shelter	A shelter managed by a local government or non-governmental organization without recognition or support from the state: - o Includes shelters that are sometimes referred to as pop-up, ad-hoc, or spontaneous shelters established by churches and non-governmental organizations. - o State and Red Cross involvement with such shelters is limited to obtaining shelter population counts.
Individual Assistance	The Individual Assistance (IA) cadre ensures that individuals and families affected by disasters have access to the full range of FEMA programs and information in a timely manner. IA staff



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	provide the highest level of service to survivors by communicating with applicants about their case status and disaster assistance programs; coordinating disaster resources with state, local, and non-governmental organizations; developing partnerships with stakeholders; and supporting the delivery of lifesaving, life-sustaining services. QUALIFICATIONS ▪ Communicate with survivors about their case status and disaster assistance programs ▪ Develop partnerships with state, local, and non-governmental organizations ▪ Support the delivery of lifesaving/life-sustaining services
Individual with a Disability	The term refers to a person (child or adult) who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities; a person who has a history or record of such impairment; or a person who is perceived by others as having such impairment. The term “disability” has the same meaning as that used in the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Amendments Act of 2008, P.L. 110. 325, as incorporated into the ADA. See www.ada.gov/pubs/ada.htm for the definition and specific changes to the text of the ADA. State laws and local ordinances may also include individuals outside the Federal definition. Children and adults may have physical, sensory, mental health, cognitive and/or intellectual disabilities resulting in access and functional needs and may require assistance to maintain independence.
Individual with a Significant Disability	An individual with a significant physical or mental impairment, whose ability to function independently in the family or community or whose ability to obtain, maintain, or advance in employment is substantially limited and for whom the delivery of independent living services will improve the ability to function, continue functioning, or move toward functioning independently in the family or community or to continue in employment. Illinois Compiled Statutes 20 ILCS 2405/12a.
Individual with Disabilities	Any person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, has a record of such impairment, or is regarded as having such impairment. This is based on the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) definition.
Individual with Limited English Proficiency	The term refers to an individual who does not speak English as his/her primary language and who has a limited ability to read, write, speak or understand English.



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Individually Identifiable Health Information	information, including demographic data, that relates to: a. the individual's past, present or future physical or mental health or condition, b. the provision of health care to the individual, or c. the past, present, or future payment for the provision of health care to the individual, and d. that identifies the individual or for which there is a reasonable basis to believe it can be used to identify the individual. ¹³ Individually identifiable health information includes many common identifiers (e.g., name, address, birth date, Social Security Number).
Information Management	The collection, organization, and control over the structure, processing, and delivery of information from one or more sources and distribution to one or more audiences who have a stake in that information.
Inpatient Facilities	Health care facilities where patients receive health care services that require them to spend the night, such as hospitals, long-term care (LTC) centers, and psychiatric residential treatment facilities (PRTF). Outpatient services may be delivered in designated areas within inpatient facilities. ISPC hybrid definition
Insular Area	American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Marshall Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands; areas for which FEMA has statutory responsibilities relating to disasters
Intellectual Disability	Significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning which exists concurrently with impairment in adaptive behavior, and which originates before the age of 18 years. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 405 ILCS 5/1-116
Intelligence/Investigations (I/I)	Efforts to determine the source or cause of the incident (e.g., disease outbreak, fire, complex coordinated attack, or cyber incident) in order to control its impact and/or help prevent the occurrence of similar incidents. In ICS, the function may be accomplished in the Planning Section, Operations Section, Command Staff, as a separate General Staff section, or in some combination of these locations.
Interagency Agreement (IAA)	A written agreement entered into between two Federal agencies, or major organizational units within an agency, which specifies the goods to be furnished or tasks to be accomplished by one agency (the servicing agency) in support of the other (the requesting agency).
Inter-Agency Strategic Planning Cell (ISPC)	A section in the Operations Branch of IEMA-OHS that is comprised of IEMA-OHS and other state agencies responsible for all planning functions in the agency.



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Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA)	An agreement for services between a state agency and any other governmental entity whether federal, state, or local and any department, division, unit or subdivision thereof.
Inter-Hospital Care	Those medical services rendered to patients for analytic, resuscitative, stabilizing, or preventive purposes, during transportation of such patients from one hospital to another hospital. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 210 ILCS 50, Section 3.10
Interim Housing	The intermediate period of housing assistance that covers the gap between sheltering and the return of disaster survivors to permanent housing. Generally, this period may span from the day after the disaster is declared through a period up to 18 months.
Intermediary/intermediate distribution sites	Any facility between the initial receiving site and the final delivery location where medical countermeasures are dispensed to the public. These sites could include regional distribution sites (RDSs), local distribution sites (LDSs), or any other facility noted in the jurisdiction's planning documents.
Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities (ICF-ID)	Facilities for persons with developmental disabilities, whether operated for profit or not, which provide, through its ownership or management, personal care or nursing for three or more persons not related to the applicant or owner by blood or marriage. It includes intermediate care facilities for the intellectually disabled as the term is defined in Title XVIII and Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 210 ILCS 45/1-113
Intermediate Life Support (ILS) Services	An intermediate level of pre-hospital and inter-hospital emergency care and non-emergency medical services that includes basic life support care plus intravenous cannulation and fluid therapy, invasive airway management, trauma care, and other authorized techniques and procedures, as outlined in the Intermediate Life Support national curriculum of the United States Department of Transportation and any modifications to that curriculum specified in rules adopted by the Department under this Act. That care shall be initiated as authorized by the EMS Medical Director in a Department-approved intermediate or advanced life support EMS System, under the written or verbal direction of a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches or under the verbal direction of an Emergency Communications Registered Nurse. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 210 ILCS 50, Section 3.10
Intermediate Recovery	Phase of recovery which involves returning individuals, families, critical infrastructure and essential government or commercial services to a functional, if not pre-disaster, state. Such activities are often characterized by temporary actions that provide a bridge to permanent measures.



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Interoperability	The ability of systems, personnel, and equipment to provide and receive functionality, data, information, and/or services to and from other systems, personnel, and equipment, between both public and private agencies and departments.
Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact	An arrangement among jurisdictions within a state or territory which establishes a system for the sharing of emergency response resources after a disaster. IMAC is similar to EMAC, except that IMAC is focused on mutual aid within a state or territory, and EMAC is focused on mutual aid between states and territories.
Inventory Management and Tracking System (IMATS)	A CDC information technology (IT) platform developed with input from state and local jurisdictions that allows public health agencies to track medical countermeasure inventory down to the local level during an event, monitor reorder thresholds, and support warehouse operations, including receiving, staging, and storing inventory. IMATS also supports data exchange and allows state public health agencies to collect inventory totals from local jurisdictions.
Isolation	The separation of persons who have a specific infectious illness from those who are healthy and the restriction of their movement to stop the spread of that illness. Isolation allows for the focused delivery of specialized health care to people who are ill and protects healthy people from getting sick.
Joint Commission	The Joint Commission is an independent, not-for-profit organization that accredits and certifies health care organizations and programs in the United States. Joint Commission accreditation and certification standards are the basis of an objective evaluation process designed to help health care organizations measure, assess, and improve performance.
Joint Field Office (JFO)	A temporary Federal multi-agency coordination center established locally to facilitate field-level domestic incident management activities, and provides a central location for coordination of Federal, State, local, tribal, non-governmental, and private-sector organizations with primary responsibility for activities associated with threat response and incident support.
Joint Information Center (JIC)	A facility in which personnel coordinate incident-related public information activities. It serves as the central point of contact for all news media. Public information officials from all participating agencies co-locate at, or virtually coordinate through, the joint information center. FEMA
Joint Information System (JIS)	A structure that integrates overarching incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, accurate, accessible, timely, and complete information during crisis or incident operations.



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Jurisdiction	The common name for the area, with defined political boundaries, which is served by the building department. Jurisdictions are usually incorporated locations, recognized by the U.S. Census Bureau. Jurisdictions include, but are not limited to, cities, towns, townships, boroughs, villages, counties, and parishes.
Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS)	A software program that enables laboratories to fulfill data exchange needs for the Laboratory Response Network using their own systems.
Laboratory Response Network (LRN)	A coordinated network of public health and other laboratories for which CDC provides standard assays and protocols for testing biological and chemical terrorism agents. The categories of laboratories include LRN-C focusing on chemical threats and LRN-B focusing on biological threats. Although referenced in the capabilities document, LRN-R for radiological threats has not been established. The LRN is charged with 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 also links state and local public health, veterinary, agriculture, military, and water- and food-testing laboratories.
Limited English Proficiency (LEP)	English is not the primary language of an individual who have difficulty communicating effectively in English and may need an interpreter or document translation in order to have meaningful access to programs
Line of Effort (LOE)	The unity of purpose that centralizes multiple tasks and missions behind a desired effect.
Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)	The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) establishes the LEPC as a local forum for discussions and a focus for action in matters pertaining to hazardous materials planning. LEPCs also help to provide local governments and the public with information about possible chemical hazards in their communities.
Local Government	(A) a county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; (B) an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska Native village or organization; and (C) a rural community, unincorporated town



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	or village, or other public entity, for which an application for assistance is made by a State. 44 CFR 206.111.
Local Health Department (LHD)	A local governmental agency that administers and assures health-related programs and services within its jurisdiction. Illinois Administrative Code, Title 77, Chapter I, Subchapter h, Part 600.110
Local Public Health Jurisdiction	The geographic area over which a local board of health has legal and regulatory authority. Illinois Administrative Code, Title 77, Chapter I, Subchapter h, Part 600.110
Logistics	The process and procedure for providing resources and other services to support incident management.
Long-Term Care (LTC) Facility	A private home, institution, building, residence, or any other place, whether operated for profit or not, or a county home for the infirm and chronically ill, operated pursuant to Division 5-21 or 5-22 of the Counties Code, or any similar institution operated by a political subdivision of the State of Illinois, which provides, through its ownership or management, personal care, sheltered care or nursing for three or more persons not related to the applicant or owner by blood or marriage. It includes skilled nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities... It also includes homes, institutions, or other places operated by or under the authority of the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs. A "facility" may consist of more than one building if the buildings are on the same tract or adjacent tracts of land. However, there shall be no more than one "facility" in any one building. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 210 ILCS 45/1-113
Long-Term Housing	Safe, sanitary, and secure housing that can be sustained without continued disaster-related assistance.
Long-Term Recovery	Phase of recovery that may continue for months or years and addresses complete redevelopment and revitalization of the impacted area, rebuilding or relocating damaged or destroyed social, economic, natural and built environments and a move to self-sufficiency, sustainability and resilience.



