

Language Style Guide (Hmong)

Daim Ntawv Taw Qhia Kev Txhais Lus

Introduction

Access to timely and relevant information is important to everyone, especially during emergencies. Effective alerts and warnings are those that result in members of the public taking recommended actions to protect themselves. To ensure that messages are effective when delivered to the whole community, it is critical to include multiple languages and formats. This information needs to be understood, consumable, and actionable by all Californians, including the estimated 7 million for whom English is not their primary language.

To address this issue, the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) has created this Language Style Guide to assist alerting authorities. The Guide is a key resource in the issuance of multilingual emergency notifications in a manner reflective of the key linguistic features of the source emergency notifications templates. This style guide is intended to be used in conjunction with the Wireless Emergency Alert Library of translated Emergency Notification Language Templates available on the [CalAlert.org](https://www.calalert.org) website.

Nothing in this guide is intended to conflict with, or supersede, any existing arrangement for dissemination of public alerts and warnings by local, state, or federal agencies.

Lus Qhib

Kev mus cuag tau ntaub ntawv uas muaj feem cuam rau xwm ceev yeej tseem ceeb rau txhua tus. Kev ceeb toom thaum ntxov uas mus txog sawvdaws pab tau cov pej xeem nqis tes los tiv thaiv tau lawv tus kheej. Yuav kom cov xov ua haujlwm zoo thiab xa mus thoob zej zog, tseem ceeb heev muab txhais ua ntau yam lus thiab ntau hom. Yuav tsum sau kom nkag siab tau, siv tau, thiab ua tau los ntawm txhua tus uas nyob hauv California, nrog rau kwv yees li 7 lab tus tibneeg uas lus Askiv tsis yog lawv thawj yam lus.

Yuav kom pab daws tau qhov teeb meem no, lub chaw haujlwm California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) tau tsim tsa Daim Ntawv Taw Qhia Kev Txhais Lus no los pab tej nom tsev zej zog paub ceeb toom xov xwm. Daim ntawv Taw Qhia no yog ib daim uas pab qhia kom paub txhais lus rau ntau yam lus kom zoo ib yam li thawj yam lus uas muab txhais los ceeb toom xwm ceev. Yuav tsum siv daim ntawv taw qhia no nrog rau Wireless Emergency Alert Library of translated Emergency Notification Language Templates uas muaj nyob rau hauv [CalAlert.org](https://www.calalert.org) lub vej xaij.

Cov lus taw qhia no yuav tsis hloov, lossis muaj cai dua tej kev ceeb toom uas koom haum zej zog, xeev, lossis tsoom fwv twb muaj teev tseg lawm.

Background

Emergency notifications must be accessible to, and understandable by, diverse populations to effectively relay information regarding threats or hazards. Messaging should be clear, consistent, and linguistically appropriate.

The state of California is comprised of many diverse communities, some of which include individuals with Limited English Proficiency. Identifying the most commonly used languages and having a process in place to translate warning messages, will ensure the greatest number of individuals understand the warnings being sent. It is important, however, to not let the inability to translate a message delay notification when time is of the essence and lives are at risk.

California Code of Regulations §8594.16 specifies that emergency notifications issued to the public shall be translated into two of the most commonly spoken languages other than English in any impacted county or counties.

Written correspondence is typically more formal than verbal communication. Therefore, certain considerations are called for when communicating in languages other than English. For example, when utilizing translation services, it is preferable to contract with local translators. There are multiple world language interpreting and translation service providers.

Jurisdictions should identify a world language service providers and establish contracts for services prior to any disaster to ensure timely and effective communication during events. Language service contracts should be available 24/7 to bridge any communication gaps quickly, efficiently, and in an attentive manner during steady state and in times of crisis.

Jurisdictions should be aware that written English and target languages present differently due to certain basic concepts for writing. Examples include:

- Use of capital letters in headlines,
- Use of capital letters in general (languages have different grammar rules),
- Some punctuation marks that have different usages (colon, dash, etc.),
- References to seasonal conditions in the source (for example, "Last summer, the agency..." considering "summer" resonates to a different time of the year for certain cultures.)
- Names of agencies, including acronyms, should remain untranslated and include a description of the service provided, as needed.
- In some cases, there is no equivalent term. In this case, provide the original name and an appropriate equivalent in parenthesis.

Keep Kwm

Tej xov xwm ceeb toom xwm ceev yuav tsum muaj coob leej ntau tus neeg sib txawv los

nkag mus xyuas tau, thiab nkag siab tau kom thiaj li dhia haujlwm tshaj tawm xwm ceev tau zoo. Tej xov xwm no yuav tsum muab sau kom meej tseeb, kom zoo sib xws tas li, thiab kom tsim nyog rau yam lus ntawd.

Lub xeev California muaj coob leej ntau tus neeg sib txawv, tej tug kuj tsis paub lus Askiv zoo npaum twg. Yuav tsum paub tias yam lus twg yog yam uas tibneeg feem coob siv thiab muaj txheej txheem teev tseg tias yuav tej lus ceeb toom no txhais li cas kom cov tibneeg feem coob nkag siab tej lus ceeb toom uas muab xa tawm no. Nws tseem ceeb heev los muaj kev txhais lus npaj tseg, tsis txhob cia qhov uas tsis muaj neeg txhais lus los ncuaj sijhawm ceeb toom xwm ceev vim yuav tsis muaj sijhawm txaus thiab ua rau coob tus neeg txoj sia nyob rau qhov phom sij.

Txhooj cai California Code of Regulations §8594.16 qhia tsi ntsees tias tej xov xwm ceeb toom xwm ceev uas muab xa tawm rau zej zog yuav tsum muab txhais ua ob yam lus uas tibneeg feem coob siv tshaj nrog rau lus Askiv thiab.

Kev sau ntawv xa tawm kuj tseem ceeb dua li muab hais ntawm ncauj lus. Vim li ntawd, muaj tej yam yuav tsum muab xam tseg thaum tshaj tawm ua lwm yam lus uas tsis yog lus Askiv. Piv txwv li, thaum nrhiav neeg txhais lus, zoo dua mus tiv tauj cov neeg txhais lus uas nyob hauv zej hauv zog. Muaj ntau lub tuam txhab uas txhais tau ntau yam lus thoob ntiaj teb.

Cov nom tswv zej zog yuav tsum nrhiav seb yuav xaiv leejtwg los ua tus txhais tej ntaub ntawv thiab muaj kev sib cog lus ua haujlwm ua ke ua ntej xwm txheej loj tshwm sim kom thiaj li muaj sijhawm txaus los tshaj tawm xov xwm. Cov neeg uas raug xaiv los ua haujlwm txhais lus yuav tsum qhib xaub moos ua haujlwm 24/7 kom thiaj li txhais tau lus ceev thiab nrawm rau lub sijhawm muaj xwm ceev thiab thaum muaj teeb meem loj.

