

ESF #11 Appendix 2: State Animal Response Plan

ESF Coordinating Agency:

Department of Agriculture

Primary Agencies:

Department of Agriculture
Department of Fish and Wildlife

Support Agencies:

Conservation Commission
Department of Ecology
Department of Health
Department of Labor and Industries
Department of Social and Health Services
Department of Transportation
Military Department, Emergency Management Division
National Alliance of State Animal and Agriculture Emergency Programs
National Animal Rescue and Shelter Coalition
National Guard
Office of the Attorney General
Tribal Governments
University of Washington
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Utility and Transportation Commission
Washington State University
 College of Veterinary Medicine
 Cooperative Extension Service
 Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory
Washington State Veterinary Medical Association

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

This appendix provides guidelines for a rapid response and recovery to Animal Health Events (AHEs) affecting the health, safety and welfare of humans, animals and free ranging wildlife populations; support and coordination of sheltering and care for livestock and companion animals; and timely and proper disposal of dead animals, contaminated animal products and animal waste following natural or technological disasters.

Activation of this appendix may also involve the identification and control of diseases of public health significance as some Foreign Animal Diseases (FADs) are zoonotic. Preparedness and response issues of major concern in a FAD outbreak include: prevention of disease introduction, disease monitoring and surveillance, rapid identification, disease containment and eradication and, when necessary, disposal of animal carcasses.

B. Scope

This appendix applies to all AHEs caused by natural or technological disasters. Response activities for AHEs apply to all federal and state agencies identified as Primary and Support Agencies, as well as the WSDA Reserve Veterinary Corps (RVC) members. Private organizations identified as Support Agencies for AHEs are anticipated to participate to the fullest extent possible.

The veterinary medical and animal care delivered through the activation of this appendix include, but are not limited to, small/large animal care and management, facility usage, displaced pets and livestock, wildlife, and exotic animal assistance.

This appendix also outlines procedures for the identification, containment and eradication of an FAD or contamination caused by a toxic substance. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Plans (FAD PReP) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) supplement the procedures used in this appendix.

C. Policies

- [Chapter 16-25](#) Washington Administrative Code (WAC) Disposal of Dead Livestock
- [Chapter 16.36](#) Revised Code of Washington (RCW) – Animal Health
- [Chapter 16.68](#) RCW – Disposal of Dead Animals
- [Chapter 16-70](#) WAC – Animal Diseases – Reporting
- [Chapter 38.52](#) RCW– Emergency Management
- [RCW 43.06.010\(12\)](#) – Governor – General Powers and Duties
- [RCW 70.05.060](#) – Powers and Duties of Local Board of Health
- [RCW 70.05.070](#) – Local Health Officer – Powers and Duties
- [Chapter 70.94](#) RCW – Washington Clean Air Act
- [RCW 70.95.160](#) – Local Board of Health Regulations to Implement the Comprehensive Plan
- [Chapter 77 RCW](#) – Fish and Wildlife
- [RCW 77.115.010](#) – Disease inspection and control for aquatic farmers
- [Chapter 81.77](#) RCW – Solid Waste Collection Companies
- [WAC 173-350-220, 240, 310, 320, 400](#) – Solid Waste Handling
- [Chapter 220-12](#) WAC – Food fish and shellfish
- [WAC 232-12-017](#) – Deleterious exotic wildlife
- [Chapter 480-70](#) WAC – Solid Waste and Refuse Collection Companies
- [H.R.3858](#) – Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006
- [USDA FAD PReP](#) and [SOP](#)

II. Situations and Assumptions

A. Situations

Animal agriculture is a major contributor to the economy of Washington. The negative impact of an AHE through a FAD, natural or man-made disaster, could result in profound economic loss. An outbreak of a FAD such as foot and mouth disease within the state of Washington could devastate the state and national economy.

The large amount of imported animal products brought into the US, the ease of world travel, Washington's international border and ports all stress the State's vulnerability to a FAD outbreak.

Protecting animal agriculture in the United States requires cooperation, participation and partnership between WSDA and USDA. USDA provides leadership in combating FADs but it does not have the resources to assume these responsibilities without state cooperation.

The sheltering and mass care of pets and service animals may be necessary following a natural or technological disaster. Their care will be coordinated through ESF #6 as a Washington Animal Response Management (WARM) task force.