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Low Income	Federal agencies and programs may-within the boundaries set by Federal law-establish their own guidelines for defining low-income populations. For the purposes of this document, low-income populations are defined as such by the agencies determining program eligibility: • HUD defines a low-income household as a household whose total income does not exceed 80 percent of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 80 percent of the median for the area on the basis of HUD's findings that such variations are necessary because of prevailing levels of construction costs or fair market rents, or unusually high or low family incomes. HUD income limits are updated annually and are available from local HUD offices for the appropriate jurisdictions. • The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) does not define "low-income," but it issues poverty guidelines in the Federal Register each year for use in determining eligibility for certain of its means-tested programs. These guidelines simplify poverty thresholds issued by the Census Bureau for use for administrative purposes such as determining financial eligibility for certain Federal programs. For example, the 2008 HHS poverty guidelines indicate that the poverty level for a family of four in the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia was \$21,200. • USDA Rural Development follows HUD's definition for a low-income household. • USDA Rural Development follows HUD's definition for a low-income household.
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Major Disaster	1) Any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby. 44 CFR 206.111; 2) As defined by the Stafford Act, any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this act to supplement the efforts and available resources of local, State governments and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship or suffering caused thereby.
Mass Care	The capability to coordinate the efforts of public agencies and non-governmental organizations to address within a congregate or non-congregate location the temporary housing, feeding, public health, health care, behavioral health, and human services needs of those impacted by an incident.
Mass Casualty Incident	An incident that generates a sufficiently large number of casualties whereby the available healthcare resources, or their management systems, are severely challenged or unable to meet the healthcare needs of the affected population.
Mass Effect Incident	An incident that primarily affects the ability of an organization to continue its normal operations. For healthcare organizations, this can disrupt the delivery of routine healthcare services and hinder their ability to provide needed surge capacity. For example, a hospital's ability to provide medical care to the victims of an earthquake is compromised if it must focus on relocating current patients because a section of the facility was destroyed.
Mature Minor	person 16 years of age or over and under the age of 18 years who has demonstrated the ability and capacity to manage his own affairs and to live wholly or partially independent of his parents or guardian. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 750 ILCS 30/3-2



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Medical countermeasures	Medicines and medical supplies that may be used to prevent, mitigate, or treat the adverse health effects of an intentional, accidental, or naturally occurring public health emergency. In the capabilities document • Capability 8: Medical Countermeasure Dispensing and Administration focuses on pharmaceutical medical countermeasures, such as biologic products, such as vaccines, blood products, or antibodies) and drugs, for example, antimicrobial or antiviral drugs. • Capability 9: Medical Materiel Distribution and Management discusses medical materiel, of which medical countermeasures are a subset. Medical materiel also covers personal protective equipment, ventilators, syringes, and other items • Capability 12: Public Health Laboratory Testing covers diagnostics material to identify threat agents Other items, such as window screens and insect repellents, may be considered as medical countermeasures, depending on the needs of the public health emergency.
Medical Device	An article, instrument, apparatus, or machine that is used in the prevention, diagnosis, or treatment of illness or disease, or for detecting, measuring, restoring, correcting, or modifying the structure or function of the body for some health purpose. Typically, the purpose of a medical device is not achieved by pharmacological, immunological, or metabolic means. World Health Organization (WHO)
Medical Emergency Radio Communications of Illinois (MERCi)	A network of frequencies established to allow traffic for mobile-to-mobile, mobile-to-hospital, and hospital-to-hospital channels designated by IDPH. Allows ambulances throughout the state to communicate with hospital emergency departments and facilitates communications between hospitals on a point-to-point basis.
Medical Equipment	Medical devices requiring calibration, maintenance, repair, user training, and decommissioning – activities usually managed by clinical engineers. World Health Organization (WHO)
Medical materiel	For the purposes of Capability 9: Medical Materiel Distribution and Management, any equipment, apparatus, or supplies that are needed to prevent, mitigate, or treat the adverse events of a public health incident. Medical materiel may include medicines, vaccines, durable medical equipment, ventilators, personnel protective equipment for responders, ancillary medical supplies, and laboratory supplies and assays.



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Medical Monitoring	The performance of medical tests and physical exams to evaluate an individual's ongoing exposure to a factor that could negatively impact that person's health. "Medical monitoring" includes close surveillance or supervision of patients liable to suffer deterioration in physical or mental health and checks of various parameters such as pulse rate, temperature, respiration rate, the condition of the pupils, the level of consciousness and awareness, the degree of appreciation of pain, and blood gas concentrations such as oxygen and carbon dioxide. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 210 ILCS 50, Section 3.5
Medical Reserve Corps (MRC)	A national network of local groups of volunteers engaging local communities to strengthen public health, reduce vulnerability, build resilience, and improve preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities.
Medical Supplies	Materials used in delivering health care that are intended to be used once and then thrown away, such as blood sugar test strips, incontinence products (catheters, disposable undergarments), bandages, and personal protective equipment (PPE). ISPC hybrid definition
Medical Surge	The ability to provide adequate medical evaluation and care during events that exceed the limits of the normal medical infrastructure of an affected community. It encompasses the ability of health care organizations to survive a hazard impact and maintain or rapidly recover operations that were compromised; a concept known as medical system resiliency.
Medical Surge Capacity and Capability (MSCC)	A management methodology based on valid principles of emergency management and the incident command system (ICS). Medical and public health disciplines may apply these principles to coordinate effectively with one another and to integrate with other response organizations that have established ICS and emergency management systems (fire service, law enforcement, etc.). This promotes a common management system for all response entities—public and private—that may be brought to bear in an emergency. In addition, the MSCC Management System guides the development of public health and medical response that is consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
Medicolegal	Relating to both medicine and law.



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MedWatch	FDA's safety information and adverse event reporting program. MedWatch is used for reporting an adverse event or sentinel event. Founded in 1993, this system of voluntary reporting allows such information to be shared with the medical community or the general public. The system includes publicly available databases and online analysis tools for professionals. MedWatch also disseminates medical product safety alerts, such as recalls and other clinical safety communications, via its website, e-mail list, Twitter, and RSS feed.
Member type	A category of health care coalition (HCC) members that represents a type of facility or organization (e.g., all nursing facilities, all hospitals, or all emergency medical services [EMS] agencies within one HCC).
Memorandum of Agreement/Memorandum of Understanding (MOA/MOU)	Written agreements between organizations that require specific goods or services to be furnished or tasks to be accomplished by one organization in support of the other.
Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)	An agreement between two or more parties outlined in a formal document. It is not legally binding but signals the willingness of the parties to move forward with a contract.
Mental Health Facility	Any licensed private hospital, institution, or facility or section thereof, and any facility, or section thereof, operated by the state or a political subdivision thereof for the treatment of persons with mental illness and includes all hospitals, institutions, clinics, evaluation facilities, and mental health centers which provide treatment for such persons. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 405 ILCS 5/1-114 o State-Operated Mental Health Facility: A mental health facility operated by the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS). Illinois Compiled Statutes, 405 ILCS 5/1-114.1
Mental Illness	A mental, or emotional disorder that substantially impairs a person's thought, perception of reality, emotional process, judgment, behavior, or ability to cope with the ordinary demands of life, but does not include a developmental disability, dementia, or Alzheimer's disease absent psychosis, a substance use disorder, or an abnormality manifested only by repeated criminal or otherwise antisocial conduct. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 405 ILCS 5/1-129
Mental/behavioral health	An overarching term to encompass behavioral, psychosocial, substance abuse, and psychological health.



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Minor	A person 16 years of age or over and under the age of 18 years. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 750 ILCS 30/3-1
Mission Area	One of five areas (Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery) designated in the National Preparedness Goal to group core capabilities
Mission Essential Functions (MEFs)	The essential functions directly related to accomplishing an organization's mission as set forth in statutory or executive charter. Generally, MEFs are unique to each organization.
Mission scoping assessment	A summary of findings and issues identified by the six federal recovery support functions supporting the National Disaster Recovery Framework mission.
Mitigation	Capabilities necessary to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. Mitigation capabilities include, but are not limited to, community-wide risk reduction projects; efforts to improve the resilience of critical infrastructure and key resource lifelines; risk reduction for specific vulnerabilities from natural hazards or acts of terrorism; and initiatives to reduce future risks after a disaster has occurred.
Mobile Support Team (MST)	Deployable team with the authority to operate as a state asset through Memorandums of Understanding between the team and the state. MSTs in Illinois include: • IL-IMT – Illinois Incident Management Team • EMAT – Illinois Emergency Management Mutual Aid System • IMERT- Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team • IPWMAN – Illinois Public Works Mutual Aid Network • ILEAS – Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System • MABAS – Mutual Aid Box Alarm System
Mobilization	The processes and procedures for activating, assembling, and transporting resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.
Multiagency Coordination Group (MAC Group)	A group, typically consisting of agency administrators or executives from organizations, or their designees, that provides policy guidance to incident personnel, supports resource prioritization and allocation, and enables decision-making among elected and appointed officials and senior executives in other organizations, as well as those directly responsible for incident management. Can also be called the Policy Group
Multiagency Coordination Systems	An overarching term for the NIMS Command and Coordination systems: ICS, EOCs, MAC Group/policy groups, and JIS.



