

Common HERC Acronyms

AAR After Action Response

ASPR – Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response

CERT – Community Emergency Preparedness Teams

CST – Coalition Surge Test

DHS – Dept of Homeland Security

DMA – Dept of Military Affairs

DMAT – Disaster Medical Assistance Team

ESRD – End State Renal Disease

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

EMS – Emergency Medical Services

HCC – Healthcare Coordination Center

HERC – Healthcare Emergency Readiness Coalition

HPP – Hospital Preparedness Program

HSE – Health Services Executive

HSEEP – Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program

HVA – Hazards Vulnerability Analysis

ICS – Incident Command System

IP – Improvement Plan

LEPC – Local Emergency Planning Committee

MRC – Medical Reserve Corp

MYTEP – Multi Year Training and Exercise Plan

NCERS – National Continuing Education Review Service

NIMS – National Incident Management System

TRACIE – Technical Resources, Assistance Center and Information Exchange

RMCC – Regional Medical Coordinator Center

THIRA – Threat Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

UASI – Urban Areas Security Initiative

WEM – Wisconsin Emergency Management

WI DHS – Wisconsin Department of Health Services

WI DQA – Wisconsin Department Quality Assurance

Do you know the difference:

- **Seminar:** A seminar is an informal discussion, designed to orient participants to new or updated plans, policies, or procedures (e.g., a seminar to review a new Evacuation Standard Operating Procedure).
- **Workshop:** A workshop resembles a seminar, but is employed to build specific products, such as a draft plan or policy (e.g., a Training and Exercise Plan Workshop is used to develop a Multi-year Training and Exercise Plan).
- **Tabletop Exercise (TTX):** A tabletop exercise involves key personnel discussing simulated scenarios in an informal setting. TTXs can be used to assess plans, policies, and procedures.

- **Games:** A game is a simulation of operations that often involves two or more teams, usually in a competitive environment, using rules, data, and procedure designed to depict an actual or assumed real-life situation.
- **Operations-based Exercises** validate plans, policies, agreements and procedures, clarify roles and responsibilities, and identify resource gaps in an operational environment. Types of operations-based Exercises include:
 - **Drill:** A drill is a coordinated, supervised activity usually employed to test a single, specific operation or function within a single entity (e.g., a fire department conducts a decontamination drill).
- **Functional Exercise (FE):** A functional exercise examines and/or validates the coordination, command, and control between various multi-agency coordination centers (e.g., emergency operation center, joint field office, etc.). A functional exercise does not involve any “boots on the ground” (i.e., first responders or emergency officials responding to an incident in real time).
- **Full-Scale Exercises (FSE):** A full-scale exercise is a multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional, multi-discipline exercise involving functional (e.g., joint field office, emergency operation centers, etc.) and “boots on the ground” response (e.g., firefighters decontaminating mock victims).