Tej nom tsev zej zog yuav tsum paub tias kev sau ntawv Askiv thiab kev sau ntawv rau yam lus txhais ntawd yuav muaj kev cai sau ntawv sib txawv. Piv txwv li:

- Kev siv cov tsiaj ntawv loj ua taub hau ntawv,
- Kev siv cov tsiaj ntawv loj thuaj pais (tej yam lus nyias muaj nyias kev cai sau ntawv),
- Tej cim sau ntawv muaj nws ib lub ntsiab siv (xws li lub colon, dash, tej ntawd),
- Kev siv cov lus piav txog caij ntuj no ntuj sov hauv yam lus uas yuav muab txhas ntawd (piv txwv li, "Caij ntuj sov tsaib no, lub koom haum..." piv xam li lo lus "caij ntuj sov" yuav hais txog ib lub caij nyoo txawv rau lwm haiv neeg.)
- Tej npe koom haum, xws li cov tsiaj ntawv sau kom luv (acronyms) txog ib lub koom haum npe yuav tsum tsis txhob muab txhais thiab sau ib qho lus piav txog yam kev pab uas lub koom haum ntawd muaj, raws li tsim nyog.
- Nyob rau tej lub sijhawm twg uas txhais tsis tau lo lus, ces tsis txhob txhais lo lus ntawd, cia li sau lo lus ntawd tawm raws li nws yam lus xub thawj xwb thiab txhais kom tsim nyog mentsis ces muab sau hauv cov paranthesis xwb.

General Rules

Jurisdictions are encouraged to establish a message library with sample messages that have been translated into the languages most commonly used in the communities that they serve. Pre-planned messages can save time in a disaster and ensure accurate translations exist for

messages that are critical for the community.

For this determination of translated emergency notifications and prescript templates, the following apply:

- Do not translate names of agencies, programs, or proper names
- Do not translate locations, streets, cities, counties, etc.
- Do not translate signage, or acronyms
- Do not translate names of cooling/warming centers, evacuation shelters, distribution or dispensary locations, or names
- Do not translate web addresses, email addresses, or hyperlinks
- Avoid slang, jargon, or metaphors

Applying concepts found in this Language Style Guidelines will help to enable all Californians to have lifesaving information in a language or format that is accessible and understandable to them.

Kev Cai Thuaj Pais

Txhawb kom cov nom tswv zej zog teev tseg tej qauv lus uas tau muab txhais tawm rau yam lus uas lawv cov neeg zej zog hais thiab siv tshaj. Tej xov xwm uas tau muab npaj tseg li no yuav pab txuag sijhawm thaum muaj xwm ceev thiab pab kom muaj tej lus txhais tawm tseem ceeb sau tseg rau neeg zej zog.

Cov qauv sau xov xwm ceeb toom xwm ceev, yuav tsum ua raws li tej hauv qab no qhia:

- Tsis txhob txhais cov npe ntawm tej koom haum, txheej xwm pab cuam, lossis tibneeg tej npe, ib qho chaw twg
- Tsis txhob txhais tej chaw, tej kev, tej zos, tej nras, tej ntawd.
- Tsis txhob txhais tej paib, lossis cov tsiaj ntawv sau kom luv txog ib lub koom haum npe
- Tsis txhob txhais cov npe ntawm cov tsev tso cua txias/cua sov, chaw nraim cua daj cua dub, chaw faib zaub mov, lossis tej npe
- Tsis txhob txhais cov ntawv vej xaij web address npe, email, lossis cov ntawv hyperlinks
- Tsis txhob siv cov lus paj, cov lus uas tsawg tus neeg thiaj paub xwb, lossis lus sib piv

Qhov uas siv tej lus taw qhia nyob hauv Daim Ntawv Taw Qhia Kev Txhais Lus no yuav pab txhua tus neeg nyob hauv California txais cov xov xwm uas yuav pab cawm tau lawv txoj sia vim ua yam lus thiab hom ntaub ntawv uas yooj yim mus cuag tau thiab nkag siab tau.

Glossary of Standards Emergency Notification Terms and Abbreviations (English)

Kev Txhais Tawm Cov Lus Ceeb Toom Xwm Ceev thiab Cov Lus Muab Sau Kom Luv (Hmoob)

Access and Functional Needs (AFN): As defined in Government Code section 8593.3, access and functional needs refers to individuals who have developmental, intellectual, or physical disabilities; chronic conditions or injuries; limited English proficiency or non-English speaking; Or, individuals who are older adults, children, or pregnant; living in institutional settings; low- income, homeless, and/or transportation disadvantaged; or from diverse cultures.

Access and Functional Needs (AFN, cov cev hlwb tsis meej xeeb cheem tsum kev pab): Raws li tsoom fwv txhooj cai Government Code section 8593.3 hais qhia, cov no yog cov neeg uas cev hlwb tsis meej xeeb; muaj mob nkeeg lossis raug mob; tsis paub lus Askiv zoo lossis yeej tsis hais lus Askiv hlo li; Lossis, yog cov laus, cov menyuam, lossis cov neeg cev xeeb menyuam; nyob rau tej tsev luag tu xyuas; khwv nyiaj tau tsawg, tsis muaj tsev nyob, thiab/lossis tsis muaj tsheb caij; lossis cov neeg uas los ntawm ntau txoj kab lig kev cai los.

Advisory: Highlights special conditions that are less serious than a warning, shelter in place, or evacuation. They are for events that may cause significant inconvenience, and if caution is not exercised, it could lead to situations that may threaten life and/or property.

Advisory (kev ceeb toom thaum ua ntej tsis tau tshwm sim): Tshaj tawm txog ib qho xwm uas tsis tau nthuav loj tuaj, kom mus nyob nraim chaw, lossis kom khiav mus nyob lwm qhov. Yog rau tej xwm uas yog tias nthuav loj tuaj ces yuav ua teeb meem loj tuaj, thiab yog tsis txais yuav txoj kev tshaj tawm ceeb toom no, kuj yuav cuam tshuam tau txoj sia thiab/lossis khoom vaj tse.

Agency Representative: A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating federal, state, territorial, tribal, or local government agency or private entity that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agencies or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.

Agency Representative (tus sawv cev rau ib lub koom haum): Ib tug neeg uas sawv cev rau ib lub koom haum tsoom fwv, hauv xeev, hauv ib thaj av twg, ib pawg neeg khab twg, lossis koom haum tsoom fwv hauv zej zog twg lossis ib lub koom haum sab nraud uas tau xaiv nws los ua tus txiav txim saib xyuas lub koom haum ntawd txoj kev koom tes los saib xyuas ib qho xwm twg nrog rau yuav tiv tauj tus coj ntawm lub koom haum ntawd li cas.