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Multi-Agency Resource Center (MARC)	A “one-stop shop” where public and private organizations come together to aid those affected by disaster.
Multi-family Housing	The definition of multi-family housing varies from agency to agency. The definitions include: • DHS/FEMA. For the purposes of the Rental Repair Pilot, multi-family housing means a property consisting of more than four units (dwellings). The term includes apartments, cooperative buildings, and condominiums. (NDHS) • HUD. A property consisting of five or more units, also including health care facilities. • Veterans Affairs (VA). A property consisting of two or more rental units.
Multi-Year Strategy and Program Management Plan (MYSPMP)	A plan that guides the development of the organization’s continuity program over a set number of years via a process that ensures the maintenance and continued viability of continuity plans.
Municipality	Any city, village, and incorporated town. Illinois Constitution, Article VII. Section 1
Mutual Aid Agreement	A prearranged agreement where assisting fire departments are dispatched only when the first-arriving unit on a scene calls for assistance.
Mutual Assistance Agreement	See Mutual Aid Agreement.
National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)	A cooperative asset-sharing program that augments local medical care when an emergency exceeds the scope of a community’s hospital and health care resources. The emergency resources, which include approximately 8,000 medical and support personnel, come from federal, state and local governments, the private sector, and civilian volunteers.
National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF)	Provides context for how the whole community works together to restore, redevelop, and revitalize the health, social, economic, natural, and environmental fabric of the community. The NDRF addresses five core capabilities specific to recovery: economic recovery, health and social services, housing, infrastructure systems, and natural and cultural resources through eight Recovery Support Functions (RSFs).
National Disaster Recovery Support (NDRS)	The NDRS cadre coordinates federal post-disaster recovery planning efforts through engagement with state, territorial, tribal, and local stakeholders. NDRS provides data analytics that aid senior leadership decision-making and identifies non-



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	standard funding or other resources that support the implementation of recovery efforts.
National Emergency Management Information System (NEMIS)	An integrated data management system that automates management of disaster response and recovery operations, including application registration, processing, and payment of assistance to disaster survivors.
National Incident Management System (NIMS)	A system mandated by HSPD-5 providing a consistent nationwide approach for state, local, territorial, and tribal governments. This system allows the private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among state, local, territorial and tribal capabilities, NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these components as the Incident Command System; multi-agency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.
National Preparedness Goal	The National Preparedness Goal describes five mission areas — prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery — and 32 activities, called core capabilities, that address the greatest risks to the nation. Each of these core capabilities is tied to a capability target. These targets recognize that everyone needs the flexibility to determine how they apply their resources, based on the threats that are most relevant to them and their communities.
National Preparedness System (NPS)	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.
National Response Coordination Center (NRCC)	A multiagency coordination center located at FEMA Headquarters. Its staff coordinates the overall Federal support for major disasters and emergencies, including catastrophic incidents and emergency management program implementation.



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National Response Framework (NRF)	The National Response Framework is a guide to how the nation responds to all types of disasters and emergencies. It is built on scalable, flexible, and adaptable concepts identified in the National Incident Management System to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation. This Framework 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. The National Response Framework describes the principles, roles and responsibilities, and coordinating structures for delivering the core capabilities required to respond to an incident and further describes how response efforts integrate with those of the other mission areas. The NRF provides context for how the whole community works together and how response efforts relate to other parts of national preparedness. It is one of the five documents in the suite of National Planning Frameworks. Each covers one preparedness mission area: Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, or Recovery.
National Risk and Capability Assessment (NRCA)	A suite of assessment products that measures risk and capability across the nation in a standardized and coordinated process. When analyzed together, these products will better measure national risks, capabilities, and gaps.
National Special Security Event (NSSE)	Planned major events, designated by the Department of Homeland Security, that warrant the full protection, incident management, and counterterrorism capabilities of the federal government.
National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (NVOAD)	An association of organizations that mitigate and alleviate the impact of disasters; provides a forum promoting cooperation, communication, coordination and collaboration; and fosters more effective delivery of services to communities affected by disaster.
Natural Hazard	Hazard related to weather patterns and/or physical characteristics of an area. Often natural hazards occur repeatedly in the same geographical locations.
Natural Resources	Land, fish, wildlife, biota and water. Water means salt and fresh water, surface and ground water used for drinking, irrigation, aquaculture and recreational purposes, as well as in its capacity as fish and wildlife habitat.
Network of dispensing/administration sites	The jurisdiction-specific list of all sites where the targeted population can receive medical countermeasures, whether dispensing of pills or vaccine administration. Dispensing/administration sites are considered receiving sites, more specifically end receiving sites.



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Network of distribution sites	The jurisdiction-specific list of all sites that are used for the management and transportation of medical materiel. These include RSS sites, RDSs, LDSs, hospitals, or other sites. Distribution sites must be validated as appropriate to receive, store, and distribute medical countermeasure assets. This may include assessments of the physical facility and surrounding area, security considerations, staffing information, and environmental controls, including cold chain management.
Network of receiving sites	The jurisdiction-specific list of all receiving sites, such as the list of distribution sites plus the list of dispensing/administration sites. The distribution sites are used for the management and transport of medical materiel. The dispensing/administration sites are used for the purpose of giving medical countermeasures to the targeted population. Together, all the distribution site and all the dispensing/ administration sites constitute a network of receiving sites.
NGO	A nongovernmental entity that serves the interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and is not for private benefit.
Non-Congregate Shelter (Alternate Housing)	Private or public facilities (e.g. - hotels, dorms, etc.) that, by design, provide a short-term lodging function and an increased degree of privacy over congregate shelters. Non-congregate sheltering provides alternatives for incidents when congregate sheltering is unavailable or overwhelmed, longer-term temporary sheltering is required, or is not appropriate due to medical necessity or public health risks.
Non-Emergency Medical Services	The provision of, and all actions necessary before and after the provision of, Basic Life Support (BLS) Services, Advanced Life Support (ALS) Services, and critical care transport to patients whose conditions do not meet this Act's definition of emergency, before, after, or during transportation of such patients to or from health care facilities visited to obtain medical or health care services which are not emergency in nature, using a vehicle regulated by and personnel licensed under the Illinois EMS Act. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 210 ILCS 50, Section 3.10



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Non-Emergency Medical Transport (NEMT) Services	Transportation services funded through the Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services (IDHFS) Medical Assistance Program or private insurance for individuals who lack access to personal transportation or are unable to drive due to decreased or impaired mobility that may come with age and/or disability, temporary conditions, injury, or legal restriction. NEMT includes transport by: • Medi-car: Transportation service for individuals who do not require medical monitoring or clinical observation by a licensed medical professional but require a hydraulic or electric lift or ramp, wheelchair lockdowns, or transportation on a stretcher. • Stretcher Van Services: Medi-car service for non-ambulatory individuals who require transportation on a stretcher delivered in vehicles licensed by the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) that have minimum non-emergency equipment and staffing requirements and minimum build standards. • Taxicab: Transportation by passenger vehicle of an individual whose medical condition does not require a specialized mode. • Service Car: Transportation by a passenger vehicle licensed by the state as public transportation for ambulatory individuals whose condition does not require a specialized mode. • Private Automobile: Transportation by a passenger vehicle licensed by the state for ambulatory individuals whose condition does not require a specialized mode. • During a state declared disaster, the Illinois National Guard (ILNG) may be tasked to assist with non-emergency transportation using ILNG resources.
Non-Essential Functions (NEFs)	Select functions that are necessary to lead and sustain the Nation during a catastrophic emergency and that, therefore, must be supported through COOP, COG, and ECG capabilities.
Nongovernmental Organization (NGO)	An entity with an association that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions. It is not created by a government, but it may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross. NGOs, including voluntary and faith-based groups, provide relief services to sustain life, reduce physical and emotional distress, and promote the recovery of disaster survivors. Often these groups provide specialized services that help individuals with disabilities. NGOs and voluntary organizations play a major role in assisting emergency managers before, during, and after an emergency.



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No-Notice Incident	An incident occurring with little or no warning and requiring rapid assessment, decision making, communication, and implementation of protective action.
Nonprofit Organization	A tax-exempt organization that serves the public interest. In general, the purpose of this type of organization must be charitable, educational, scientific, religious or literary. It does not declare a profit and utilizes all revenue available after normal operating expenses in service to the public interest. This organization is a 501(c)(3) or a 501(c)(4) designate.
Notice Incident	An incident where jurisdictions have warning of an impending hazard. The officials have time to prepare in advance, assess, communicate, and implement protective action measures. Typically, initial preparation discussions regarding the impending hazard occur as soon as the jurisdiction receives first notice of impact.
Nursing Care	A complex of activities that carries out the diagnostic, therapeutic, and rehabilitative plan as prescribed by the physician; care for the resident's environment; observing symptoms and reactions and taking necessary measures to carry out nursing procedures involving understanding of cause and effect to safeguard life and health. Illinois Administrative Code, Title 77, Part 300, Section 300.330
Occupant Emergency Plan (OEP)	A short-term emergency response plan that establishes procedures for evacuating buildings or sheltering-in-place to safeguard lives and property. Organizations may refer to this plan as the Emergency Plan or Building Closure Plan. Common scenarios that would lead to the activation of these plans include inclement weather, fire, localized power outages, and localized communications outages. These types of events are generally short-term in nature.
Off-Campus	Health care services delivered outside the property of a state-licensed health care provider regulated by the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) Office of Healthcare Regulation (OHCR). ISPC definition
On-Campus	Health care services delivered on the property of a state-licensed health care provider regulated by the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) Office of Healthcare Regulation (OHCR). ISPC definition
Operational Security (OPSEC)	The implementation of procedures and activities to protect sensitive or classified operations involving sources and methods of intelligence collection, investigative techniques, tactical actions, countersurveillance measures, counterintelligence methods, undercover officers, cooperating witnesses, and informants.