A natural or technological disaster could result in mass animal casualties. A large number of unattended animal carcasses could have a negative impact on public health and the environment. Local authorities are responsible for the removal of animal carcasses. However, if a local government is overwhelmed, has depleted or anticipates depleting its resources, it may request assistance through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). The SEOC Operation Section will designate state agencies to assist with the removal of animal carcasses.

B. Limitations & Assumptions

Most animal and agriculture emergency response resources and assets are owned or controlled by the private sector and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). WSDA has a limited capacity of resources and will rely heavily on NGO and private industry contribution.

Local livestock producers, dairymen, feedlot operators, poultry producers, horsemen and hog producers will likely be the first to notice an unusual condition/disease in their animals. The concerned producer will make contact with one of four entities:

- A private licensed veterinary practitioner.
- The State Veterinarian and/or the local WSDA field veterinarian.
- A WSDA laboratory.
- The USDA Assistant Director (AD).

Veterinary practitioners will report any unexpectedly high death loss, unusual symptoms or suspected FAD or toxic substance exposure to the State Veterinarian or USDA AD for diagnostic assistance.

Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (WADDL), or any other animal diagnostic laboratory in the state of Washington, will contact the State Veterinarian or the USDA AD regarding an Animal Health Event that they become aware of through contact with a private veterinary practitioner or through direct contact with a producer.

Effective disposal of animal carcasses and materials will be a key component of a successful response to prevent or mitigate the spread of pathogens. Wastes requiring disposal following an FAD outbreak could include: carcasses; milk and egg products; contaminated manure, litter, and bedding; contaminated feed; contaminated personal protective equipment (PPE); contaminated materials and equipment that cannot be cleaned and disinfected; and antimicrobials from cleaning and disinfecting.

In an FAD outbreak where mass animal casualties are likely, any single animal carcass disposal method may be insufficient to handle the large quantity of animal carcasses, and concurrent disposal options may be necessary. The State Veterinarian or his designee will specify the method of disposal of animal carcasses that die of disease or are euthanized to prevent the spread of disease.

Natural populations of native species that may be categorized as Food Fish and Shellfish as defined in WAC 220-12 are critically important to the environmental and economic well-being of our State, as is the aquaculture industry that produces farmed food fish and shellfish stocks. Surveillance, protection, and response to diseases affecting both natural and farmed species may be necessary following a natural or technological disaster.

Animals, as referred to in this appendix, are all animal species except fish and insects, (fowl, poultry, cattle, sheep, or any other domesticated animal and wildlife) that die from a disease or unknown causes.

Dead animal or animal carcass, as referred to in this appendix, means the body or any part or portion of an animal that has died from a natural or technological disaster.

Wildlife, as referred to in this appendix, means all species of the animal kingdom whose members exist in Washington in a wild state. This includes but is not limited to mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, and invertebrates. The term “wildlife” includes all stages of development and the bodily parts of wildlife members.

III. Concept of Operations

A. General

The WSDA, consistent with its statutory authority and under the direction of the SEOC, will implement and coordinate Emergency Support Function (ESF) #11 actions through this appendix when AHEs overwhelm local jurisdiction resources.

FAD incidents will be managed by WSDA and USDA Veterinary Services in a coordinated response pursuant to their statutory authorities.

The WSDA and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) represent animal health concerns of the state and will collaborate with emergency management and environmental protection agencies as well as departments and/or agencies representing veterinary medicine, public health, agriculture, native and non-native wildlife, humane societies and animal control agencies.

WSDA will notify appropriate private enterprises such as the Washington State Veterinary Medical Association, the Washington RVC, producer organizations, livestock markets, slaughtering establishments, renderers and other pertinent stakeholder groups when an animal disease emergency is declared.

During an AHE, a licensed veterinarian accredited by the USDA Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) division of Veterinary Services (VS) has the authority to restrict movement of animals suspected of infection with a FAD.

The individual who first notices the suspect disease is required to immediately notify the State Veterinarian who, with the assistance of the USDA AD, determines the next appropriate action(s) to confirm or rule-out the presence of a FAD and to restrict animal and, if necessary, people movement within and through the affected area.