Agency: A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In the Incident Command System (ICS), agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance).

Agency (koom haum): Kev sib faib tsoom fwv los ua ib lub koom haum txawb ntawd los pab cuam rau ib yam twg. Nyob rau txhooj cai Incident Command System (ICS), lawv muab tej koom haum txhais tawm tias yog tus muaj cai (muaj lub luag haujlwm los saib xyuas cov xwm uas tshwm sim) lossis yog tus koom tes pab (muaj kev pab cuam lossis lwm yam kev pab).

Alert: A communication intended to attract attention and warn of a danger or threat.

Alert (ceev toom): Ib tsab xov tshaj tawm los ceev toom txog ib yam xwm phem twg.

Alerting Authority: Public officials that are granted the authority to alert the public of emergency situations through Federal, State, and local laws. These are designated in a local Federal Communication Commission (FCC) Emergency Alert System (EAS) plan, and within a signed Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

Alerting Authority (tus neeg muaj cai ceeb toom): Cov neeg ua haujlwm rau neeg zej zog thiab tau kev tso cai los ceeb toom tej xwm ceev raws li Tsoom Fwv, Xeev, thiab zej zog tej kev cai hais tseg. Cov neeg no muab teev tseg nyob rau phau hom phiaj koom haum ceeb toom Federal Communication Commission (FCC) Emergency Alert System (EAS), thiab nyob hauv ib phau hom phiaj ob tog sib koom tes ntawm tsoom fwv uas tau kev kos npe lawm uas yog Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

Alerting Originator: Alerting Originators are designated individuals who have been designated the authority and have the training to draft and distribute the alert and warning message through the approved notification systems.

Alerting Originator (tus tshaj tawm xwm ceev): Cov neeg uas yog tus muaj cai thiab tau txais kev cob qhia los sau thiab tshaj tawm tsab xov xwm rau xwm ceev rau tej twj ceeb toom uas tau kev pom zoo.

Alert Origination Tool: Alert origination tools are software products used by emergency managers, public safety officials, and other alerting authorities to create and send critical lifesaving messages to the public or to other emergency management officials for collaboration.

Alert Origination Tool (twj ceeb toom xwm ceev): Cov twj ceeb toom xwm ceev no yog tej uas cov saib xyuas xwm ceev, cov saib xyuas pej xeem kev nyob nyab xeeb, thiab lwm tus neeg muaj cai ceeb toom los sau thiab xa tawm xov xwm ceeb toom uas pab cawm tau neeg txoj sia lossis xa xov xwm rau lwm tus neeg saib xyuas xwm ceev los sib koom tes ua ke.

AMBER Alert: The **AMBER Alert Program** is a voluntary partnership between law-enforcement agencies, broadcasters, transportation agencies, and the wireless industry, to activate an urgent bulletin in the most serious child-abduction cases. AMBER alerts are one of the three categories of Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA).

AMBER Alert (kev ceeb toom AMBER): Qhov **Txheej Xwm AMBER Alert** yog ib qho kev koom tes pab dawb los ntawm cov tub ceev xwm, cov neeg tshaj tawm, tej koom haum tsav tsheb npav, thiab koom haum xov tooj ntawm tes, los ceeb toom txog tub sab nyiag menyuam. Cov kev ceeb toom AMBER yog ib ntawm peb txoj kev ceeb toom xwm ceev rau cov xov tooj ntawm tes (Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)).

American Red Cross: 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.

American Red Cross: Lub koom haum American Red Cross, yog ib lub koom haum uas cov neeg pab dawb ua tus coj thiab lawv ua raws li tej kev cai uas tsoom fwv tau tsim tsa tseg rau ib lub koom haum twg los dhia ua haujlwm (Congressional Charter) thiab lawv ua raws li tej kev cai pov hwm tibneeg uas lawv cog lus tseg (Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross Movement) los pab cov neeg uas raug kev puas tsuaj thiab pab cheem, npaj, thiab nqis tes pab rau cov neeg raug xwm ceev.

Authority: The power or right to give orders and/or to make decisions. Authority may be delegated from one entity to another.

Authority (tus muaj cai): Tus muaj lub hwjchim los txib thiab/lossis txiav txim rau ib yam twg. Tus uas muaj cai kuj yuav muab nws lub hwj chim no faib tau rau lwm tus thiab.

Civil Danger Warning (CDW): A warning of an event that presents a danger to a significant civilian population. The CDW, which usually warns of a specific hazard and gives specific protective action, has a higher priority than the Local Area Emergency (LAE) (e.g. contaminated water supply, terrorist attack). Public protective actions could include evacuation, shelter in place, or other actions (such as boiling contaminated water or seeking medical treatment).

Civil Danger Warning (CDW, kev ceeb toom xwm phem rau pej xeem): Kev ceeb toom txog ib qho xwm uas yuav muaj kev pheej hmoo rau ib pawg pej xeem twg. Qho xov xwm CDW, uas ib txwm ceeb toom txog ib qho teeb meem twg thiab yeej qhia tsi ntsees seb yuav tiv thaiv tus kheej li cas, muaj cai dua qhov kev ceeb toom Local Area Emergency (LAE, kev ceeb toom hauv zej zog) (xws li dej raug tsuas lawm, muaj neeg tua pej xeem). Tej kev tiv thaiv tau tus kheej muaj xws li khiav tawm mus rau lwm qhov chaw, nraim chaw, lossis nqis tes ua lwm yam (xws li muab dej rhaub kom npau lossis mus cuag kws kho mob).

Civil Emergency Message (CEM): An emergency message regarding an in-progress or imminent significant threat(s) to public safety and/or property. The CEM is a higher priority message than the Local Area Emergency (LAE), but the hazard is less specific than the Civil Danger Warning (CDW).

Civil Emergency Message (CEM, xov xwm ceeb toom xwm ceev rau pej xeem): Xov xwm ceeb toom xwm ceev txog ib qho xwm uas tseem tab tom tshwm sim lossis teeb meem loj heev rau kev nyab xeeb ntawm pej xeem thiab/lossis khoom vajtse. Qho xov xwm CEM muaj nqis dua kev ceeb toom Local Area Emergency (LAE), tiamsis kuj tsis piav tsi ntsees txog qhov teeb meem ntawd li tsab xov Civil Danger Warning (CDW) tshaj tawm.

Common Terminology: Normally used words and phrases—avoiding the use of different words/phrases for same concepts—to ensure consistency and to allow diverse incident

management and support organizations to work together across a wide variety of incident management functions and hazard scenarios.