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Operations Section	The ICS Section responsible for implementing tactical incident operations described in the IAP. In ICS, the Operations Section may include subordinate branches, divisions, and/or groups.
Outpatient Facilities	Health care facilities where patients receive health care services and return home the same day. These include ambulatory surgery centers (ASCs), community mental health centers (CMHCs), and end-stage renal disease (ESRD) centers. ISPC hybrid definition
Palliative Care	The management of pain and other distressing symptoms that incorporates medical, nursing, psychosocial, and spiritual care according to the needs, values, beliefs, and culture or cultures of the patient and his or her family. The evaluation and treatment are patient-centered, with a focus on the central role of the family unit in decision-making. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 210 ILCS 60/3
Pandemic influenza alert level	Pandemic influenza phases reflect the World Health Organization's risk assessment of the global situation regarding each influenza virus with pandemic potential that is infecting humans. These assessments are made initially when such viruses are identified and are updated based on evolving virological, epidemiological, and clinical data. The phases provide a high-level, global view of the evolving picture.
Participating Hospital	A hospital participating in an approved EMS System in accordance with the EMS System Program Plan, which is not a Resource Hospital or an Associate Hospital. State Administrative Code, Title 77, Part 515
Partners and stakeholders	As referenced throughout the capabilities, partners and stakeholders refer to the diverse array of groups and individuals that public health agencies should engage to support the preparedness and response needs of the whole community. Many different kinds of communities, including communities of place, interest, belief, and circumstance, can exist both geographically and virtually, such as online forums. A whole community approach attempts to engage the full capacity of the private and nonprofit sectors, including businesses, coalitions, faith-based organizations, disability organizations, and the public, in conjunction with the participation of federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial governmental partners.
Patient	A person who is the recipient of health care or behavioral health services. ISPC hybrid definition.
Pediatric Critical Care Center (PCCC)	A hospital that has a dedicated pediatric intensive care unit (PICU) and other defined pediatric critical care capabilities and is able to provide optimal critical and specialty care services to pediatric patients; and provides all essential services either in-



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	house or readily available 24 hours per day. State Administrative Code, Title 77, Part 515
Permanent Housing	This refers to the state of "long-term housing."
Personal Assistance Services (PAS)	Services that provide assistance with performing activities of daily living that an individual would typically perform if he or she did not have a disability, and that is not otherwise required as a reasonable accommodation; examples include assistance with removing and putting on clothing, eating, using the restroom, and pushing a wheelchair or assistance with getting into or out of a vehicle at the worksite.
Personal Care	Assistance with meals, dressing, movement, bathing or other personal needs or maintenance, or general supervision and oversight of the physical and mental well-being of an individual who is incapable of maintaining a private, independent residence or who is incapable of managing his person whether or not a guardian has been appointed for such individual. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 210 ILCS 45/1-120
Personal Care Assistant (PCA)	An individual trained to provide a wide range of services to individuals in their own homes. Generally, people with a physical or mental disability or older adults who need help with certain everyday tasks. PCAs do not provide medical care that requires a medical license from the state.
Personal Care Services	Services that help individuals stay in their own homes and communities rather than live in institutional settings, such as nursing homes.
Personal protective behaviors	Personal behaviors to prevent the transmission of infection, such as coughing into your elbow, covering sneezes, hand washing, and keeping your hands away from your face.
Personal protective equipment (PPE)	Equipment worn to minimize exposure to a variety of hazards. Examples of PPE include such items as gloves, masks, foot and eye protection, protective hearing devices (earplugs, muffs) hard hats, respirators, and full body suits.
Plain Language	Communication that the intended audience can understand and that meets the communicator's purpose. For the purpose of NIMS, plain language refers to a communication style that avoids or limits the use of codes, abbreviations, and jargon, as appropriate, during incidents involving more than a single agency.



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Planned Event	An incident that is a scheduled non-emergency activity (e.g., sporting event, concert, parade)
Planning	Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or tactical-level approaches to meet defined objectives. FEMA
Planning Assumptions	Parameters that are expected and used as a context, basis, or requirement for the development of response and recovery plans, processes, and procedures. If a planning assumption is not valid for a specific incident's circumstances, the plan may not be adequate to ensure response success. Alternative methods may be needed. For example, if a decontamination capability is based on the planning assumption that the facility is not within the zone of release, this assumption must be verified at the beginning of the response.
POC	Point of contact.
Points of Distribution (POD)	Centralized locations in an impacted area where survivors pick up life-sustaining relief supplies following a disaster or emergency.
Political Subdivision	A unit of government created by and under the authority of a higher level of government. If a state divides itself up into counties, the counties are political subdivisions of the state. If those counties divide themselves up into county subdivisions, the county subdivisions are political subdivisions of the counties, which are in turn political subdivisions of the state.
Population Related Disaster Services (PRDS)	The means the state will use to coordinate life-sustaining and human services to the affected population, to include hydration, feeding, sheltering, temporary housing, evacuee support, reunification, and distribution of emergency supplies and other essential life support needs to people displaced from their homes because of a disaster situation. PRDS are inclusive of all activities outlined in: • IEOP Annex 7 – Mass Care • Annex 8 – Public Health, Healthcare, EMS and Behavioral Health Services • Annex 31 – Access and Functional Needs.
Ports of entry	Places where persons and goods are allowed to pass into and out of a country, such as airports, water ports, and land border crossings, and where U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers are stationed to inspect or appraise imported goods.



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Postmortem	Done, occurring, or collected after death.
Pre-Hospital Care	Those medical services rendered to patients for analytic, resuscitative, stabilizing, or preventive purposes, precedent to and during transportation of such patients to health care facilities.
Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)	A joint assessment used to determine the magnitude and impact of an event's damage. A FEMA/State team will usually visit local applicants and view their damage first-hand to assess the scope of damage and estimate repair costs. The State uses the results of the PDA to determine if the situation is beyond the combined capabilities of the State and local resources and to verify the need for supplemental Federal assistance. The PDA also identifies any unmet needs that may require immediate attention.
Preparedness	Actions taken to plan, organize, equip, train, and exercise to build and sustain the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate the effects of, respond to and recover from threats and hazards.
Preparedness cycle	A continuous cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating, and taking corrective action in an effort to ensure effective coordination during incident response. This cycle is one element of a broader National Preparedness System to prevent, respond to, and recover from natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other disasters.
Prescription	Any written, oral, facsimile, or electronically transmitted order for drugs or medical devices, issued by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, dentist, veterinarian, podiatric physician, or optometrist, within the limits of his or her license, by a physician assistant, or by an advanced practice registered nurse. Illinois Compiled Statutes 225 ILCS 85/1
Prevention	The capabilities necessary to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism. For the purposes of the prevention framework, the term "prevention" refers to preventing imminent threats.
Primary Mission Essential Functions (PMEFs)	Those MEFs that must be continuously performed to support or implement the uninterrupted performance of NEFs.
Primary Mission Essential Functions (PMEFs)	Those Mission Essential Functions (MEFs) that must be continuously performed to support or implement the uninterrupted performance of MEFs.



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Primary Operating Facility	The facility where an organization's leadership and staff operate on a day-to-day basis.
Priority resource element	For the purposes of this document, resource elements identified as priorities are potentially the most critical for completing capability tasks based on jurisdictional risk assessments and other forms of community input. These resource elements are relevant to both routine public health activities and essential public health services.
Private Sector	Organizations and individuals that are not part of any governmental structure. The private sector includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce, and industry.
Private Site	A site provided or obtained by the applicant at no cost to the Federal Government. 44 CFR 206.111.
Procedures in place	For the purposes of this document, this phrase refers to documented agreements or processes, such as a written plan, a policy, a memorandum of understanding or agreement, a contract, or any other type of written agreement that verifies that a procedure is formally in place.
Proficiency testing challenges	Determines the performance of individual laboratories for specific tests or measurements to monitor the laboratories' continuing performance. Along with requirements for personnel qualifications and quality control testing, proficiency testing is one of the central safeguards of laboratory quality under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) of 1988 and its regulations.
Protected Health Information (PHI)	Has the meaning ascribed to it under Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), as specified in 45 CFR 164. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 410 ILCS 513/10 • PHI means individually identifiable health information that is: - o Transmitted by electronic media; - o Maintained in electronic media; or - o Transmitted or maintained in any other form or medium. • Protected health information excludes individually identifiable health information: - o In education records covered by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, as amended, 20 U.S.C. 1232g; - o In records described at 20 U.S.C. 1232g(a)(4)(B)(iv); - o In employment records held by a covered entity in its role as employer; and - o Regarding a person who has been deceased for more than 50 years.
Protection	The capabilities necessary to secure the homeland against acts of terrorism and manmade or natural disasters.



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Protocol	A set of established guidelines for actions (designated by individuals, teams, functions, or capabilities) under various specified conditions.
Psychological first aid	A set of skills that helps community residents care for their families, friends, neighbors, and themselves by providing basic psychological support in the aftermath of traumatic events.
Public Assistance (PA)	The Public Assistance Grant Program provides assistance to State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial governments, and certain types of Private Non-Profit organizations so that communities can quickly respond to and recover from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President. The PA cadre aids with debris removal, emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and some private non-profit facilities. The PA Program also encourages protection of these damaged facilities from future events by providing for hazard mitigation measures during the recovery process
Public Health	The science of protecting and improving the health of people and their communities, which is achieved by promoting healthy lifestyles, researching disease and injury prevention, and detecting, preventing, and responding to infectious diseases and infectious disease outbreaks. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Foundation
Public Health Emergency	An emergency believed to be caused by any of the following - o Bioterrorism; - o The appearance of a novel or previously controlled or eradicated infectious agent or biological toxin; - o A natural disaster; - o A chemical attack or accidental release, or - o A nuclear attack or accident, and Poses a high probability of any of the following: - o Many deaths; - o Many serious or long-term illnesses or disabilities, or - o Widespread exposure to an infectious or toxic agent that poses a significant risk of substantial future harm to many people.



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Public health system	Public health systems are commonly defined as “all public, private, and voluntary entities that contribute to the delivery of essential public health services within a jurisdiction.” This concept ensures that all entities’ contributions to the health and well-being of the community or state are recognized in assessing the provision of public health services. The public health system includes 1. Public health agencies at state and local levels 2. Health care providers 3. Public safety agencies 4. Human service and charity organizations 5. Education and youth development organizations 6. Recreation and arts-related organizations 7. Economic and philanthropic organizations 8. Environmental agencies and organizations
Public Health, Healthcare, and EMS Core Capability	Provide lifesaving medical treatment via Emergency Medical Services and related operations and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health, medical, and behavioral health support, and products to all affected populations.
Public Information	Processes, procedures, and systems for communicating timely, accurate, and accessible information on an incident's cause, size, and current situation; resources committed; and other matters of general interest to the public, responders, and additional stakeholders (both directly affected and indirectly affected).
Public Information Officer (PIO)	As part of the incident response team, responsible for communicating with the public, media, and/or coordinating with other agencies, as necessary, with incident-related information requirements. The PIO is responsible for developing and releasing information about the incident to the news media, incident personnel, and other appropriate agencies and organizations.
Public safety answering points (PSAPs)	9-1-1 call centers, also known as public safety answering points (PSAPs), are the public's first line of contact to public safety authorities in an emergency.
Quarantine	The separation and restriction of movement of people who were exposed to a contagious disease to see if they become sick.