B. Organization

The state response structure operates under the direction of the coordinating agency, and is supported by primary and support agencies which are determined on the basis of the assistance needed for the specific incident. The WSDA, State Veterinarian's Office, is lead primary agency for AHEs and pet and animal emergency responses. WSDA, as the coordinating agency will notify supporting agencies of an AHE or pet and animal emergency that requires coordination. When an AHE involves wildlife, WDFW provides response direction and coordination.

When an AHE requires immediate state involvement, the WSDA Director will request for EMD to develop a governor's proclamation of a state of emergency and activate the SEOC beyond a monitoring posture. WSDA personnel, along with those from support agencies, will staff ESF #11 in the SEOC.

- **For Animal Health Events**, the State Veterinarian, or designated representative, will be the state incident command representative and will coordinate activities with recognized animal health care responders. The incident command representative will work closely with USDA and WDFW on any impact to wildlife.
- **For pets and animal emergency responses**, The State Veterinarian or designated representative will serve as the permanent WARM task force lead in the event of a natural or technological disaster requiring activation of the taskforce. All response activities are coordinated through either ESF #11 or ESF #6 in the SEOC.
- **For the emergency disposal of dead animals**, the State Veterinarian is the primary point of contact when animals have died from a disease, an unknown cause, or for animals euthanized to prevent the spread of disease. Local

authorities will, as necessary, order the removal of animal carcasses as debris for animals that have died of a known cause that is not disease.

- **For animal responses involving fish and wildlife**, the Director of the WDFW or a designated representative will lead all activities, to include close collaboration and coordination with counterparts in the WSDA and Washington Department of Health (DOH), as appropriate for the situation.

ESF 11 Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group

The WSDA Director will activate the MAC group upon notification by the State Veterinarian of a suspected AHE. The MAC group's mission is to initiate the state's AHE response and coordinate all initial response issues as necessary. The MAC group consists of the following representatives or their delegates:

- WSDA Director or Deputy Director
- State Veterinarian or Assistant State Veterinarian
- USDA, Assistant District Director
- WSDA Assistant Director, Animal Services Division
- WSDA Assistant Director, Food Safety and Consumer Services
- General Counsel, Office of the Attorney General
- Communications Director, WSDA

SEOC Policy Group

The SEOC Disaster Manager may establish a Policy Group when the SEOC activation level is raised beyond a monitoring posture. Staffed by agency executives or senior personnel, the Policy Group is responsible for policy decision-making, establishing incident priorities, allocating critical resources to the greatest area of need, and strategic messaging. For the purposes of this appendix, the Policy Group's mission will be to determine the state's overall response strategy to an AHE.

C. Animal Health Events

The State Veterinarian, USDA AD, or their designee, will determine appropriate actions and direct the response when notified by the area or private veterinarian, producer, WADDL, or another laboratory, of a possible FAD incident. One of the initial steps may include the dispatch of a Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician (FADD) to the reported incident location.

The FADD will gather information, collect samples and make an initial assessment. The FADD will then contact the State Veterinarian or USDA AD, when the State Veterinarian is unavailable. The State Veterinarian or USDA AD will notify the USDA National Center for Animal Health and Emergency Management and/or other federal officials, as appropriate, if the FADD determines the differential diagnosis includes the high likelihood of a foreign animal disease capable of rapid spread and/or significant impact on U.S. livestock, poultry or aquaculture. The FADD will obtain an FAD investigation referral number from the USDA AD.

The USDA AD and State Veterinarian, depending on the likelihood of a FAD, will take steps to coordinate sample shipment and testing with National Veterinary

Services Laboratories (NVSL), the Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (FADDL), and the National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN), as appropriate. The USDA AD and State Veterinarian, in concert with area field veterinarians, will work to contain the disease to as restricted an area as possible. This may necessitate the involvement of state, county and/or local law enforcement agencies.

The State Veterinarian will contact the WDFW if the suspected disease or toxic substance has potential wildlife or aquatic species implications. The WDFW, in cooperation with WSDA, will determine the appropriate response to protect wildlife or conduct wildlife surveillance.

The WDFW will forward any reports it receives on a suspected FAD having the potential to affect wildlife or fish to the State Veterinarian. The WDFW will determine the appropriate wildlife response, in cooperation with the WSDA, when the reported disease could potentially have an impact on livestock.

The State Veterinarian will contact the DOH if the suspected disease has potential public health impacts. The DOH, in cooperation with WSDA, will determine the appropriate response to protect human health and welfare. DOH will report findings to other appropriate human health services agencies.