Common Terminology (cov lus ib txwm siv): Cov lus ib txwm hais thiab siv – tsis txhob siv cov lus txawv rau tej ntsiab uas yog tib yam xwb – kom tsab xov thiaj li zoo sib xws thiab kom tej koom haum saib xyuas thiab txhawb uas sib txawv thiaj li los sib koom tes tau los tswj qhov teeb meem.

Communications/Dispatch Center: Agency or interagency dispatch centers, 911 call centers, emergency control or command dispatch centers, or any naming convention given to the facility and staff that handles emergency calls from the public and communication with emergency management/response personnel.

Communications/Dispatch Center (qhov chaw txais/saib xyuas kev xa tawm neeg mus pab): Koom haum tshaj tawm, qhov chaw hu tuaj ntsib 911, qhov chaw saib xyuas kev xa tawm neeg mus pab rau xwm ceev, lossis ib lub tsev twg thiab neeg ua haujlwm twg uas txais teb cov xov toaj hu tuaj cuag kev pab xwm ceev thiab yog tus tiv tauj nrog qhov chaw saib xyuas xwm ceev/cov neeg pab rau xwm ceev.

Complex Fire: Two or more individual incidents located in the same general area which are assigned to a single incident commander or unified command.

Complex Fire: Ob lossis ntau tshaj ntawd qhov xwm txheej uas tau tshwm sim rau tib tshaj tsam thiab muab rau ib tug neeg saib xyuas qhov xwm ntawd.

Cooling Center(s): Facilities that are made available by public, private, and volunteer organizations as a heat relief station. There is no agreement that these facilities will be exempt from power outages.

Cooling Centers (tsev tso cua txias): Tej tsev uas qhib rau neeg zej zog mus nyob rau hauv kom txias rau thaum caij sov. Kuj tsis muaj ntawv cog lus tseg tias yuav tseem dhia ua haujlwm thaum fais fab tuag.

Disaster: The occurrence or imminent threat of widespread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property, or significant adverse impact on the environment, resulting from any natural or technological hazards, or a terrorist act, including but not limited to fire, flood, earthquake, wind, storm, hazardous substance incident, water contamination requiring emergency action to avert danger or damage, epidemic, air contamination, blight, drought, infestation, explosion, civil disturbance, or hostile military or paramilitary action.

Disaster (kev kub ntxhov): Qhov xwm uas yog kev kub ntxhov nthuav dav lossis muaj neeg raug mob, raug ploj lossis khoom puas tsuaj, lossis ua teeb meem loj rau thaj tsam ib puas ncig, uas los ntawm cua daj cua dub, lossis tibneeg tua pej xeem, xws li tej yam li no tiamsis kuj tsis hais txhua uas yog hluav taws kub, dej nyab, av qeeg, cua hlob, cua daj cua dub, yuam kev tshuaj muaj kuab nchuav rau ib qho twg, dej tsuas uas yuav tau kho lossis lim tawm, kab mob sib kis thoob zos, huab cua tsis huv, kab mob xyoob ntoo tuag, dej nag los tsis txaus, dabtsi nkag los coob heev, ib yam dabtsi tawg, neeg zej zog tsis sib haum xeeb, lossis tub rog ua nruj ua tsiv tawm tsam ib roog nom tswv twg.

Emergency: A suddenly occurring and often unforeseen situation which is determined by

the Governor to require state response or mitigation actions to immediately supplement local government in protecting lives and property, to provide for public health and safety, or to avert or lessen the threat of a disaster. Local government's adaptation of this definition connotes an event that threatens or actually does inflict damage to people or property, exceeds the daily routine type of response, and still can be dealt with using local internal and mutual aid resources.

Emergency (xwm ceev): Ib qho xwm txheej uas tshwm sim sai heev thiab tsis nras txog uas nom tswv hauv xeev tseev kom lub xeev los pab saib xyuas tej nom tswv zej zog kom cawm tau pej xeem txoj sia thiab lawv li vaj tse, los pab saib xyuas kev noj qab nyob zoo thiab kev nyab xeeb ntawm pej xeem, lossis los pab txo qhov teeb meem kom me tuaj. Lub ntsiab txog qhov no rau cov tsoom fwv hauv zej zog txhais tias yog ib qho xwm txheej uas yuav ua rau tibneeg plam lawv txoj sia lossis khoom vaj tse tau, yog teeb meem loj tshaj li ib txwm muaj ib hnuv dhau ib hnuv, thiab yeej tswj tau yog tias siv tej kev pab cuam nyob hauv zej zog thiab muaj kev sib pab.

Emergency Assistance: Assistance which may be made available under an emergency declaration. In general, Federal support to State and local efforts to save lives, protect property and public health and safety, and lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe.

Emergency Assistance (kev pab xwm ceev): Kev pab rau thaum tshaj tawm tias muaj xwm ceev. Feem ntau, muaj tsoom fwv pab cuam rau cov ceev thiab zej zog los pab cawm tib neeg txoj sia, pab tiv thaiv khoom vaj tse thiab kev noj qab nyob zoo thiab kev nyab xeeb, thiab pab txo qhov teeb meem kom me tuaj.

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 some combination thereof.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC, hauv paus loj saib xyuas xwm ceev): Qhov chaw nyob rau lub tsev ua haujlwm saib xyuas kev xa xov thiab kev pab cuam los tswj tej xwm (tshwm sim yuav tau nqis tes mus pab) uas ib txwm tshwm sim. Ib qho chaw EOC kuj yog ib qho chaw lam muab tsim tsa ib ntus los pab qhov xwm ntawd ces yuav muab nyaib mus rau ib qho chaw nyob nruab nrab lossis ib qho tshiab loj kuj muaj, tej zaum mus rau ib lub koom haum loj ua tus saib xyuas hauv zos. Mam li muab lub koom haum EOC no sib faib ua ntau yam kev pab (xws li ceg tua hluav taws, tub ceev xwm, kev kho mob), raws lub zej zog (xws li Tsoom Fwv, Xeev, ib thaj tsam twg, ib pawg neeg khab twg, zos, nras), lossis muab sib koom ua ke los tau.

Exercise: An exercise is an instrument to train for, assess, practice, and improve performance in prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery capabilities in a risk-free environment. Exercises can be used for testing and validating policies, plans ,

procedures, training, equipment, and interagency agreements; clarifying and training personnel in roles and responsibilities; improving interagency coordination and communications; improving individual performance; identifying gaps in resources; and identifying opportunities for improvement.