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RealOpt®	A software enterprise system that consists of various decision support capabilities for modeling and optimizing the public health infrastructure for all hazard emergency response and has been used in the areas of biological or radiological terrorism preparedness, infectious disease outbreaks planning, and natural disasters response. RealOpt© allows users to enter different parameters into the system to support planning for resource allocation within medical facilities. The enterprise system consists of stand-alone software and decision support systems.
Reasonable commuting distance	A commuting distance that does not place undue hardship on an applicant. This also takes into consideration the traveling time involved due to road conditions, e.g., mountainous regions or bridges out, and the normal commuting patterns of the area. The US Census Bureau publishes the average travel time to work (in minutes) by State and county, as well as the percentage of residents who work within the county they live in as opposed to adjoining counties. The US Census Bureau is the preferred method of quantifying the "normal commuting patterns of the area" when attempting to determine the availability of housing resources.
Receipt, stage, store (RSS) facility	Acts as the hub of the distribution system of the state or local jurisdiction to which SNS assets are deployed.
Receive	For the purposes of Capability 8: Medical Countermeasure Dispensing and Administration, this term refers to taking receipt of medical materiel on behalf of the dispensing/administration site. For the purposes of Capability 9: Medical Materiel Distribution and Management, this term refers to taking receipt of medical materiel on behalf of the jurisdiction.
Recertification	The process for determining an applicant's need for Continued Temporary Housing Assistance (CTHA) or continued need for a temporary housing unit or mobile home unit.
Reconstitution	The process by which surviving and/or replacement organization personnel resume normal operations.
Recovery	Those capabilities necessary to assist communities affected by an incident to recover effectively, including, but not limited to, rebuilding infrastructure systems; providing adequate interim and long-term housing for survivors; restoring health, social, and community services; promoting economic development; and restoring natural and cultural resources.



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Recovery Information Management System (RIMS)	A web based information management system designed to expand disaster data access in order to increase data accuracy and streamline reporting processes.
Recovery Support Function (RSF)	The NDRF identifies six Recovery Support Functions (RSF) as the coordinating structure for key areas of recovery assistance. Their purpose is to support local governments by facilitating problem solving, improving access to resources, and fostering coordination among state, tribal, territorial and federal agencies, nongovernmental partners, and stakeholders.
Red Cross Managed Shelter	A shelter managed by a qualified Red Cross Shelter Site Manager: - o Operates following Red Cross principles and procedures and receives supplies and services from the Red Cross. - o Site owners and other partner agencies may provide services, supplies, equipment, or personnel who work under Red Cross supervision. - o Normally operated in cooperation with a variety of partners.
Red Cross Supported Shelter	A shelter managed by partners, such as a governmental social service agency or a faith-based organization: - o Red Cross may provide operational support when the shelters follow Red Cross principles and are aligned with Red Cross vision and values. - o The sheltering practices in partner-managed shelters may differ from those of Red Cross Managed Shelters. - o When Red Cross personnel are assigned, a Red Cross Team Supervisor is designated to represent the Red Cross on site and ensure alignment with Red Cross Principles.
Redevelopment	Rebuilding degraded, damaged, or destroyed social, economic, and physical infrastructure in a community, state, or Tribal government to create the foundation for long-term development.
Redundancy	The state of having duplicate capabilities, such as systems, equipment or resources.
Re-Entry	The coordinated movement of first responders, recovery resources, and the public back into a community once a threat or hazard dissipates and the event causing the evacuation ends. FEMA
Re-establishment of Lifeline Services	A longer-term stabilization solution implies the normal lifeline service providers are available within the community through emergency infrastructure repairs or other means, alleviating the requirement for contingency response solutions (stabilization). FEMA



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Reference laboratories	LRN reference laboratories are responsible for investigation or referral of specimens. They are made up of more than 150 state and local public health, military, international, veterinary, agriculture, food, and water testing laboratories. In addition to laboratories located in the United States, facilities located in Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, Mexico, and South Korea serve as reference laboratories abroad.
Regional distribution site (RDS)/local distribution site (LDS)	A site or facility selected to receive medical countermeasures from the RSS facility for apportionment and distribution to determined dispensing sites, such as PODs.
Regional Hospital Coordinating Center (RHCC)	The lead hospital in a Public Health and Medical Services Response Region (PHMSRR) and/or EMS Region responsible for coordinating health and medical emergency response for hospitals in the region. The RHCC will serve as the primary point of contact for communication and coordination for health and medical emergency event response activities for the resource, associate, and participating Hospitals in its PHMSRR. Associate and participating hospitals request health and medical assistance from their resource hospitals. If the resource hospital cannot fulfill the request, it pushes the request to the RHCC.
Regional Operating Center (ROC)	The temporary operations facility for the coordination of Federal response and recovery activities, located at the FEMA Regional Office (or Federal Regional Center) and led by the FEMA Regional Director or Deputy Director until the DFO becomes operational. Once the ERT-A is deployed, the ROC performs a support role for Federal staff at the disaster scene
Rehabilitation	The return of infrastructure damaged by a major disaster to a safe and sanitary living or functioning condition. Specifically refers to returning infrastructure to a habitable condition.
Repair	The return of infrastructure damaged by a major disaster to a safe and sanitary living or functioning condition.
Resilience	Ability to adapt to changing conditions and withstand and rapidly recover from disruption due to emergencies.
Resource Hospital	A hospital with the authority and the responsibility for an EMS System as outlined in the Department-approved EMS System Program Plan. The Resource Hospital, through the EMS Medical Director, assumes responsibility for the entire program, including the clinical aspects, operations and education programs. This hospital agrees to replace medical



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	supplies and provide for equipment exchange for participating EMS vehicles. State Administrative Code, Title 77, Part 515
Resource Management	Systems for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely, efficient, and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident.
Resource Tracking	The process that all incident personnel and staff from associated organizations use to maintain information regarding the location and status of resources ordered for, deployed to, or assigned to an incident.
Resource	Personnel, equipment, teams, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC
Responders	Any individual responding to the public health task or mission, as determined by the jurisdiction. For the purposes of Capability 14: Responder Safety and Health, responders are defined as public health agency personnel. Dependent on the jurisdiction, the definition of responder may also include first receivers in the form of hospital and medical personnel.
Response	Those capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred.
Restoration	Returning a physical structure, essential government or commercial services or a societal condition back to a former or normal state of use through repairs, rebuilding or reestablishment.
Risk	The potential for an unwanted outcome resulting from an incident, event, or occurrence, as determined by its likelihood and the associated consequences. With respect to continuity, risk may degrade or hinder the performance of essential functions and affect critical assets associated with continuity operations.
Risk	The likelihood that a threat will harm an asset with some severity of consequences. FEMA
Risk Analysis	A systematic examination of the components and characteristics of risk.
Risk Assessment	A product or process which collects information and assigns values to risks for the purpose of informing priorities, developing or comparing courses of action, and informing decision making.



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Risk Management	The process of identifying, analyzing, assessing, and communicating risk and accepting, avoiding, transferring, or controlling it to an acceptable level, considering associated costs and benefits of any actions taken.
Sample	For the purposes of the capabilities document, this term is used generally to refer to anything that can be termed a sample or specimen for testing or analysis.
Section 1135 of the Social Security Act waivers	When the President declares a major disaster or an emergency under the Stafford Act or an emergency under the National Emergencies Act, and the HHS Secretary declares a public health emergency, the Secretary is authorized to take certain actions in addition to his/her regular authorities under section 1135 of the Social Security Act. [The Secretary] may waive or modify certain Medicare, Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) and Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) requirements as necessary to ensure to the maximum extent feasible that, in an emergency area during an emergency period, sufficient health care items and services are available to meet the needs of individuals enrolled in Social Security Act (SSA) programs and that providers of such services in good faith who are unable to comply with certain statutory requirements are reimbursed and exempted from sanctions for noncompliance other than fraud or abuse.
Secure Access Management Services (SAMS)	A CDC portal that allows public health partners and providers to access information and computer applications operated by CDC. Some of the applications or information made available through SAMS may be sensitive or non-public. The SAMS Partner Portal is one of the ways CDC controls and protects this information. For access to SAMS, users must register online and be approved by a CDC program administrator. In cases where you might be exposed to non-public information, you may also be required to provide proof of your identity as part of your registration.
Self-Evacuees	The evacuees with the means and capability to evacuate the impacted area without government-provided transportation assistance. The primary modes of transportation during an evacuation are foot, bike, car, train, and bus.
Sentinel laboratories	LRN sentinel laboratories play a key role in the early detection of biological agents. Sentinel laboratories provide routine diagnostic services, rule-out, and referral steps in the identification process. While these laboratories may not be equipped to perform the same tests as LRN reference laboratories, they can test samples.