The WSDA Director will activate the MAC group when notified of a confirmed AHE by the State Veterinarian. The MAC group, and possibly some or all of the SEOC Policy Group members, will determine:

- How best to isolate the affected area
- Whether the WSDA should request an increased activation level of the SEOC and/or additional ESFs to support ESF #11 operations
- When to request activation of USDA resources
- The procedures necessary to combat the outbreak
- The procedures and resources needed to ensure the safety and protection of the workers on scene

D. Pets and Animal Emergencies

The WARM task force will be the coordinating body responsible for planning and response activities for animal issues in times of natural and technological emergencies and disasters. All response activities are coordinated through either ESF #11 or ESF #6 in the SEOC. A member of WSDA will chair the WARM task force.

The WARM task force will focus primarily on emergency medical care, evacuation, rescue, capture, temporary confinement and shelter, provision of food and water, identification and tracking of animals for reunification with their owners.

Members of the WARM task force may include: WSDA, Washington State Emergency Management Division (EMD), WDFW, DOH, DSHS, Washington State University, University of Washington, Washington State Veterinary Medical

Association (WSVMA), American Red Cross, and USDA. These agencies may be asked to participate in planning meetings, training, exercises, as well as actual disaster responses. Local emergency management, animal response personnel, and other agencies and organizations may be asked to participate if the situation warrants.

The WARM task force monitors and tracks status of animal shelter facilities and confinement areas identified by local jurisdictions as well as provides information on the location and availability of emergency sheltering facilities, food, and water for animals. The task force will work to remain informed on closures, personnel status, and supply needs. The WARM task force will also coordinate with ESF #7 for storage and distribution of supplies from facilities and staging areas for animal food and medical supplies.

WSDA has a signed memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the National Animal Rescue and Sheltering Coalition (NARSC) and can request their support once county resources for animal rescue and sheltering are depleted. NARSC and other animal welfare organizations will respond only when requested by the WSDA on behalf of the SEOC. These groups operate under the direction of the local Incident Commander in accordance with the National Incident Management System established for the response.

The WARM task force, affected jurisdiction emergency management agencies, and support agencies will collaborate on efforts supporting medical services for animals in temporary animal shelters/confinement areas. The task force will assist support agencies in identifying long-term maintenance, placement, and/or disposition strategies for animals permanently separated from their owners or unable to return to their normal habitat and will coordinate with state EMD for the removal and proper disposal of animal waste and carcasses.

In preparation for response activities involving pets and animals, the WARM task force will assist in releasing information on disaster planning and safety for animals through periodic news releases and brochures. The WARM task force chair will work to maintain an up-to-date database of all county animal emergency plans and all animal emergency coordinators.

E. Disposal of Dead Animals

Local authorities will, as necessary, order the routine disposal of animal carcasses that have died from a natural disaster.

Methods of routine carcass disposal may include, but are not limited to:

- Burial
- Burning
- Composting
- Incineration
- Landfill
- Natural decomposition

- Alkaline Hydrolysis Digester
- Rendering

Rendering may be used as a disposal method only for cattle, horses, mules, asses, swine, sheep, and goats. Animals disposed through rendering must be transported by independent collectors licensed under chapter 16.68 RCW. They must be rendered at a facility licensed under chapter 16.68 RCW. The WSDA Animal Services Division maintains a list of licensed independent collectors and renderers.

Livestock that have died from a reportable disease listed in chapter 16-70 WAC must be disposed of in consultation with the State Veterinarian.

Local governments will request assistance through the SEOC when they have depleted or anticipate depleting their resources to dispose of animal carcasses. After receiving a request for carcass disposal capability, the SEOC Operations Section will assign state agencies to assist, and identify funding for the resource request, working with the SEOC Logistics Section if additional resources (e.g., such as federal assets) are needed to fulfill the request.

WSDA is the primary state agency for the disposal of dead animals resulting from a disaster after local governments have exhausted their resources. The department will consult with the local health jurisdictions and the Department of Ecology to select the most effective method for the disposal of dead animals based on the situation, location, and environmental and health concerns. However, the State Veterinarian will determine the disposal method for animals that have died from disease, an unknown cause, or were euthanized to prevent the spread of disease.