Exercise (khoom twj siv): Yog ib yam khoom twj siv los cob qhia, tshuaj ntsum, xyuam, thiab txhim kho ib yam twg los pab cheem, tiv thaiv, txo, teb mus pab, thiab kho rau ib qho chaw uas tsis muaj teeb meem. Siv tau yam khoom twj no los kuaj thiab xyuas seb tej kev cai, hom phiaj, txheej txheem, kev cob qhia, khoom siv, thiab tej lus cog tseg ntawm ob lub koom haum puas zoo txaus; qhia kom meej thiab cob qhia cov neeg uas muaj tes haujlwm los coj; txhim kho kev sib raug zoo ntawm tej koom haum thiab lawv txoj kev sib txuas lus; txhim kho ib tug twg li txuj ci; nrhiav seb muaj yam teeb meem twg nyob rau tej kev pab cuam; thiab nrhiav kom tau yam uas yuav los pab txhim kho tau.

Evacuation – The action of evacuating a person or a place.

Evacuation (kev khiav tawm) – Qhov uas kom ib tug neeg khiav mus rau ib thaj chaw tshiab.

Freeze: A freeze is when the surface air temperature is expected to be 32°F or below over a widespread area for a climatologically significant period of time.

Freeze (khov): Yog thaum kwv yees tias cov pa cua yuav txias txog li 32°F lossis rov hauv thiab yuav nthuav dav mus rau ib thaj tsam twg thiab yuav ntev rau ib ntus.

First Responders: Refers to individuals who in the early stages of an incident are responsible for the protection and preservation of life, property, evidence, and the environment, including emergency response providers as defined in Section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101). It includes emergency management, public health, clinical care, public works, and other skilled support personnel (e.g., equipment operators) who provide immediate support services during prevention, response, and recovery operations.

First Responders (cov neeg xub teb mus pab): Hais txog cov neeg uas xub thawj mus pab tiv thaiv thiab txuag txoj sia, khoom vaj tse, khoom pov thawj, thiab ib thaj tsam twg, nrog rau tej xwm ceev uas muab hais nyob hauv txhooj cai Section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101). Nws suav tag nrho kev tswj xyuas xwm ceev, kev noj qab nyob zoo ntawm zej zog, kev kho mob, kev kho kev chaw ua si, thiab lwm tus neeg uas txawj ib yam twg (xws li txawj siv tshuab) uas pab tau tam sid rau lub sijhawm cheem tsum neeg los pab tiv thaiv, teb tuaj, thiab kho ib yam xwm twg.

Flood: An overflowing of a large amount of water beyond its normal confines, especially over what is normally dry land.

Flood (dej nyab): Thaum muaj dej ntau heev tshaj li tsim nyog, los nyab tej av qhuav.

Hazard: Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an

unwanted outcome.

Hazard (teeb meem): Ib yam twg uas txaus ntshai lossis phem heev, yog lub hauv paus ntawm ib qho xwm txheej uas tsis xav kom tshwm sim.

Hazard Probability (kev kwv yees qhov teeb meem): Qhov kev kwv yees tias qhov teeb meem yuav tshwm sim rau ib qho chaw twg.

Hazard Risk (kev phom sij ntawm ib qho teeb meem): Kev suav qhov teeb meem uas kwv yees tias yuav tshwm sim thiab yuav loj npaum cas.

Hurricane: A storm with a violent wind; a wind of force 12 on the Beaufort scale (equal to or exceeding 64 knots or 74 miles per hour)

Hurricane (cua daj cua dub): Cua daj cua dub uas hlob heev; cua nplawm txog 12 nyob rau theem ntsuas cua Beaufort scale hais (yog ze li 64 knots lossis 74 mais rau ib teev)

Imminent Threat Alert: “Imminent Threat” is one of the three categories of Wireless Emergency Alerts. Imminent Threat alerts must meet specific criteria for urgency, severity and certainty.

Imminent Threat Alert (kev ceeb toom xwm yuav tawm sai si): “Imminent Threat” yog ib ntawm peb yam uas xov xwm ntawm tes yuav ceeb toom. Cov xov xwm Imminent Threat yuav tsum muaj qho yam thiaj li yog xwm ceev, xws li yuav loj npaum cas thiab yuav tshwm sim tiag li cas.

Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

Incident Command System (ICS, hauv paus loj saib xyuas tej xwm uas tshwm sim): Tsim tsa los pab nqis tes rau tej xwm me xwm loj, yam tsis txwv ciam teb. ICS suav tagrho tej tsev ua haujlwm, khoom twj, cov neeg ua haujlwm, tej txheej txheem, thiab kev sib txuas lus uas nyob rau ib ceg haujlwm, uas tsim los pab tswj tej kev pab cuam rau thaum muaj twj xwm uas tshwm sim. Siv tau nws rau txhua yam xwm ceev tsis hais xwm me xwm loj thiab xwm uas nyuaj heev. Siv tau ICS los ntawm ntau lub zos thiab koom haum, cov uas yog tsoom fwv li thiab yog nws ntiag tug, los pab saib xyuas tej xwm uas tshwm sim yuav tau nqis tes mus pab.

Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS): In the event of a national emergency, the President will be able to use IPAWS to send a message to the American people quickly and simultaneously through multiple communications pathways. IPAWS is available to

United States Federal, State, local, territorial and tribal government officials as a way to alert the public via the Emergency Alert System, Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), NOAA Weather Radio and other National Weather Service dissemination channels, the internet, existing unique warning systems, and emerging distribution technologies.

Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS, kev tshaj tawm xov xwm uas nom tswv siv): Nyob rau thaum muaj xwm txheej ceev tshwm sim rau tebchaws no, tus nom kav lub tebchaws no siv tau IPAWS los tshaj tawm xov xwm rau cov pej xeeb Asmeslikas yam uas ceev thiab sai mus rau ntau tus rau ib lub sijhawm twg. Siv tau IPAWS rau Tsoom Fwv Tebchaws Mekas, Xeev, zos me, ib thaj tsam thiab tsoom fwv neeg khab twg los pab ceeb toom xwm ceev (Emergency Alert System, Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), NOAA Weather Radio) thiab lwm tshooj uas tshaj tawm huab cua, lub is taws nej, tej kev ceeb toom tshwj xeeb uas twb muaj teev tseg lawm, thiab tej kev ceeb toom tshiab uas tab tom siv ua ntu zus.

Jurisdiction: A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority for incident mitigation. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., city, county, state or federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., police department, health department).

Jurisdiction (ciaj ciam ntawm luag haujlwm kav): Ib lub hwj chim kav. Tej koom haum hauv zej zog muaj lub hwj chim los saib xyuas tej xwm txheej uas tshwm sim thiab pab txo qhov teeb meem ntawd. Cov uas muaj lub luag haujlwm no kuj yog tej nom tswv lossis ib thaj tsam twg (xws li hauv zos, nras, xeev, lossis nyob hauv tsoom fwv cياج teb) lossis rau ib ceg twg (xws li tub ceev xwm, tsev kho mob).

Jurisdictional Agency: The agency having jurisdiction and responsibility for a specific geographical area, or a mandated function.