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Service Animals	Any guide dog, signal dog, assistive dog, seizure dog, or other animal individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability, including but not limited to guiding individuals with impaired vision, alerting individuals with impaired hearing to intruders or sounds, providing minimal protection or rescue work, pulling a wheelchair, or fetching dropped items. Service animals shall be treated as required by laws such as the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
Shelter	A place of refuge that provides life-sustaining services in a congregate facility for individuals who have been displaced by an emergency or a disaster.
Shelter Demand	The estimated percentage or number of people in a population who will require mass care services in public shelters. A general rule of thumb is to plan for approximately 10-15 percent of the population, but this can vary widely based on socioeconomic factors, hazard specifics, and other variables
Sheltered Care	Requires the provision of personal care but does not provide routine nursing care.
Sheltered Care Facility	Facilities may provide personal care; group and individual activities, including restorative and therapeutic activities; medical services; and assistance with self-administration of medications or administration by a physician or licensed nurse. IDPH website definition – this term is not defined independently of its inclusion in the definition of an LTC facility either in the Nursing Home Care Act or Title 77, Part 330, Section 330.330
Sheltering	Housing that provides short-term refuge and life-sustaining services for disaster survivors who have been displaced from their homes and are unable to meet their own immediate post-disaster housing needs.
Shelter-in-Place	The use of a structure to temporarily separate individuals from a hazard or threat. Sheltering in place is the primary protective action in many cases. Often it is safer for individuals to shelter-in-place than to try to evacuate. Sheltering in place is appropriate when conditions necessitate that individuals seek protection in their home, place of employment, or other location when disaster strikes.
Short Term Housing	This refers to the states of "sheltering" and "interim housing."
Short-Term Recovery	Phase of recovery which addresses the health and safety needs beyond rescue, the assessment of the scope of damages and needs, the restoration of basic infrastructure, and the mobilization of recovery, restarting and/or restoring essential services for recovery decision-making.



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Single Resource	An individual, a piece of equipment and its personnel complement, or a crew/team of individuals with an identified work supervisor that can be used on an incident.
Situation Report (SitRep)	Confirmed or verified information regarding the specific details relating to an incident. Span of Control: The number of subordinates for which a supervisor is responsible, usually expressed as the ratio of supervisors to individuals.
Situational awareness	Capturing, analyzing, and interpreting data to inform decision-making in a continuous and timely cycle. National health security calls for both routine and incident-related situational awareness. Situational awareness requires not only coordinated information collection to create a common operating picture (COP), but also the ability to process, interpret, and act upon this information. Action, in turn, involves making sense of available information to inform current decisions and making projections about likely future developments. Situational awareness helps identify resource gaps, to match available and identify additional resources to current needs. Ongoing situational awareness provides the foundation for successful detection and mitigation of emerging threats, better use of resources, and better outcomes for the population.
Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF)	Provides skilled nursing care, continuous skilled nursing observations, restorative nursing, and other services under professional direction with frequent medical supervision. These facilities are provided for patients who need the type of care and treatment required during the post-acute phase of illness or during recurrences of symptoms in long-term illness. Illinois Administrative Code, Title 77, Part 300, Section 300.330.
Smart Planning	An urban planning and transportation theory that incorporates the concepts of smart growth and advocates for concentrating growth in the center of a city to avoid urban sprawl and promotes compact, transit-oriented, walkable, bicycle-friendly land use, including neighborhood schools, complete streets, and mixed-use development with a range of housing choices. It values long-range, regional considerations of sustainability over a short-term focus.
Social connectedness	For the purposes of Capability 1: Community Preparedness, social connectedness refers to the personal relationships, such as family, friend, and neighbor, and professional relationships, such as service provider or community leader, among community residents. It is a core component that is integral to the community's ability to marshal resources, communicate with residents, and plan for infrastructure and human recovery.



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Social distancing	Within the workplace, social distancing measures could take the form of • Modifying the frequency and type of face-to-face employee encounters, such as placing moratoriums on hand-shaking, substituting teleconferences for face-to face meetings, staggering breaks, and posting infection control guidelines • Establishing flexible work hours or work sites, such as telecommuting • Maintaining three-feet spatial separation between individuals • Implementing strategies that request and enable employees with influenza to stay home at the first sign of symptoms
Social Services	Services designated to provide meaningful opportunities for social and economic growth of the disadvantaged sector of the population in order to develop them into productive and self-reliant citizens and promote social equity. Basic social services of the government include self-employment assistance and practical skills development assistance.
Special Event Assessment Rating (SEAR)	A DHS system that rates events. DHS requests jurisdictions to submit all event data, from which an algorithm is used to rate the risk from Tier I to Tier V, with Tier I being the highest and with Tier V being the lowest. SEAR events are specifically below the level of National Special Security Events. The majority of these events are state and local events that may require additional support from the federal government.
Special Needs Populations	As defined in the National Response Framework, special needs populations are those whose members may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to: maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities, live in institutionalized settings, are elderly, are children, are from diverse cultures, have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking, or are transportation disadvantaged.
Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Facility	Provides at least one of the following services: (1) triage center; (2) crisis stabilization; (3) recovery and rehabilitation supports; or (4) transitional living units for 3 or more persons. The facility shall provide a 24-hour program that provides intensive support and recovery services designed to assist persons, 18 years or older, with mental disorders to develop the skills to become self-sufficient and capable of increasing levels of independent functioning. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 210 ILCS 49/1-101.6



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Spontaneous Evacuation	When individuals in threatened areas observe an incident or receive unofficial notice of an actual or perceived threat and, without receiving instructions to do so, elect to evacuate the area. Their movement, means, and direction of travel are unorganized and unsupervised.
Spontaneous Evacuees	Evacuees who will evacuate regardless of directives by public officials due to perceived risk of danger.
Spontaneous volunteers	Unaffiliated or unregistered volunteers with known participating volunteer organizations during an incident or event.
Stabilization	The process by which the immediate impacts of an incident on community systems are managed and contained.
Stafford Act	A United States federal law designed to bring an orderly and systematic means of federal natural disaster assistance for state and local governments in carrying out their responsibilities to aid citizens. The Stafford Act was signed into law on November 23, 1988, as an amendment to the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-288). The Stafford Act constitutes the statutory authority for most federal disaster response activities, especially as they pertain to the FEMA and FEMA programs, and gives FEMA the responsibility for coordinating government-wide relief efforts.
Staging Area	A temporary location for available resources in which personnel, supplies, and equipment await operational assignment.
Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR)	A self-assessment of a jurisdiction's current capability levels against the targets identified in the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA). Using the targets from the THIRA, jurisdictions identify their current capability and how that capability changed over the last year, including capabilities lost, sustained, and built.
Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)	A reference document or an operations manual that provides the purpose, authorities, duration, and details for the preferred method of performing a single function or several interrelated functions in a uniform manner.
Starcom 21	The Statewide Trunk P-25 Phase 1 Trunked Network has been adopted as the primary state wireless communications network and by all state agencies and health community partners. Many county and local agencies have also adopted the use of Starcom. During any event, the necessary radio nets will be initiated in order to support voice communications needs for



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	the health care community to provide notification and coordinate emergency response efforts.
State Coordinating Officer (SCO)	The person appointed by the governor to coordinate state, commonwealth, or territorial response and recovery activities with FRP related activities of the federal government, in cooperation with the FCO.
State Liaison	A FEMA official assigned to a particular state, who handles initial coordination with the State in the early stages of an emergency.
State of Illinois Rapid Electronic Notification (SIREN) System	Utilized to provide alert messages during normal day-to-day events; also can be utilized to provide health and medical information and updates during health and medical emergency events. Also see Health Alert Network (HAN).
State Recognized Shelter	A shelter that the state has verified, offered to provide resources to and has publicized the existence of through press releases and publication on the ready.illinois.gov website. Red Cross shelters are generally state-recognized shelters.
State Supported	The deployment of any resource, as defined herein, by the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) to any municipality, political subdivision, or unit of local government. ISPC Definition
State Supported Shelter	A state recognized shelter that the state has committed and deployed resources to. Red Cross shelters may be, but are generally not, state supported shelters.
Statewide Mutual Aid Organization	An entity with local government members throughout the State that facilitates temporary assistance through its members in a particular public safety discipline, such as police, fire or emergency management, when an occurrence exceeds a member jurisdiction's capabilities. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 20 ILCS 3305/4
Steady-State	A state where operations and procedures are normal and ongoing. Communities are considered to be at a steady-state prior to disasters and after recovery is complete.
Strategic National Stockpile (SNS)	Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) has large quantities of medicine and medical supplies to protect the American public if there is a public health emergency (e.g., terrorist attack, flu outbreak, earthquake) severe enough to cause local supplies to run out. Once federal and local authorities agree that the SNS is needed, medicines will be delivered to any state in the U.S. in time for them to be effective.



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Stretcher Van Provider	An entity licensed by the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) to provide non-emergency transportation of passengers on a stretcher in compliance with the EMS Act or the rules adopted by the IDPH under the EMS Act, utilizing stretcher vans. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 210 ILCS 50, Section 3.86
Strike Team (ST)	A set number of resources of the same kind and type that have an established minimum number of personnel, common communications, and a leader.
Substance Use Disorder	A spectrum of persistent and recurring problematic behavior that encompasses 10 separate classes of drugs: alcohol; caffeine; cannabis; hallucinogens; inhalants; opioids; sedatives, hypnotics and anxiolytics; stimulants; tobacco; and other unknown substances leading to clinically significant impairment or distress. Illinois Compiled Statutes, 20 ILCS 301/
Succession	A formal, sequential assumption of a position's authorities and responsibilities, to the extent not otherwise limited by law, by the holder of another specified position as identified in statute, executive order, or other presidential directive, or by relevant D/A policy, order or regulation if there is no applicable executive order, other presidential directive or statute in the event of a vacancy in office or a position holder dies, resigns or is otherwise unable to perform the functions and duties of that pertinent position.
Sustainability	Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Tactics	The deployment and directing of resources on an incident to accomplish the objectives.
Task Force (TF)	Any combination of resources of different kinds and/or types assembled to support a specific mission or operational need.
Technological Hazard	These hazards originate from technological or industrial accidents, infrastructure failures, or certain human activities. These hazards cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption, or environmental degradation, and often come with little to no warning.
Telecommunication Device for the Deaf (TDD/TDY)	A teleprinter, an electronic device for text communication over a telephone line, that is designed for use by persons with hearing or speech difficulties. Other names for the device include teletypewriter (TTY), textphone, and minicom.
Telecommunications Relay Service (TRS)	Allows people who have difficulty hearing or speaking on the telephone to communicate with voice telephone users.



