

APPENDIX B
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 11
STATE ANIMAL RESPONSE PLAN

- PRIMARY AGENCIES:** Washington State Department of Agriculture
Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife
- SUPPORT AGENCIES:** Washington State Office of the Attorney General
Washington State Department of Ecology
Washington State Department of Health
Washington State Department of Labor and Industries
Washington State Department of Transportation
Washington State Military Department
Emergency Management Division
National Guard
Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Washington State Patrol
Washington State University
Cooperative Extension Service
Washington State Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory
Washington State Department of Community Trade and Economic
Development
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Veterinary Services
Regional Emergency Animal Disease Eradication Organization
Western Region
National Veterinary Services Laboratory
Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory
Environmental Protection Agency
American Red Cross
Washington Animal Control Association
Washington State Veterinary Medical Association
Washington Veterinary Medical Technicians Association
Associations, Professional, Volunteer, and Trade Organizations
Local Jurisdiction Emergency Management Directors
Local Jurisdiction Public Health Districts

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Appendix to Emergency Support Function (ESF) 11 - State Animal Response Plan (SARP) is twofold and attached appendices provide guidelines for rapid response to Animal Health Events affecting the health, safety, and welfare of human beings and animals.

1. Animal Health Events are caused by disease, toxic substances, terrorism, natural or technological disasters to include the disposal of dead animals.
2. Veterinary medicine and animal care activities in the mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activity phases of emergency management of natural or

technological disasters include, but are not limited to, small and large animal care, facility usage, and displaced pet/livestock, wildlife, and exotic animal assistance.

II. POLICIES

- A. The Washington State Departments of Agriculture (WSDA) and Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) represent animal health concerns of the state and maintain liaison with the emergency management and environmental protection agencies; departments and/or agencies that represent veterinary medicine, public health, agriculture, wildlife, non-native wildlife, and humane societies and animal control agencies.
- B. The Initial Decision Group (IDG) within the Department of Agriculture will evaluate the animal emergency situation and determine which of the following groups will be activated to respond to the incident or event.
 - 1) The coordinating body responsible for planning all animal response and recovery activities for the **Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan** (CEMP) in the event of a Animal Health Event will be the WSDA and the Primary Decision Group (PDG) described in Tab A. The Primary Decision Group will determine which agencies from the Secondary Decision Group (SDG) are required to support the response and recovery from the incident.
 - 2) The coordinating body responsible for planning all animal rescue and recovery activities for the **Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan** (CEMP) in the event of a natural or technological disaster will be the WSDA and the Washington Animal Response Management (WARM) Team described in Tab B.
- C. The State Veterinarian or Assistant State Veterinarian, or designated representative will be the State Incident Command representative for the Animal Health Events outlined in Tab A.
- D. The State Veterinarian or designated representative will serve as permanent chair to the WARM Team and be the Department of Agriculture Coordinator in the event of a natural or technological disaster requiring animal rescue and recovery activities.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Animal health events that overwhelm local jurisdiction resources, and are of such a scale that existing agreements may not provide an adequate response, are to be acted upon under the coordination of the WSDA, acting consistently within its statutory mandate, and under the coordination authority of the state EMD. Recovery and recovery activities

will be consistent with the CEMP. Animal health care responders (public or private) who meet training and qualification standards established by the Department of Agriculture will be designated as emergency workers by the state EMD. Response and recovery activities will be governed by procedures established in Tab A and B with the WSDA responsible for their implementation.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The WSDA and WDFW are the primary organizations for coordination and direction and control of animal health care services and allied associations and agencies assisting in emergencies and disasters, and are responsible for the following:

1. Communications with recognized animal health care providers, and agencies.
2. Appointment of the State Incident Command representative.
3. Coordination of emergency management activities with state EMD, Department of Health (DOH), and local jurisdictions.
4. Coordination of multi-state event response and recovery with local, state, and federal animal response agencies and appropriate emergency management agencies.
6. Activation of the telephone tree of emergency animal response and agency personnel resources, when necessary.
7. Coordination of all press releases and public service announcements with the state EMD Public Information Officer (PIO) and the Joint Information Center established on-scene.
9. Maintenance of State Agency Emergency/Disaster Liaison Coordinator's communication with regulatory agencies.
10. Determining which animal health care and response personnel are qualified to enter the area of the event.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. The initial point-of-contact is the attending veterinarian and/or animal care provider who will contact the Washington State Veterinarian and/or WDFW. Thereafter, the WSDA, will establish Incident Command, and will coordinate activities with the recognized animal health care responders.
- B. The use of the Incident Command System as outlined in the National Incident Management System shall be used to manage the incident and provide a smooth transition and integration of additional resources as required.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