Jurisdictional Agency (koom haum uas muaj lub luag haujlwm los kav): Lub koom haum uas muaj hwj chim kav thiab luag haujlwm saib xyuas rau ib thaj tsam twg, lossis ib txoj haujlwm twg.

Law Enforcement Warning (LEW): A warning of a bomb explosion, riot, or other criminal event (e.g. a jailbreak). An authorized law enforcement agency may blockade roads, waterways, or facilities, evacuate or deny access to affected areas, and arrest violators or suspicious persons.

Law Enforcement Warning (LEW, kev ceeb toom los ntawm tub ceev xwm): Tsab xov ceeb toom txog hoob pob tawg, kev sib ntaus tawm tsam tsoom fwv, lossis lwm yam kev txhaum cai (xws li neeg khiav tawm tsev loj cum). Ib ceg tub ceev xwm uas muaj cai twg kuj thaiv tau kev, thaiv dej, lossis tsev ua haujlwm, kom neeg khiav tawm lossis tsis pub nkag mus rau thaj tsam uas muaj xwm ntawd, thiab ntes cov neeg uas dhau cai lossis tej neeg uas kwv yees tias muaj feem rau qhov xwm ntawd.

Local Area Emergency (LAE): An emergency message that defines an event that, by itself,

does not pose a significant threat to public safety and/or property. However, the event could escalate, contribute to other more serious events, or disrupt critical public safety services. Instructions, other than public protective actions, may be provided by authorized officials. Examples include a disruption in water, electric or natural gas service, or a potential terrorist threat where the public is asked to remain alert.

Local Area Emergency (LAE, kev ceeb toom hauv zej zog): Ib tsab xov ceeb toom xwm ceev, uas yog tias muaj tsab xov no xwb, ces yuav tsis yog ua teeb meem loj luaj twg rau pej xeem thiab/lossis khoom vaj tse. Tiamsis, qhov teeb meem no kuj nthuav tau mus ua rau loj tshaj qub tuaj, lossis cuam tshuam tau tes haujlwm saib xyuas pej xeem txoj kev nyab xeeb. Kuj yuav muaj lus qhia los ntawm tej neeg ua haujlwm rau tsoom fwv zej zog, tsis yog lus qhia kom paub tiv thaiv xwb. Piv txwv li yog tias muaj dabtsi cuam tshuam dej, fais fab lossis nkes, lossis muaj neeg tua pej xeem ces kom cov pej xeem ceev faj.

Local Government: Public entities responsible for the security and welfare of a designated area as established by law. A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, 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; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal entity, or in Alaska a Native village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity.

Local Government (nom tswv zej zog): Cov nom tswv tsim tsa los saib xyuas ib thaj tsam twg raws li kev cai hais. Ib lub nras, zos, cov neeg coj hauv zos, ib cheeb tsam tshwj xeeb twg, roog nom tswv zej zog, tej koom haum sawv cev rau nom tswv zej zog (tab txawm yog nonprofit hauv qab Xeev txoj cai), tej koom haum rau ib cheeb tsam twg, lossis koom haum rau ib lub zos me twg; nom tswv rau ib pawg neeg Khab, lossis rau Alaska cov zej zog lossis Alaska Regional Native Corporation; ib lub zog nyob ntug zos, cov zej zog uas tsis muaj nom tswv zej zog los kav, lossis lwm lub koom haum nyob hauv zej zog.

Major Disaster: As defined under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122), a major disaster is 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, tribes, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Major Disaster (kev kub ntxhov loj heev): Raws li txhooj cai nyob hauv qab Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122) hais, ib qho kev kub ntxhov loj heev yog tej uas ntuj tsim teb raug ua (xws li cua daj cua dub, khaub zeeg cua, nag xob nag cua, dej siab, cov dej uas cua tshuab, nplaim dej, nthwv dej hiav txwv uas loj heev, av qeeg, qhov roob av npau, av swb, av nkos swb, los daus hlob heev, lossis dej nag los tsis txaus), lossis, tab txawm yog qhov xwm tshwm sim los li cas los, tej hluav taws kub, dej nyab,

lossis ib yam twg tawg uas nyob hauv Tebchaws Mekas no, uas tus nom hauv tebchaws no txiav txim tias qhov xwm txheej loj txaus los txib kom muaj kev pab cuam rau thaj tsam kev kub ntxhov raws li txhooj cai no hais ces yeej yuav tsum muaj kev pab cuam xa mus rau cov Xeev, pawg neeg khab, tsoom fwv hauv zej zog, thiab tej koom haum pab rau kev kub nthov kom pab rau yam uas puas, ploj, yam kev nyuaj siab, lossis kev raug tsim txom.

Major Disaster Declaration (Federal): A declaration by the President of the United States based upon criteria and authority described in the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended. The Presidential declaration of a major disaster is warranted when a hazard impact “causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant Federal disaster assistance to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and the disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering.” Funding comes from the President's Disaster Relief Fund, which is managed by FEMA, and the disaster aid programs of other participating Federal departments and agencies. A Presidential major disaster declaration triggers long-term Federal recovery programs, some of which are matched by State programs, and designed to help disaster victims, businesses, and public entities.

Major Disaster Declaration (Federal, nom tswv tshaj tawm kev kub ntxhov loj): Tus nom nyob hauv Tebchaws Mekas no raws li qhov xwm thiab tes haujlwm kav uas muaj nyob rau txhooj cai Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, uas raug hloov lawm hais. Tus nom uas tshaj tawm xov xwm txog kev kub ntxhov no tau kev tso cai thaum qhov teeb meem no cuam tshuam “tsim kev puas tsuaj ntau heev thiab loj heev rau tsoom fwv los xa kev pab cuam mus rau tej Xeev, tsoom fwv hauv zej zog, thiab tej koom haum pab rau kev kub ntxhov kom pab rau yam uas puas, ploj, yam kev nyuaj siab, lossis kev raug tsim txom.” Peev nyiaj pab cuam no yog rho los ntawm President's Disaster Relief Fund, uas yog FEMA uas tus tswj, thiab lwm cov koom haum pab kev kub ntxhov uas yog tsoom fwv li. Kev tshaj tawm kev kub ntxhov loj uas yog los ntawm tus Nom yuav yog kev pab cuam los ntawm Tsoom Fwv uas yuav kav ntev, ib txhia kev pab cov Xeev twb yuav tsum ua kom tau, thiab tsim los pab rau cov tibneeg, tej lag luam, thiab cov koom haum hauv zej zog uas raug kev kub ntxhov.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU): An agreement document 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 laying out the guidelines under which each party will operate.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU, kev cog lus ntawm ob tog): Ib daim ntawv cog lus txaus siab ntawm ob tog lossis ntau tshaj ntawd nyob rau ib daim ntawv sau cia. Kuj tsis tau raug cai tiamsis qhia tias ob tog no txaus siab ua ib yam twg ua ke raws li muab sau taw tseg cia.

Mitigation: The capabilities necessary to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters.

Mitigation (kev txo yam xwm kom qis): Lub peev xwm ua tau los txo kom qhov kev kub ntxhov uas cuam tshuam txoj sia thiab khoom vaj tse qis.

Mutual-Aid Agreement: Written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another upon request, by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.

Mutual-Aid Agreement (kev sau ntawv cog lus sib pab): Ib daim ntawv txaus siab sau tseg los ntawm ob lub koom haum thiab/lossis nom tsev ntawm zej zog uas hais tias lawv yuav sib pab thaum ib tug twg txhov txog, xws li muaj neeg tuaj pab, muaj khoom, thiab/lossis kev txawj ib yam txuj ci twg.

National Warning System (NAWAS): A communication system of the federal government which provides warning to the population of an attack or other national emergency. Reception is at local and state warning points.

National Warning System (NAWAS, kev ceeb toom los ntawm tsoom fwv): Ib txoj kev ceeb toom los ntawm tsoom fwv los tshaj ntawm txog ib xwm txheej tibneeg tuaj tua tebchaws lossis lwm yam xwm ceev uas cuam tshuam lub tebchaws. Kev txais tau qhov xov xwm no nyob raws seb lub zos thiab xeev txais tau qhov kev ceeb toom no li cas xwb.

National Weather Services (NWS): Federal government agencies charged with weather related reporting and projections.

National Weather Services (NWS, kev ceeb toom huab cua los ntawm tsoom fwv): Tsoom fwv tej koom haum pab los tshaj tawm txog huab cua.

NOAA Weather Radio: "The voice of the National Weather Service" - NOAA Weather Radio broadcasts National Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day. It is provided as a public service by NOAA. The NOAA Weather Radio network has more than 480 stations in the 50 states and near adjacent coastal waters, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and U.S. Pacific Territories.

NOAA Weather Radio: "Lub suab ntawm kev ceeb toom huab cua los ntawm tsoom fwv" NOAA Weather Radio tshaj tawm tej kev ceeb toom huab cua, tej kev soj ntsuam, kev kwv yees thiab lwm yam teeb meem 24 teev tauj ib hnuv. Yog ib txoj haujlwm pab dawb los ntawm NOAA. Xov tooj cua NOAA Weather Radio muaj txog 480 lub tsev xov tooj cua nyob hauv 50 lub xeev no thiab nyob ze tej zos nyob ze dej hiav txwv, Puerto Rico, cov pov txwv U.S. Virgin Islands thiab U.S. Pacific Territories.

NOAA Radio's Specific Area Message Encoding (SAME): provides in a digital format specific, timely information on the nature and location of a threat to the safety of those most immediately at risk from severe weather or other hazards. Its greatest value is to significantly improve the automatic selection and distribution of messages about events that threaten people and/or property.

NOAA Radio's Specific Area Message Encoding (SAME.): muab sau rau saum huab saum cua, tej ntaub ntawv xa tawm raws caij nyoog txog tej xwm thiab qhov chaw ntawm ib qho

teeb meem uas yuav tshwm sim rau cov uas yuav nyob ncaj qhov chaw uas huab cua tsis zoo ntawd lossis lwm yam teeb meem. Tes haujlwm tseem ceeb tshaj uas los ntawm qhov no yog nws txawj xaiv tsab xov xwm nws tus kheej thiab muab xa tawm txog tej xwm uas yuav ua puas tsuaj tau rau tib neeg thiab/lossis khoom vaj tse.

Non-Weather Emergency Message (NWEM): NWEM refers to emergency messages for the public about hazardous events that are originated by government organizations other than the National Weather Service, but still utilize NWS alert dissemination services.

Non-Weather Emergency Message (NWEM): NWEM yog hais txog tej xov xwm rau xwm ceev uas muab tshaj tawm rau zej zog paub uas los ntawm tsoom fww los thiab tsis yog los ntawm lub National Weather Service, tiamsis siv txoj kev xa xov li NWS xa tawm.

Operational Area: the county and its sub-divisions with responsibility to manage and/or coordinate information, resources, and priorities among local governments and serve as the link between the local government level and the regional level.

Operational Area (thaj tsam tu xyuas): lub nras thiab tej zos uas nyob rau hauv uas muaj lub luag haujlwm los tswj thiab/lossis tsim tsa tej ntaub ntawv, kev pab cuam, thiab tes haujlwm tseem ceeb rau nom tswv zej zog thiab ua tus nyob nruab nrab nom tswv zej zog thiab cheeb tsam zej zog.

Planned Event: A scheduled nonemergency activity (e.g., sporting event, concert, parade, etc.).

Planned Event (koob tsheej uas teem tseg): lb qho kis las uas tau muab teem tseg yam tsis yog xwm ceev (xws li kev ncaws pob, kev hu nkauj, kev ua parade, tej ntawd.).

Point of Dispensing (POD): A designated area to distribute medications and vaccinations and provide risk communication and public information during a public health emergency. A Point of Dispensing may be a “closed” POD operated by a hospital to distribute medications to their patients and staff or an “open” POD used to distribute medications to the general public. A Point of Distribution may also be a centralized location where the public obtains life-sustaining commodities following a disaster, including shelf stable food and water.

Point of Dispensing (POD, chaw tso tawm khoom): lb qho chaw tsim tsa los faib tshuaj thiab koob tshuaj thiab qhia tawm rau zej zog paub txog tej kev phom sij nyob rau thaum muaj mob sib kis coob leej ntau tus. lb lub chaw tso tawm khoom kuj yog “closed” POD uas lub tsev kho mob loj tau qhib los faib tawm tshuaj rau cov neeg uas lawv tu thiab rau cov neeg ua haujlwm lossis ib lub “open” POD faib tawm tej tshuaj rau pej xeem zej zog. lb qho chaw tso tawm khoom kuj yog qhov chaw nyob nruab nrab uas cov pej xeem neeg zej zog tuaj nqa khoom pab cawm txoj sia tom qab muaj kev kub ntshov, xws li chaw nqa zaub mov thiab dej haus.

Point of Distribution (POD): A designated area to distribute medications and vaccinations

and provide risk communication and public information during a public health emergency. A Point of Distribution may also be a centralized location where the public obtains life-sustaining commodities following a disaster, including shelf stable food and water.