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Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP)	A program that authorizes national security and emergency preparedness (NS/EP) organizations to receive priority treatment for vital voice and data circuits. The TSP program provides service vendors with a Federal Communications Commission mandate to prioritize requests by identifying those services critical to NS/EP. A TSP assignment ensures that it will receive priority attention by the service vendor before any non-TSP service.
Telework	A work flexibility arrangement under which an employee performs the duties and responsibilities of his/her position, and other authorized activities, from an approved worksite other than the location from which the employee would otherwise work.
Temporary Housing	Temporary accommodations provided by the Federal Government to individuals or families whose homes are made unlivable by an emergency or a major disaster.
Temporary Medical Treatment Station (TMTS)	A location that is not currently providing health care services and will be converted to enable the provision of health care services to support, at a minimum, inpatient and/or outpatient care required after a declared catastrophic disaster. TMTS includes facilities not currently licensed to provide health care services to help absorb the patient load after all other health care resources are exhausted. Patient care services will be established to absorb the patient load until the local healthcare system can manage the demands of patients during a medical surge. Services will not include all services found in hospitals and will vary based on resource availability and event-specific patient needs. A TMTS can be a fixed site such as a university gymnasium or mobile tents and specialized trailers. There are two distinct incident categories that could require the utilization of a TMTS: • Emergent: Likely requires rapid implementation in response to a sudden catastrophe. Mutual aid will likely be available, although on an unknown time schedule. The scope of care provided will be fluid and based on responder medical skill level, leadership and organizational capability, available equipment and supplies, and specific patient needs. The clinical capabilities will be limited to initial stabilization with the goal of transferring patients with serious conditions to a higher-level care as soon as possible. The clinical focus is to provide the best care for the most patients. The concept of operations should focus on a short-term utilization lasting about 2 weeks. • Strategic: Potential step in managing a slow-onset catastrophic medical surge event like a pandemic. Mutual aid will likely be scarce or nonexistent. Scope of care should be



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	predetermined and based on a well-defined mission such as decompressing hospitals of low acuity patients or cohorting palliative care patients. A specific scope of care determination will help with identifying clinical provider skill sets and essential equipment and supply needs. The TMTS may be needed for many weeks to months.
Terrorism	Any activity that involves an act that is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure and is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state or other subdivision of the United States; and appears to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, or to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.
Test, Training, and Exercises (TT&E)	Activities designed to familiarize, impart skills, and ensure viability of continuity plans. TT&E aids in verifying that an organization's continuity plan is capable of supporting the continued execution of the organization's essential functions throughout the duration of a continuity plan activation.
Text to Speech (TTS)	Enables text to be converted into speech sounds imitative of the human voice.
Threat	Natural or manmade occurrence, individual, entity, or action that has or indicates the potential to harm life, information, operations, the environment, and/or property.
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA)	A four-step common risk assessment process that helps the whole community—including individuals, businesses, faith-based organizations, nonprofit groups, schools, and academia and all levels of government—understand its risks and estimate capability requirements.
Throughput	The number of people receiving medical countermeasures at a POD during a certain period of time. For example, if 6,000 people visit a POD over a 12-hour operational period, then the throughput is 6,000 persons/12 hours = 500 people/hour.
Tribal	Referring to any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 688) [43 U.S.C.A. and 1601 et seq.], that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.
Type	A NIMS resource classification that refers to capability of a specific kind of resource to which a metric is applied to designate it as a specific numbered class



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Unaccompanied Child	A non-emancipated child who is under the age of 18 and is the responsibility of a parent, legal guardian, or relative, who arrives at a shelter or other evacuation site without their parent, legal guardian, or other relative. These individuals should be put under the charge of local Child Protective Services and registered with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children database to allow quicker identification and reunification. FEMA
Underserved Populations/Communities	Groups that have limited or no access to resources or that are otherwise disenfranchised. These groups may include people who are socioeconomically disadvantaged; people with limited English proficiency; geographically isolated or educationally disenfranchised people; people of color as well as those of ethnic and national origin minorities; women and children; individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs; and seniors.
Unified Area Command (UAC)	Version of command established when incidents under an Area Command are multijurisdictional.
Unified Command (UC)	An ICS application used when more than one agency has incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions.
Units of Local Government	Counties, municipalities, townships, special districts, and units, designated as units of local government by law, which exercise limited governmental powers or powers in respect to limited governmental subjects, but does not include school districts. Illinois Constitution, Article VII. Section 1
Unmet Needs	The deficit between verified disaster-caused damages and obtainable disaster aid, including insurance assistance, Federal and State assistance, and personal resources.
Vaccine Adverse Events Reporting System (VAERS)	A national early warning system established in 1990 to detect possible safety problems in U.S.-licensed vaccines. VAERS is co-managed by CDC and FDA. VAERS accepts and analyzes reports of adverse events (possible side effects) after a person has received a vaccination. Anyone can report an adverse event to VAERS. Health care professionals are required to report certain adverse events and vaccine manufacturers are required to report all adverse events that come to their attention.
Vertical Integration	Meshes planning, including common terminology and definitions, up and down the various levels of government and with engaged non-governmental partner organizations. It places the foundation for operations at the local level and layers support from mutual aid partners, private sector entities, regional, state, local, tribal, territorial, insular areas and federal government entities onto local activities.



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Very Low Income	For federal housing programs, a household income of 50 percent of the area median by household size. HUD data is used to calculate very low-income limits.
Virtual structure	A software solution, such as WebEOC or a just-in-time modular “go kit” style solution, to create virtual or remote connections among emergency responders and other relevant stakeholders during emergency operations.
Volunteer reception center (VRC)	An operation in which spontaneous, unaffiliated disaster volunteers are registered and referred to local agencies to assist with relief efforts.
Warm Site	Locations that have a minimum acceptable level of infrastructure in place, and also possess the IT and telecommunications equipment to become operational as soon as possible, but not later than 12 hours after continuity activation. In order to become active, a warm facility requires additional personnel, equipment, supplies, software or customization. Warm sites generally possess the resources necessary to sustain critical mission/business processes but lack the capacity to activate all systems or components.
Warning	The alerting of emergency response personnel and the public to the threat of extraordinary danger and the related effects that specific hazards may cause. A warning issued by the NWS (e.g., severe storm warning, tornado warning, tropical storm warning) for a defined area indicates that the particular type of severe weather is imminent in that area.
Watch	Indication by the NWS that, in a defined area, conditions are favorable for the specified type of severe weather (e.g., flash flood watch, severe thunderstorm watch, tornado watch, tropical storm watch).
Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	Any weapon or device intended or with the capability to cause death or serious bodily injury to a significant number of people.
Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI)	Web accessibility means that websites, tools, and technologies are designed and developed so that people with disabilities can use them. More specifically, people can: • perceive, understand, navigate, and interact with the Web • contribute to the Web



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Whole Community	Preparedness is a shared responsibility; it calls for the involvement of everyone — not just the government — in preparedness efforts. By working together, everyone can help keep the nation safe from harm and help keep it resilient when struck by hazards, such as natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and pandemics. Whole Community includes: ▪ Individuals and families, including those with access and functional needs ▪ Businesses ▪ Faith-based and community organizations ▪ Nonprofit groups ▪ Schools and academia ▪ Media outlets ▪ All levels of government, including state, local, tribal, territorial, and federal partners The phrase “whole community” appears a lot in preparedness materials, as it is one of the guiding principles. It means two things: 1. Involving people in the development of national preparedness documents. 2. Ensuring their roles and responsibilities are reflected in the content of the materials.
World Health Organization (WHO) public health emergencies of international concern (PHEIC) declarations	Defined in the International Health Regulations (IHR) (2005) as an extraordinary event that is determined • To constitute a public health risk to other states through the international spread of disease • To potentially require a coordinated international response This definition implies a situation that is serious, unusual or unexpected; carries implications for public health beyond the affected state’s national border; and may require immediate international action.
Wrap-Around Services	The delivery of infrastructure and additional essential services to address disaster-related needs of affected residents living in temporary housing sites. These services go beyond the physical need for housing or political subdivision of a State and typically include basic social services and access to utilities, transportation, grocery stores, and medical and employment facilities.
Written agreements	For the purposes of the capability standards, written agreements may refer to MOUs, contracts, or other letters of agreement used at the discretion of the jurisdiction.



2.2. Acronyms

Acronym	Abbreviated Term
3PL	Third Party Logistics
AAA	Area Agencies on Aging
AC	Area Command
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.
ACS	Alternate Care Site
ACP-PCP	Region V Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan and Area Contingency Plan
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act, as amended 2008.
AFN	Access and Functional Needs
AFNSS	Access and Functional Needs Support Services
AHJ	Authority Having Jurisdiction
AI	Avian influenza
ALF	Assisted Living Facility
ALS	Advanced Life Support
AO	Area of Operation
AODA	Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse
APO	Agency Procurement Officer
ARC	American Red Cross.
ARC	American Red Cross
ASC	Ambulatory Surgical Center
ASF	African Swine Fever
AUXCOMM	Auxiliary Communications
AVIC	Area Veterinarian In-Charge
BEOC	Business Emergency Operations Center
BLS	Basic Life Support
C4	Command, Control, Communications and Coordination
CAH	Critical Access Hospital
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CCBC	
CCIRs	Commander's Critical Information Requirements
CCP	Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program
CDB	Illinois Capital Development Board
CDP	Commodity Distribution Point



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CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGC	Continuity Guidance Circular
CIKR	Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources.
CMHC	Community Mental Health Center
CMIST	Communication, Maintaining Health, Independence, Support, Transportation
CMS	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
COG	Continuity of Government.
COMC	SEOC Communications Coordinator
COMU	Communications Unit
CONOPS	Concept of Operations
COOP	Continuity of Operations.
COOP	Continuity of Operations
COP	Common Operating Picture
CORF	Comprehensive Outpatient Rehabilitation Facility
CPCB	Community Planning and Capacity Building
CPG	Comprehensive Preparedness Guide
DA	Disaster Assessment
DCFS	Illinois Department of Children and Family Services
DFA	Direct Federal Assistance
DME	Durable Medical Equipment
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team
DOD	Department of Defense.
DOI	Department of the Interior.
DoIT	Illinois Department of Innovation and Technology
DOJ	Department of Justice.
DOL	Department of Labor.
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DUA	Disaster Unemployment Assistance
EI	Essential Element of Information
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMAP	Emergency Management Accreditation Program