Designated agencies will provide the necessary support required to complete the proper disposal of the dead animals, contaminated products and animal waste once the disposal method is determined.

The WSDA may request the assistance of the WSDOT and Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC) in the loading and transportation of animal carcasses. Transporters of animal carcasses will comply with all applicable regulations.

Animal carcasses should be transported in closed, leak-proof trucks or dumpsters. Secondary containment may be needed, depending on the type of waste being transported.

Upon request for carcass disposal, the responsible party will take the following steps:

- Visit the site and determine whether or not there is a need for carcass disposal;
- Develop a disposal plan;
- Keep record on file of the disposal plan as well as documentation on animal location, cause of death, ownership or brand of animal, and burial location;
- Ensure compliance with the carcass disposal plan or authorized procedure through coordination with support agencies such as local health jurisdictions,

Department of Ecology and WSDOT if carcasses will be transported on roadways.

F. Fish and Wildlife

The WDFW manages response and recovery operations of fish, wildlife, and shellfish through the Fish and Wildlife Committee to bring together subject matter experts to support the response. The members of the Fish and Wildlife Committee will include primary and support agencies. Conservation and animal welfare groups may be consulted or act as Wildlife Committee advisory members.

During an animal health event, WDFW, in conjunction with USDA and WSDA will determine the risk to fish and wildlife populations. USDA in conjunction with WDFW will determine the triggers for surveillance.

IV. ESF Responsibilities Aligned to Core Capabilities

The following table aligns the Core Capabilities that this ESF most directly supports, and the agencies and organizations identified to provide services and resources in accordance with their individual missions, legal authorities, plans and capabilities in coordination through the SEOC. All ESFs support the core capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning.

Coordinating State Agency	Responsibilities & Actions	Core Capabilities
Department of Agriculture	<p>Animal Health Events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue quarantines, embargoes or hold orders and oversee the implementation and enforcement of restricted, embargoed or quarantined areas as determined necessary by the MAC group, with the assistance of the other state and federal supporting agencies. • Coordinate WSDA emergency management activities with ESF #6, ESF #8 and local jurisdictions. • Coordinate multi-state event response and recovery efforts with local, state and federal animal response agencies and appropriate emergency management agencies. • Coordinate press releases with the SEOC ESF #15 and the Joint Information Center (JIC), when established. 	<p>Mass Care Services</p> <p>Supply Chain Integrity and Security</p> <p>Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services</p>

<p>Department of Agriculture (cont'd)</p>	<p>Carcass Disposal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take the lead in the emergency disposal of animals that died from disease or unknown causes. • Identify the most appropriate and expeditious disposal method for animal carcasses, in consultation with the Department of Ecology and local public health officials. • Oversee emergency disposal operations and report number of animals disposed to the SEOC ESF #11 Lead. <p>Pet and Animal Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate activities supporting roles and responsibilities in ESF #6 and other ESFs with the ESF Primary Agency(s). • Coordinate animal issues during multi-state disaster response with the relevant local, state, federal and NGO agencies. • Coordinate actions and provide guidance with shelter task force within ESF #6 for the care for household pets and service animals brought to a shelter by evacuees. • Coordinate actions that will be taken to segregate or seize household pets showing signs of abuse. • Coordinate methods for control of fleas, ticks, and other pests at each congregate household pet shelter. • Coordinate with ESF #7 to identify and describe the actions that will be taken for pre-disaster inspections and development of agreements for each congregate household pet facility. 	<p>Mass Care Services</p> <p>Supply Chain Integrity and Security</p> <p>Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services</p>
<p>Primary State Agency</p>	<p>Responsibilities & Actions</p>	<p>Core Capabilities</p>
<p>Department of Fish and Wildlife</p>	<p>Animal Health Events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide advice on risks to wildlife and methods to mitigate the risks and prevent the spread of the disease to susceptible wildlife. • Initiate a wildlife disease surveillance program when a FAD could potentially affect wildlife. • Coordinate multi-state event response and recovery efforts with local, state and federal animal response agencies. • Coordinate press releases with the SEOC ESF #15 and the JIC. • Establish credentialing standards for animal response personnel. <p>Pets and Animal Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May assist permitted facilities in identifying suitable, alternative housing for restricted species. • May conduct inspections and assist in the evaluation of confined wildlife and exotic 	<p>Natural and Cultural Resources</p> <p>Mass Care Services</p> <p>Environmental Response/ Health and Safety</p>