During state emergencies or disasters the line of succession for the State Incident Command representative will be, respectively, the Washington State Veterinarian, the Washington State Assistant State Veterinarian, Area Veterinarians, and other WSDA personnel as designated by the Director.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

The WSDA assigns a State Agency Emergency/Disaster Liaison Coordinator who will serve at the state Emergency Operations Center (EOC) when activated for exercises, emergencies, or disasters and provide the Initial Decision Group, Primary Decision Group, and Secondary Decision Group any pertinent information from information gathered or activities at the State EOC.

VIII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

WSDA will annually review this Appendix to ESF 11 to ensure that necessary updates and revisions are prepared, coordinated, and submitted, based on experiences from exercises, emergencies, and disasters.

IX. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

See CEMP Basic Plan, Appendix 4.

TAB A

ANIMAL HEALTH EVENTS

PRIMARY AGENCY: Washington State Department of Agriculture

SUPPORT AGENCIES: Office of the Attorney General
Washington State Department of Ecology
Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife
Washington State Department of Health
Washington Department of Labor and Industries
Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Washington State Department of Transportation
Washington State Department of Community Trade and Economic
Development
Washington State Military Department
Emergency Management Division
National Guard
Washington State Patrol
Washington State University
College of Veterinary Medicine

Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory

Cooperative Extension Service
Federal Agencies
Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Food and Drug Administration
Department of Homeland Security
Tribal Governments
Private Organizations and Businesses
Allied Industries and Professions
Associated Councils, Boards, and Advocacy Organizations
Local Jurisdiction Emergency Management Directors
Local Jurisdiction Public Health Districts

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

This Tab provides guidance to coordinate the initial, as well as ongoing, activities of state and federal agencies, and private organizations and entities in response to and recovery from an Animal Health Event (AHE) caused either by disease or from any toxic substances. In as much as some foreign animal diseases (FADs) are zoonotic, this coordination may also involve the identification and control of diseases of public health significance. Issues of major concern in preparedness and response to a FAD outbreak include prevention of introduction, disease surveillance, rapid identification, initiation of steps to reduce the further spread of the disease, and disposal of infected, exposed, and dead animals during an outbreak.

B. Scope

This Tab provides technical advice and assistance to state, county, and local governments, professional animal health organizations and industry during a AHE, and includes procedures for the identification, containment, and elimination of a FAD or the contamination caused by any toxic substances. This Tab is applicable to all federal and state agencies identified in the Primary and Supporting Government Agency outline, as well as the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) accredited veterinary practitioners who can be deputized by the Director of Agriculture and put on the state payroll as temporary employees. It is anticipated that the remainder of the Supporting Private Organizations identified in this Tab will participate to the fullest extent possible.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Several serious animal disease outbreaks have occurred outside the United States recently. Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in Taiwan's swine population in 1997 resulted in the slaughter of more than five million hogs. The recent Classical Swine Fever (Hog Cholera) epidemic in the Netherlands resulted in the slaughter of more than 10 million hogs. Ongoing problems with Classical Swine Fever in Haiti and the Dominican Republic continue to be a threat to the U.S. swine industry. The occurrence of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) in Great Britain has resulted in a large number of beef and dairy cattle destroyed and diseased cattle continue to be identified. The disease continues to spread through most of Europe. The importation of animal products from foreign countries, the ease of travel throughout the world, the lifting of restrictions on animal health movement as a result of Free Trade Agreements, the presence of international ports and an international border, and the outbreak of West Nile Virus in birds, horses, and humans in several eastern states within the past few months of 1999 underscore Washington's vulnerability to an outbreak of a FAD.
2. Even though concerns about animal diseases are increasing, the public gives it relatively low priority. Protecting animal agriculture in the United States requires cooperation, participation, and partnership. While the USDA has assumed leadership in combating the FAD problem, it does not have the resources or the desire to assume these responsibilities alone. Consideration must be given to the fact that an outbreak of FAD within the state of Washington could be devastating to the economy and the health of the state, as well as the entire country. The state/local response is the first line of defense in an animal health disaster, the quality of which likely will determine the final economic impact to the state and national industry, and the public as a whole. Diseases listed by the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) are found in Section 1 of this Tab.

B. Assumptions

1. Local livestock producers, dairymen, feedlot operators, poultry producers, horsemen, and hog producers likely will be the first to notice an unusual condition/disease in their animals. The concerned producer should make contact with one of four entities: a private accredited veterinarian, the State Veterinarian and/or the local area field veterinarian, any WSDA laboratory or the USDA, APHIS, Area Veterinarian-In-Charge (USDA-AVIC).

2. If the disease situation is unexpected with high death loss, or if the symptoms are unusual, and especially if a FAD or toxic substance is suspected, a private accredited veterinarian must report his or her findings to the State Veterinarian or USDA-AVIC and diagnostic assistance will be provided.
3. The area WSDA or USDA field veterinarian, if contacted by a producer experiencing an Animal Health Event, has the expertise as a FAD Diagnostician (FADD) trained regulatory veterinarian, and will gather information and make an initial assessment and submit samples. He or she will then contact the State Veterinarian immediately or USDA-AVIC if the State Veterinarian is unavailable.
4. WADDL or any other laboratory, if contacted by the private accredited veterinarian or directly by the producer, will in turn contact the State Veterinarian or the USDA-AVIC regarding an Animal Health Event.
5. When contacted by the area or private veterinarian, producer, WADDL, or another laboratory, the State Veterinarian, or the USDA-AVIC, or the responding official will determine what steps, if any, are necessary to further characterize the Animal Health Event, based on their judgment of the possibility of a FADs being involved. This may include the dispatching of a FADD to the location, and requesting assistance from the USDA Animal Emergency Response Organization (USDA-AERO).
6. If the FADD determines that the differential diagnosis includes a FAD or toxic substance, the USDA-AVIC will notify USDA-Emergency Programs and other appropriate federal government officials. The FADD will obtain a FAD investigation case number from the USDA-AVIC. In addition, the USDA-AVIC and State Veterinarian, depending on the likelihood of a FAD, will take steps, in concert with area field veterinarians, to isolate the disease to as small an area as possible. This may necessitate the involvement of local, county, and state law enforcement agencies to assist in isolating the area.
7. If the suspected disease or toxic substance has potential wildlife impacts, the State Veterinarian will contact the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), which in cooperation with WSDA, will determine the appropriate response to protect wildlife or conduct surveillance activities in wildlife to determine its disease status.
8. Suspected FADs in or potentially affecting wildlife or fish will be reported to the WDFW, who in turn will report this information to the State Veterinarian. If the disease has potential livestock impacts, WDFW will determine the appropriate response in cooperation with the WSDA.
9. If the suspected disease has potential public health impacts, the State Veterinarian will contact the Washington Department of Health (DOH). The DOH, in cooperation with WSDA, will determine the appropriate response to protect human health and welfare. DOH will report findings to other appropriate agencies.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Initial Decision Group** Upon notification by the State Veterinarian that an Animal Health Event is suspected ; the Director-WSDA will activate the Initial Decision Group (IDG). The mission of the IDG is to determine how to respond to the Animal Health Event and to determine whether to activate the Primary and Secondary Decision Group. The IDG consists of the following representatives or designated representatives:
- a. Director or Deputy Director
 - b. USDA-AVIC
 - c. Assistant Director, Food Safety Animal Health and Consumer Services (FSAH&CS) Division
 - d. State Veterinarian, Animal Health Program
 - e. Food Safety Program Manager
 - f. General Counsel-Office of the Attorney General
 - g. Public Information Officer
- B. Primary Decision Group** Upon notification by the State Veterinarian that an Animal Health Event is confirmed, the Director-WSDA will activate the Primary Decision Group (PDG). The mission of the PDG is to determine how to respond to the Animal Health Event and to determine whether to activate required elements of the Secondary Decision Group to provide their support as required. The PDG consists of the following representatives or designated representatives:
1. Director, Washington Department of Agriculture.
 2. State Veterinarian, Animal Health Services Division
 3. Secretary, Washington State Department of Health
 4. Director, Washington State Emergency Management Division (EMD).
 5. Director, Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (WADDL).
 6. USDA-AVIC
 7. Industry representative(s) (dependant on animal species involved).
- C. Secondary Decision Group** The Director, WSDA, on the advice of the State Veterinarian, may activate any and all of the Secondary Decision Group (SDG), which may consist of the following representatives or designated representatives:
1. Director, Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology).
 2. Director, WDFW.
 3. Secretary, Washington State DSHS.

4. Director, Washington State Military Department
5. Director, Washington State Patrol (WSP)
6. Secretary, Washington State DOT
7. On-Scene Coordinator, US EPA
8. Primary Federal Official, Department of Homeland Security
9. Affected Local Jurisdiction Emergency Director(s)
10. Affected Local Jurisdiction Public Health Districts

- D.** The PDG and possibly some or all of the members of the SDG will make the determination as to:
1. Procedures necessary to isolate the affected area.
 2. Which additional ESFs of the *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)* will be activated.
 3. When to request activation of a USDA-AERO.
 4. The procedures to be utilized to combat the outbreak once it is identified as an Animal Health Event.
 5. Procedures and equipment necessary to protect the safety of workers on-scene.
- E.** When the state EOC is activated, all members of the Primary and Supporting Government Agencies, and if possible, Supporting Private Organizations of this Tab, and the Primary and Supporting Government Agencies from any other activated ESFs will establish and maintain a presence in the state EOC.

IV. ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agency

- 1. Washington Department of Agriculture**
 - a. Functions as the primary decision-maker for the PDG and SDG, and co-decision-maker with USDA for the USDA-AERO, if activated, and functions as the lead state agency when the USDA emergency management system is activated.
 - b. Functions as the liaison between the local identifying practitioner or producer, the state of Washington, and the federal government.
 - c. Issues quarantines, embargoes, or hold orders, and oversees the implementation and enforcement of restricted, embargoed, or quarantined areas determined necessary by the PDG, with the assistance of the other state and federal supporting agencies. Because time is of the essence in an animal health emergency,

quarantines, embargoes, or hold orders may initially be issued verbally but will be documented by written order as soon as practical.

- d. Determines the extent to which WSDA personnel will respond to an Animal Health Emergency. Duties in support of this Tab will take priority over all other duties of the Department.

B. Support Agencies:

1. Office of the Attorney General

- a. Provides representation to the PDG when requested by WSDA.
- b. Provides legal assistance, including preparing administrative orders, as required, to accomplish the overall mission of dealing with a FAD within, or adjacent to, the boundaries of the state of Washington, including lands owned by tribal governments.
- c. Functions as the liaison between the WSDA and legal counsel representing federal and tribal government.

2. Department of Ecology

- a. Provides representation to the SDG when requested by WSDA.
- b. Provides recommendations to the PDG as to the most appropriate method(s) for disposal of dead, destroyed, and affected animals. If burning is utilized, Ecology will determine what fuels and procedures should be utilized to minimize the environmental impact. If burial is determined to be the method of disposal, Ecology will determine if the materials could be buried on site or transported to an offsite location. If the materials are transported to an offsite location, Ecology will identify the offsite location and make recommendations, in conjunction with the Washington Department of Transportation (WSDOT), regarding specific transportation requirements.
- c. Assists the Washington National Guard (WNG) in assessing the safety of disinfectants used for cleaning and disinfection of vehicles, equipment, and facilities.
- d. Provides personnel at the site of each destruction and disposal area. Ecology personnel will be qualified to make environmental assessments.

3. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

- a. Coordinates with WSDA and participates in the SDG as requested by WSDA, and as a responding agency if required. WDFW will provide advice on risks to wildlife and methods to mitigate these risks.

- b. Supports the law enforcement aspect of the restricted or quarantine area, if applicable.
- c. Initiates a surveillance program in the immediate vicinity of the outbreak and determines if the disease has spread to wildlife if the FAD is one that has a history of affecting wild animals. WDFW will initiate steps to prevent the spread of the disease to susceptible

TAB B
WASHINGTON ANIMAL RESPONSE MANAGEMENT TEAM

PRIMARY AGENCY: Washington State Department of Agriculture

SUPPORT AGENCIES: Washington Military Department
Emergency Management Division
Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife
Washington State Department of Health
Washington State University, Cooperative Extension Service
Washington State Veterinary Medical Association
Animal Support Agencies and Organizations
Volunteer Organizations

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Washington Animal Response Management (WARM) Team is to coordinate the response of state agencies in assisting local and volunteer organizations to provide all animals affected by natural or technological disasters with emergency medical care; evacuation; rescue; temporary confinement, shelter, food and water; and identification for return to the owner.

WARM TEAM STRUCTURE

- A. The WARM Team will be the coordinating body responsible for planning response to animal issues in times of natural or technological disasters at the state level through the *Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)*.
- B. The WARM members will consist of the following state agencies: Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA), state Emergency Management Division (EMD), Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), Washington State Department of Health (DOH), and Washington State University Cooperative Extension Service.
- C. Other member non-state agencies: Washington Animal Control Association, Humane Society and other animal advocate groups, Washington State Veterinary Medical Association (WSVMA).
- D. Other agencies, such as the American Red Cross; United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services (APHIS) Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC); may be asked to participate in planning meetings, training, exercises and actual disasters.
- E. Local emergency management and animal response personnel will be included on the team when emergencies or disasters occur in a specific area.
- F. A member of WSDA will chair the WARM Team.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

The coordination of state agencies involved in assisting local and volunteer agencies includes tasks before, during, and after a disaster where local resources are not sufficient and local governments request state assistance.

1. Coordinate and assist with emergency medical care for all animals, including commercial livestock, poultry, fish, and exhibition (racing) animals; zoo animals; laboratory and research animals; wildlife; and domestic pets.
2. Coordinate and refer volunteers and donated goods to the county. Coordinate efforts to provide water, food, and shelter and other physical needs to animals. Store and distribute animal food and medical supplies to the requesting county. When necessary, assist counties distribute supplies to animal caretakers/shelters.
3. Coordinate with public information personnel to ensure that information is provided on the location of animal shelters and other animal-related matters before, during, and after the disaster. Also, coordinate public education efforts, such as brochures distributed to veterinary offices. Abandonment of animals should be discouraged due to the welfare of both animals and the public. When necessary, assist with soliciting needed resources to fill shortages.
4. Coordinate efforts to rescue and capture animals including relocation prior to the disaster. Counties will identify available barns, pastures, kennels, etc., with local agencies and volunteer organizations.
5. Coordinate with local agencies to establish a system to register identification data in an effort to reunite animals with their owners.
6. Coordinate with DOH on the identification, prevention, and control of diseases of animals with public health significance, including epidemiological and environmental health activities.

Organization

1. Emergency Support Function (ESF) 25 is organized to ensure rapid response of animal care needs. The primary and support agencies, including local animal control, should have a thorough and up-to-date disaster plan. Each county should have a County Animal Emergency Coordinator (CAEC) contact person before contacting the state.

2. ESF 25 focuses primarily on emergency medical care, evacuation, rescue, capture, temporary confinement, shelter, provision of food and water, identification and tracking for reunification of owners with their animals and on disposal of dead animals during a natural or technological disaster.
3. The primary agency for Tab B of ESF 11 is WSDA with direct contact for animal issues in the State Veterinarian's Office. WSDA personnel assigned will provide daily direction. This direction is limited to operation of the ESF 11, assignment of personnel to handle requests for assistance, and ensuring that requests for assistance are prioritized, met, and documented. The ESF 11 establishes coordination with other appropriate ESFs and will maintain open communications with these ESFs in both the planning and operational phases.
4. Support agencies will operate with the daily leadership of WSDA personnel. Support agencies will be appropriately assigned based on known capabilities and in accordance with their own operating procedures. Should a conflict arise between the primary agency and a support agency, the issue will be turned over to the Emergency Management Division (EMD) on-site Operations Officer for resolution.
5. The WDFW and WSDA provide sufficient personnel to staff the state Emergency Operations Center (EOC) 24 hours per day, seven days per week while operational or as requested by the EMD.
6. In coordination with WSDA, support agencies will be encouraged to develop plans that support the ESF 11 assignments.
7. The primary agency will participate in preparing disaster exercises as requested by the EMD. The support agencies will be requested to have a system in place for response of personnel to the disaster exercises.

Notification

1. Upon notification by the State Warning System of a potential or actual event requiring response, WSDA will notify all support agencies and organization members by telephone or through other communication facilities.
2. All support groups' contact persons will be instructed to alert their contacts throughout the state to ensure all available resources are on standby.

3. Other resource inventories will be confirmed for possible use.

Actions

1. Mitigation/Preparedness

- a. WARM Team will conduct training programs for county animal coordinators and other interested persons.
- b. WARM Team assists in releasing information on disaster planning and safety for animals through news releases or brochures.
- c. WARM Team maintains a database of all county animal emergency plans and all county animal emergency coordinators.
- d. WARM Team will develop and maintain an updated list of available animal shelters and confinement areas in Washington, including shelter for exotic or zoo animals. This list will be provided by county animal coordinators and will include personnel and resource information.
- e. When feasible, WARM Team will assist county animal emergency coordinators identify suitable facilities for shelters and confinement areas.
- f. The WARM Team expects county animal emergency coordinators to develop and maintain a list of local non-medical volunteers and agencies that will provide care assistance. The information available should list the type of service being offered, number of volunteers, resources available, contact person with telephone numbers and logistical abilities of each. This information should be forwarded to the primary agency for this ESF along with other lists and plans.

2. Response

- a. WARM Team will track the activities of all available animal shelter facilities and confinement areas identified before, during, and after the disaster. This tracking will be based on information provided by the county animal emergency coordinator.
- b. WARM Team will coordinate with ESF 5 – Information Analysis and Planning to provide information on the location and availability of shelter space, food, and water for animals.
- c. WARM Team will coordinate with ESF 7 – Resource Support for storage sites and staging areas for animal food and medical supplies.

3. Recovery

- a. WARM Team will coordinate damage assessment through the CAEC.
- b. WARM Team will coordinate with the CAEC on assignment of relief personnel and the distribution of supplies from supply areas or staging areas.
- c. WARM Team will be kept informed by the CAEC of the closing of animal shelters or confinement areas, personnel status, and supplies as the need diminishes.
- d. WARM Team will assist support agencies for long term maintenance, placement, or disposition of animals, which cannot be returned to their normal habitat are separated from their owners.
- e. WARM Team, CAEC, and support agencies will coordinate on animal medical services needed for remaining animals in animal shelters and confinement areas.
- f. WARM Team will coordinate with ESF 1 – Transportation, ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering, and ESF 8 – Health and Medical Services for the removal and proper disposal of animal waste and dead animals.

Direction and Control

1. It is assumed that the following activities have occurred prior to initiating the actions outlined in this document:
 - a. That the local government has taken all necessary actions to respond to the emergency prior to requesting assistance from the state.
 - b. Local government has responded to the emergency by activating its emergency response plan and response teams.
 - c. Local government has called upon its local resources, implementing mutual aid and cooperative agreements for additional services and personnel.
2. During a disaster, if local resources are insufficient to meet existing needs, local county governments may request state assistance. When official state assistance is not requested, cities and counties may access information and/or direction from the WARM Team by contacting WSDA, Animal Health Program. The WARM Team will assist local governments coordinate with other state agencies as needed.

3. WSDA is the primary agency for the WARM Team, with responsibility for animal issues in the State Veterinarian's Office based on the authority for actions required in an emergency designated in the Washington Animal Health Law Chapter 16.36 RCW.
4. WSDA will activate ESF 11 when requested by EMD.
5. The use of the Incident Command System as outlined in the National Incident Management System shall be used to manage the incident and provide a smooth transition and integration of additional resources as required.
6. WARM Team response activities are coordinated through the state EOC.
7. The CAEC or person designated by the county emergency management director or coordinator will be the contact for the WARM Team at the local government.
8. During a state response, national animal rescue and support groups shall respond only when requested by WARM under the Standardized Emergency Management System. These groups shall operate under the direction of the local incident commander or CAEC in accordance with the incident command structure established for that incident.

RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agency: Washington State Department of Agriculture

1. Coordinates the availability of resources by maintaining lists of CAECs and WSVMA volunteer county veterinary coordinators.
2. When the information is provided by each CAEC, WSDA may coordinate the availability of resources by maintaining the following:
 - a. A list of shelters and confinement areas for each county.
 - b. A list of food and water sources for each county.
 - c. A list of county animal emergency coordinators.
3. Establishes a protocol for prioritizing decision making during response activities.
4. With the assistance of EMD, and their Public Information Officer (PIO), shall release information on disaster planning and safety for animals through news releases and/or brochures.

5. WSDA may conduct training for CAEC, volunteer county veterinary coordinators, and other interested persons.
6. In coordination with WSVMA and Washington State University College of Veterinary Medicine, may develop and maintain a list of volunteer county veterinary and non-veterinary coordinators to provide assistance to the WARM Team. The list may include information on the type of service being offered, number of volunteers, resources available, contact persons with telephone numbers and logistical abilities of each person.
7. Coordinates with WSDA personnel to develop roster for 24 hours per day, seven days per week staff coverage of the state EOC.
8. Prepares status reports.
9. Coordinates activities with other ESFs.
10. Coordinates animal issues during multi-state disaster responses with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or other state emergency management agencies.
11. Reviews and updates ESF 11 with the assistance from the WARM Team.

TAB C EMERGENCY DISPOSAL OF DEAD ANIMALS

PRIMARY AGENCY: Washington State Department of Agriculture

SUPPORT AGENCIES: Office of the Attorney General
Department of Ecology
Department of Health
Department of Transportation

I. DEFINITIONS

- a. Dead animals are defined as all animals (fowl, poultry, cattle, sheep, or any other domesticated animal and wildlife) that may die or be killed for other than food purposes.
- b. Emergency disposal is defined as the requirement to dispose of dead animals, contaminated animal products, and animal waste due to an Animal Health Event or due to a natural or technological disaster as expeditiously as possible.

II. RESPONSIBILITIES

- a. During an Animal Health Event, a natural or technological disaster, the need may arise to dispose of a large number of dead animals, contaminated animal products, and animal waste.
- b. The coordinating body responsible for planning all dead animal disposal activities for the ***Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)*** in an Animal Health Event will be the WSDA in consultation with the Primary Decision Group (PDG) and as required the Secondary Decision Group (SDG).
- c. Emergency disposal methods are determined by the PDG and may include, but are not limited to: burial, incineration, composting, digesting. The PDG will select the best dead animal, contaminated product and animal waste disposal method based on the situation, location, disease or disaster, environmental and health concerns, and measures taken to control the spread of a foreign animal disease.
- d. Once the disposal method has been determined all agencies will provide support as required to complete the proper disposal of the dead animals, contaminated products, and animal waste. Care should be taken to prevent the spread of any foreign animal disease off site.
 - e. Food Safety, Animal Health and Consumer Service Division, Washington State Department of Agriculture, maintains a list of licensed

independent collectors and licensed renderers for routine disposal. For more information on these listings, contact (360) 902-1878. Counties should maintain a list of private contractors who can properly clean up, load, and dispose of this type of solid waste.

Tab D
FISH AND WILDLIFE

PRIMARY AGENCY: Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife

SUPPORT AGENCIES: Washington State Department of Agriculture
Washington State Department of Health
Washington State Diagnostic Disease Laboratory
Washington State Veterinary Medical Association
United States Department of Agriculture
Animal Support Agencies and Organizations

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Tab is to provide wildlife expertise and information to involved agencies in the event a foreign animal disease threatens or extends to free ranging wildlife populations.

- A. This Tab will be the coordinating body responsible for dealing with a threat or actual outbreak or foreign animal disease in free ranging wildlife.
- B. The Director of the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife or his designate will chair this Tab. Representatives of the support will comprise the Wildlife Committee.
- C. Other non-government organizations as the Humane Society, Progressive Animal Welfare Society, Washington Animal Control Association, and other animal advocate groups may be consulted.

II. RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Establishes and maintains channels of communication with state and federal agencies which are dealing with the disease outbreak in domestic animals.
- B. Maintains an awareness of wildlife conditions in the region and is familiar with species of wildlife having emergency animal disease significance.
- C. Is familiar with the topography, wildlife density, and methods of control and dispersal of wildlife.
- D. Reviews maps showing locations of wildlife populations. If wildlife becomes involved, recommends the general area to be included in the quarantine and buffer zones around the outbreak.
- E. Determines the need for personnel for administration, diagnosis, depopulation, disposal, and enforcement in the event of an emergency animal disease outbreak involving wildlife.

- F. Establishes procedures for conducting surveys of the wildlife populations in an outbreak area to determine incidence of disease.
- G. Will identify methods of humane collection and preservation of specimens for laboratory analysis.
- H. Will determine which species are becoming ill or dying.
- I. Plans for collection of diagnosis specimens and identifies laboratories where needed tests can be conducted in a timely manner.
- J. Directs and coordinates efforts to control and depopulate a specific game animal in a given area.
- K. Advises and assists in depopulation of uncontrolled and unconfined non-game species.
- L. Plans and coordinates for the deposition of diseased carcasses.
- M. Identified wildlife rehabilitators, which might be of service.
- N. Prepares news releases giving justification for testing and killing wildlife if indicated.
- O. Will be prepared to conduct public meetings and respond to animal rights advocates.
- P. Cooperates with state and federal disease reporting personnel by submitting required reports in a timely manner.