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EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EMTALA	Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ERC	Emergency Response Coordinator
ESAR-VHP	Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals
ESF	Emergency Support Function
ESRD	End-Stage Renal Disease
EVA	Emergency Use Authorization
FCC	Federal Communications Commission.
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer.
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency.
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
FQHC	Federally Qualified Health Center
FSRT	Fatality Search and Rescue
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOMB	Governor's Office of Management and Budget
HAN	Health Alert Network
HazMat	Hazardous Materials
HCC	Health Care Coalition
HF	High Frequency
HFS	Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services
HHA	Home Health Agency
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HICS	Hospital Incident Command System
HIPAA	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
HPAI	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
HPP	Hospital Preparedness Program
HSIN	Homeland Security Information Network
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development.
IAC	Illinois Administrative Code
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IBHE	Illinois Board of Higher Education



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IC	Incident Commander
ICC	Illinois Commerce Commission
ICCB	Illinois Community College Board
ICDD	Illinois Council for Developmental Disabilities
ICF/IID	Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities
ICJIA	Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
ICMEA	Illinois Coroners and Medical Examiners Association
ICS	Incident Command System
IDAT	Illinois Damage Assessment Team
IDES	Illinois Department of Employment Security
IDFPR	Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation
IDHHC	Illinois Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission
IDHR	Illinois Department of Human Rights
IDHS	Illinois Department of Human Services
IDJJ	Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice
IDMA	Illinois Department of Military Affairs
IDMS	Illinois Disaster Management System
IDNR	Illinois Department of Natural Resources
IDNR - IHPA	Illinois Department of Natural Resources-Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
IDOA	Illinois Department of Agriculture
IDOC	Illinois Department of Corrections
IDOI	Illinois Department of Insurance
IDOL	Illinois Department of Labor
IDOR	Illinois Department of Revenue
IDOT	Illinois Department of Transportation
IDOT-A	Illinois Department of Transportation - Air
IDOT-H	Illinois Department of Transportation - Highways
IDOT-TS	Illinois Department of Transportation - Traffic Safety
IDoA	Illinois Department on Aging
IDPH	Illinois Department of Public Health
IDVA	Illinois Department of Veterans Affairs
IEMA Act	Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act
IEMA-OHS	Illinois Department of Emergency Management and Office of Homeland Security
IEMA-OHS BEOC	Illinois Department of Emergency Management and Office of Homeland Security-Business Emergency Operations Center



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IEMA-OHS SWIC	Illinois Department of Emergency Management and Office of Homeland Security-Statewide Interoperability Coordinator
IEOP	Illinois Emergency Operations Plan
IEPA	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
IESMA	Illinois Emergency Services Management Association
IFDA	Illinois Funeral Directors Association
IGA	Intergovernmental Agreement
IGAC	Illinois Guardianship and Advocacy Commission
IHDA	Illinois Housing Development Authority
IL VOAD	Illinois Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
ILEAS	Illinois Law Enforcement Alert System
ILCS	Illinois Compiled Statutes
ILNG	Illinois National Guard
ILS	Intermediate Life Support
ILWARN	Illinois Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network
IMERT	Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team
IMHMP	Illinois Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan
IMS	Incident Management System
IMT	Incident Management Team
INHNP	Illinois Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan
INSARAG	International SAR Advisory Group
IOAG	Illinois Office of the Attorney General
IOCI	CMS Office of Communication and Information
IPAWS	Integrated Public Alert and Warning System
IPC	Illinois Poison Control
IPHMAS	Illinois Public Health Mutual Aid System
IPRA	Illinois Plan for Radiological Accidents
IPWMAN	Illinois Public Works Mutual Aid Network
ISBE	Illinois State Board of Education
ISP	Illinois State Police
ISPC	Inter-Agency Strategic Planning Cell
ISPERN	Illinois State Police Emergency Radio Network
IST	Incident Support Team
ITAP	Illinois Transportation Automated Permits
ITECS	Illinois Transportable Emergency Communications System
ITS	Information Technology Services
IVRS	Illinois Vital Records System



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IWCC	Illinois Workers Compensation Commission
JFO	Joint Field Office
JFSOC	Joint Family Support Operations Center
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
JITT	Just-In-Time Training
JPOD	Joint Point of Distribution
JROSI	Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration
K9	Canine
KSPI	Abraham Lincoln Capital Airport
LDRM	Local Disaster Recovery Manager.
LEP	Limited English Proficiency
LHD	Local Health Department
LMR	Land Mobile Radio
LNO	Liaison Officer
LOE	Line of Effort
LTC	Long-Term Care
LTRC	Long-Term Recovery Committee
LTVRM	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction and Mitigation
MA	Mutual Aid
MAA	Mutual Aid Agreement
MABAS	Mutual Aid Box Alarm System
MAC	Multiagency Coordination
MACS	Multi-Agency Coordination System
MAM	Mission Assignment Manager
MARC	Multi-Agency Resource Center
MCI	Mass Casualty Incident
MCM	Medical Counter Measures
MEI	Mass Effect Incident
MEOC	Mobile Emergency Operations Centers
MERCI	Medical Emergency Radio Communications of Illinois
MFI	Mass Fatality Incident
MISO	Mid-Continent Independent System Operator
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRC	Medical Reserve Corps



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MRP	Mission Ready Package
MST	Mobile Support Team
NAC	National Ambulance Contract
NADCIS	Notification, Activation, Deployment, Coordination, Implementation, and Sustainment
NARAC	National Atmospheric Release Advisory Center
NAS	National Airspace System
NAW	Notification, Alert and Warning
NBEOC	National Business Emergency Operations Center
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NDRF	National Disaster Recovery Framework
NEMT	Non-Emergency Medical Transportation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIC	National Integration Center
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NNSA	National Nuclear Security Administration
NPG	National Preparedness Goal
NRF	National Response Framework
NSSE	National Special Security Event
NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board
NVOAD	National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
NVRT	National Veterinary Response Team
OD	Office of the Director
ODC	Office of Disease Control
OEMC	City of Chicago Office of Emergency Management and Communications
OIAG	Office of the Illinois Attorney General
OIT	Office of Information Technology
OPA	Oil Pollution Act
OPM	Office of Performance Management
OPO	Organ Procurement Organization
OPR	Office of Preparedness and Response



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ORCHE	Office of Racial and Cultural Health Equity
OSEP	Office of Security and Emergency Preparedness
OSC	On Scene Coordinator
OSFM	Office of the Illinois State Fire Marshal
OSG	Office of the Surgeon General
OSHA	Occupational Health and Safety Administration
OWHFS	Office of Women's Health and Family Services
PACE	Programs for All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly
P&CS	Petroleum and Chemical Safety
PAHPAIA	Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019
PAHPRA	Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Reauthorization Act
PAL	Phased Activation Level
PCA	Personal Care Assistance
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PDRP	Post Disaster Recovery Plan
PgMP	State of Illinois Program Management Plan
PHEOC	Public Health Emergency Operations Center
PHMSR	Public Health and Medical Services Response Region
PIO	Public Information Officer
PIRs	Priority Information Requirements
POD	Point of Distribution
POE	Port of Entry
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PRDS	Population Related Disaster Service
PREP	Public Readiness and Emergency Preparedness
PRTF	Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facility
PSA	Public Service Announcement
PS-STIC	Public Safety-Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center
PTT	Push to Talk
RAP	Radiological Assistance Program
RCDP	Regional Commodity Distribution Points
RCL	Radiochemistry Lab
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCS	Reunification Coordination System
REAC	Radiological Emergency Assessment Center
REAC/TS	Radiological Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site



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RED	Regional Emergency Dispatch
REH	Rural Emergency Hospital
REMSC	Regional Emergency Medical Services Coordinator
RHC	Rural Health Clinic
RHCC	Regional Hospital Coordinating Center
RNA	Rapid Needs Assessment
RNHCI	Religious Nonmedical Health Care Institution
RP	Responsible Parties
RRF	Resource Request Form
RRG	Radiological Response Group
RSF	Recovery Support Function
RSS	Receive, Stage, and Store
RTF	Radiological Task Force
SAC	State Area Command
SAD	State Active Duty
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
SAR	Search and Rescue
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SATERN	Salvation Army Team Emergency Radio Network
SBA	Small Business Administration.
SC21	STARCOM21
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SCIP	Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SDRC	State Disaster Recovery Coordinator
SEAL	Significant Event Awareness Log
SEL	Social and Emotional Learning
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SERC	State Emergency Repatriation Coordinator
SERG	SAMHSA Emergency Response Grant
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SHSP	Strategic Highway Safety Plan
SIREN	State of Illinois Rapid Electronic Notification System
SITREP	Situation Report
SLB	Senior Leadership Briefing
SNS	Strategic National Stockpile
SODC	State Operating Developmental Center
SOG	Standard Operating Guideline



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SOI-COG	State of Illinois Continuity of Government Plan
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOPH	State Operated Psychiatric Hospital
SOS	Illinois Secretary of State Police
SOW	Site on Wheels
SPIL	State Plan for Independent Living
SRC	State Refugee Coordinator
STC	Strategic Communication Resources
STF	State Task Force
STIC	Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center
SUAC	State Unified Area Command
SUD	Substance Use Disorder
SUSRA	State Urban Search and Rescue Alliance K9
SWAT	Special Weapons and Tactics
SWIC	Statewide Interoperability Coordinator
TA	Talmadge-Aiken
TACO	Title 35 Tiered Approach to Corrective Action Objectives
THIRA	Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
TICP	Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan
TMTS	Temporary Medical Treatment Station
TSA	Transportation Security Administration
TTY	Teletypewriter
UAC	Unified Area Command
UAS	Unmanned Aerial System
UCG	Unified Coordination Group
UCP	Unified Command Post
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
UICVM	University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USAF	United States Air Force
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
USC	United States Code
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFS	United States Forestry Service
USPHS	United States Public Health Service
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VDM	Volunteer and Donations Management



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VIC	Victims Identification Center
vND	Virulent Newcastle Disease
VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
VOIP	Voice Over Internet Provider
VS	Veterinary Services
WIC	Women, Infants, and Children
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction