

NORTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (NCEOP)

ANNEX B | APPENDIX 4 | TAB E

FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE (FAD) ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY

December 2022

APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
AVIC	Area Veterinarian-in-Charge
Ag EOC	Agriculture Emergency Operations Center
DPS	Department of Public Safety
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CRDP	County Receiving and Distribution Point
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
DFCO	Deputy Federal Coordinating Officer
DROC	Disaster Recovery Operations Center
DSCO	Deputy State Coordinating Officer
E&EI	Education and Emergency Information
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
FAD	Foreign Animal Disease
FADD	Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GAR	Governor’s Authorized Representative
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
IAP	Incident Action Plan
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IFG	Individual and Family Grant
IS	Information Systems
JFO	Joint Field Office
NCDA&CS	North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
NCEM	North Carolina Emergency Management
NCSHP	North Carolina State Highway Patrol
NCNG	North Carolina National Guard
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NIMS	National Incident Management System
PA	Public Assistance
PAA	Public Assistance Appeals
QA	Quality Assurance
SA	Staging Area
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SHP	State Highway Patrol (North Carolina)
SART	State Agricultural Response Team
SITREP	Situation Report (Also SitRep)
SV	State Veterinarian
TL	Taskforce Leader
UCS	Unified Command System
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VS	Veterinary Supervisor

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African Swine Fever	(Mistakenly called Hog Cholera in some countries) A highly contagious and deadly viral disease affecting both domestic and feral swine of all ages. It is not a threat to human health and cannot be transmitted from pigs to humans. It is not a food safety issue.. Clinical signs are exhibited 3-21 days after infection and may include high fevers, cyanosis, depression, abortion in pregnant sows and extensive hemorrhages in internal organs, especially the lymph nodes, kidneys, and alimentary tract. Death may be the first sign. Transmission is by direct contact, fomites, and vectors (soft ticks). The disease is extremely resistant to environmental conditions and can remain viable in blood, tissue, or bone marrow for long periods of time.
Allocated Resources	Resources dispatched to an incident that have not yet checked in with the logistical staging area's or disaster field office's communication center.
Assigned Resources	Resources that have been assigned work tasks and have checked in with their destination's communication center.
Assisting Agency	An agency directly providing support to another agency involved in preparation, response, or recovery.
Communications Center	Receives and routes information about the incident and the status of resources. May include the Message Center for internal information distribution as well as capabilities for intra-agency information transmittal.
Cost Sharing Agreements	Agreements between agencies or jurisdictions to share designated costs related to an incident. These are usually written, but may be verbal between designated authorized representatives of the agencies or jurisdictions.

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Depopulation	The term depopulation refers to the rapid destruction of a population of animals in response to urgent circumstances with as much consideration given to the welfare of the animals as practicable. Urgent circumstances may include emergency situations, such as the need for immediate disease control or a response to natural or human-made disasters. (https://www.avma.org/sites/default/files/resources/AVMA-Guidelines-for-the-Depopulation-of-Animals.pdf) Depopulation methods must be approved by the State Veterinarian.
Classical Swine Fever	(Also called Hog Cholera in some countries) A highly contagious viral disease of pigs with a potential mortality rate of 100%. Clinical signs are typically exhibited 2-14 days after infection and may include fever, anorexia, conjunctivitis, respiratory signs, and neurological signs. Humans are not susceptible to the virus.
Incident Action Plan	The plan that is usually prepared at the beginning of each operational period that contains general control objectives reflecting the overall operational strategy and specific action plans for the next operational period.
Incident Command Post	The location where primary command functions are carried out. As the command function transfers so does the Incident Command Post (ICP).
Incident Management Team	Combinations of personnel with NIMS/ICS training from a variety of agencies capable of establishing a team for local event coordination and management.
Incident Objectives	Statement of strategies and tactical directions of resources. Must be realistic based on available resources, achievable, measurable and yet flexible enough to allow for changes in the situation.
County Receiving and Distribution Point	A location where personnel and equipment are temporarily stored pending assignment, release, or reassignment.

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Operational Period	Period of time set for operational actions specified in the Incident Action Plan. Traditionally these periods are initially 12 to 24 hours in length. As the incident winds down, they may cover longer periods of activity.
Planning Meeting	A meeting to select specific strategies and tactics for incident control operations and for services and support planning. These meetings are usually held, at minimum, once every operational period.
Resources	All personnel, equipment, and supplies available, or potentially available, for assignments on specific incident related tasks (Includes only those personnel, equipment or supplies that are tracked).
State Agricultural Response Team	The 501.3(c) organization created in North Carolina following Hurricane Floyd in 1999 to coordinate animal related response issues related to disasters. It represents a cooperative effort by the NCDA & CS, NC DPS-DEM, NCSU CES & CVM, Industry Partners, volunteer professionals, and private citizens with a shared interest in animal welfare, wildlife, and the livestock industry. Upon activation by SERT/Division of EM, the partnership of SART acts under the leadership of NCDA & CS through the AG Emergency Operations Center located in the Agriculture Building.
Single Resource	A team of individuals with an independent supervisor, a piece of equipment with its personnel complement or an individual that can be used on an incident.
System	The operational combination of facilities, personnel, resources, and procedures operating within a shared organizational structure with responsibility for accomplishing stated incident objectives.
Task Force	A group of resources with shared communication and leader. It may be pre-established and sent to an incident or it may be created at the incident. Examples for a FAD incident include but are not limited to depopulation, disposal, and decontamination task forces.

Technical Specialists	Personnel with special knowledge or skills who are activated only when needed.
Trans-species Infection	An infection that can be passed between two or more species (May include human hosts).
Unit	An organizational group having functional responsibility for a specific incident plan, operational, logistical, or financial activity.