Point of Distribution (POD, chaw faib khoom): Ib qho chaw tsim tsa los faib tshuaj thiab koob tshuaj thiab qhia tawm rau zej zog paub txog tej kev phom sij nyob rau thaum muaj mob sib kis coob leej ntau tus. Ib qho chaw faib khoom kuj yog qhov chaw nyob nruab nrab uas cov pej xeem neeg zej zog tuaj nqa khoom pab cawm txoj sia tom qab muaj kev kub ntxhov, xws li chaw nqa zaub mov thiab dej haus.

Presidential Alert: A Presidential Alert is one of the three categories of Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) messages that is reserved for use of the President of the United States in the event of a national emergency.

Presidential Alert (nom ntawm lub tebchaws tsaj tawm): Yog ib ntawm peb txoj kev siv xov tooj ntawm tes (WEA) los tshaj tawm thiab tsuas cia rau tus Nom ntawm lub Tebchaws Mekas siv los tshaj tawm thaum muaj xwm ceev rau lub tebchaws xwb.

Public Information: Processes, procedures, and systems for communicating timely, accurate, accessible information on the 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 (ntaub ntawv rau zej zog): Tej kev cai txheej txheem los sib tiv tauj tau kom raws sijhawm, kom muaj tseeb, kom mus cuag tau tej ntaub ntawv uas hais txog qhov xwm loj li cas thiab yog vim li cas, thiab tshwm sim mus zoo li cas lawm; tej kev pab cuam uas twb tau muaj yog li cas; thiab lwm yam uas tsim nyog qhia rau pej xeem paub, cov neeg tuaj pab paub, thiab cov tuav ncej txheem ntxiv (tagnrho cov uas raug qhov xwm thiab cov tsis raug).

Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS): A preventative measure of last resort if an electric utility reasonably believes that there is an imminent and significant risk that strong winds may topple power lines or cause major vegetation-related issues leading to increased risk of fire.

Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS, kev muab fais fab tua): Yog ib tes haujlwm uas yog txoj kev txiav txim zaug kawg nkaus los tua fais fab vim yog tsis tua fais fab ces tej nthwv cua hlob kuj yuav ua rau tej xaim fais fab tu lossis muaj kev phom sij hluav taws kub tej nroj tsuag.

Situational Awareness: Is the ability to identify, process, and comprehend the essential information about an incident to inform the decision making process in a continuous and timely cycle and includes the ability to interpret and act upon this information.

Situational Awareness (kev ras txog qhov xwm txheej): Yog qhov uas paub ntsuas, nkag siab tej ntaub ntawv tseem ceeb txog ib qho xwm txheej twg kom thiaj li paub txiav txim li cas txuas mus ntxiv thiab kom raws sijhawm thiab nrog rau paub muab tej no txhais thiab nqis tes ua raws li tau paub.

Shelter in place: Take immediate shelter where you are—at home, work, school, or wherever you can take protective cover. It may also mean "seal the room"; in other words, take steps to prevent outside air from coming in.

Shelter in place (nrhiav chaw nraim): Yog nrhiav chaw nraim tsis hais koj nyob rau qhov twg – tom tsev, tom haujlwm, tom tsev kawm ntawv, lossis txawm koj nyob rau qhov twg los, nrhiav chaw nkaum. Kuj txhais tau tias “muab qhov rooj qhov rais kaw kom ntom”; pab rau kom cov cua sab nraud txhob nkag tau los.

Severe Weather Potential Statement: This statement is designed to alert the public and state/local agencies to the potential for severe weather up to 24 hours in advance. It is issued by the local National Weather Service office. This could be used to make citizens aware of non-weather situation.

Severe Weather Potential Statement (kev ceeb toom huab cua phem ua ntej): Nqe lus no yog tsim los ceeb toom rau zej zog thiab koom haum hauv xeev/zos txog huab cua tsis zoo li 24 xaub moos ua ntej. Yog tshaj tawm los ntawm lub National Weather Service. Kuj siv txoj kev tshaj tawm no qhia pej xeeb paub txog tej xwm uas tsis yog muaj huab cua cuam tshuam thiab.

Severe Weather Statement: A National Weather Service product which provides follow up information on severe conditions which have occurred or are currently occurring. Could use a Statement for evacuation or shelter-in-place updates.

Severe Weather Statement (lus tshaj tawm txog huab cua phem): Yog ib feem ntawm kev tshaj tawm los ntawm National Weather Service uas soj qab huab cua phem thiab qhia txog tias tau tshwm sim mus li cas lawm. Kuj tshaj tawm txog kev khiav tawm mus nyob lwm qhov chaw lossis nrhiav chaw nraim thiab.

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 (kev hem): Tej xwm uas ntuj tsim teb raug ua lossis tib neeg tsim los uas muaj lub peev xwm ua phem tau rau txoj sia, tej ntaub ntawv, tes haujlwm, tej nyob ib puag ncig, thiab/lossis tej khoom vaj tse.

Warming Centers: - a short-term emergency shelter that operates when temperatures or a combination of precipitation, wind chill, wind and temperature become dangerously inclement.

Warming Centers (tsev tso cua sov): - ib lub tsev nraim thaum huab cua lossis dej nag, muaj cua txias tshaj li tsim nyog.

Warning: Communication intended to persuade members of the public to take one or more protective actions in order to reduce losses or harm.

Warning (xov xwm ceeb toom): Kev tshaj tawm los hais kom pej xeeb neeg zej zog tiv thaiv

lawv tus kheej kom thiaj li tsis plam txoj sia lossis raug mob.

Wildfire: A large, destructive fire that spreads quickly over woodland or brush.

Wildfire (hluav taws qus): Cov hluav taws kub loj heev uas kub mus rau tej nroj tsuag ceev heev.

Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA): Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) were established pursuant to the Warning, Alert and Response Network (WARN) Act under Federal Communication Commission (FCC) rules. Alerting authorities can broadcast WEAs to cellular carrier customers with compatible mobile devices located in the geographic vicinity of cellular towers serving an affected area.

Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA, xov xwm ceeb toom rau xov tooj ntawm tes): Tau tsim tsa Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) raws li txhooj cai Warning, Alert and Response Network (WARN) Act uas hais nyob rau hauv Federal Communication Commission (FCC) hais. Tus neeg uas muaj cai ceeb toom mam li tshaj tawm cov xov xwm ceeb toom mus rau tib neeg tej xov tooj ntawm tes uas yog cov muaj xaa nyas los txais tau tsab xov xwm no thiab yog cov uas nyob rau thaj tsam uas raug qhov xwm ntawd.

Volcano: A mountain or hill having a crater or vent through which lava, rocks fragments, hot vapor, and gas are being or have been erupted from the earth's crust.

Volcano (qhov roob av npau): Ib lub roob uas muaj qhov uas cov kua av kub, pob zeb ua dwb daim, pa kub, thiab pa nkes tau npau tawm los hauv qhov ntiaj teb los.