<p>Department of Fish and Wildlife (cont'd)</p>	<p>animals, including but not limited to those held under WDFW permits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with the response and assessment of lost or escaped captive wildlife, fish, exotic animals, oil soaked birds or other impacted species, as deemed appropriate. • Coordinate the activities of specialized personnel and equipment supporting the response to potentially dangerous, escaped, captive fish, wildlife, and/or exotic animals. <p>Carcass Disposal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist coordinating agency, as requested, with emergency disposal operations involving wildlife carcasses. <p>Fish and Wildlife</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and maintain channels of communication with state and federal agencies that are dealing with the disease outbreak in domestic animals. • Maintain an awareness of wildlife conditions in the region and the species of wildlife having emergency animal disease significance. • Use familiarity with the topography, wildlife density, and methods of wildlife control and dispersal in order to manage the AHE in the wildlife population at risk. • Recommend the general area(s) to be included in the quarantine and/or buffer zones around the outbreak when wildlife becomes involved and recommend methods to minimize wildlife movements into/out of these areas to reduce potential pathogen spread. • Determine the staffing and resource requirements for administration, diagnosis, depopulation, disposal and enforcement in the event of an emergency animal disease outbreak involves wildlife. • Establish procedures for conducting surveys of the wildlife populations in an outbreak area to determine prevalence of disease. • Identify methods of humane collection and preservation of specimens for laboratory analysis. • Plan for the collection of diagnostic specimens and identify laboratories capable of performing needed tests in a timely manner. • Direct and coordinate efforts to control and depopulate a specific game animal in a given area. • Advise and assist in depopulation of uncontrolled and unconfined non-game species. • Conduct outreach and education to wildlife rehabilitators. • Prepare news releases giving justification for testing and euthanizing wildlife, if indicated. 	<p>Natural and Cultural Resources</p> <p>Mass Care Services</p> <p>Environmental Response/ Health and Safety</p>
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Support Agency	Responsibilities & Actions	Core Capabilities
<p>Animal Advocacy Groups</p>	<p>Pets and Animal Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with local jurisdictions to identify locations for emergency animal shelters and confinement areas. • Work with local jurisdictions to develop and maintain a list of local sources of food and water for sheltered and confined animals. • Work with local jurisdiction to develop a list of local animal transportation resources. • Work with the counties to establish unclaimed or surrendered animal adoption procedures consistent with local statutes. • Coordinate the activities of trained volunteers through the local EOCs/Emergency Coordination Centers (ECC's). • Assist affected jurisdictions in the identification and documentation of disaster related animal injuries and deaths. • Deliver services and other forms of assistance in coordination with the established chain of command. 	<p>Mass Care Services</p>
<p>Department of Ecology</p>	<p>Animal Health Events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide recommendations to the MAC group on to the most appropriate method(s) for disposal of affected carcasses. • Assist local health jurisdictions in determining the suitability of either on site burial or transportation to an offsite burial location. • Assist local health jurisdictions in identifying offsite burial locations and make recommendations, in conjunction with the Washington Department of Transportation (WSDOT), regarding specific transportation requirements. • Assist the Washington National Guard (WNG) as staff resources are available, in assessing the safety of disinfectants used for cleaning and disinfection of vehicles, equipment and facilities. • Assign personnel qualified to make environmental assessments to each destruction and/or disposal location as resources are available. <p>Carcass Disposal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide assistance to the coordinating agency in identifying the animal carcass disposal method that minimize the impact on the environment. • Provide any other assistance to the coordinating agency as deemed necessary, within the scope of capabilities and resources, in during disposal operations. 	<p>Environmental Response/ Health and Safety</p>

<p>Department of Health</p>	<p>Animal Health Events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the public health risk and impact of a suspected FAD in the state of Washington. • Coordinate with the local health jurisdiction to put disease control measures in place to prevent zoonotic disease transmission. • Notify the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) of any FAD outbreak occurring within the boundaries of the state of Washington and provide information on the nature of the FAD, the primary animal host and the potential health risk to humans. • Work with local jurisdictions to help assess the public health risk associated with burial or burning of dead animals and provide information on the risk and recommendations to the PDG. • Establish any appropriate surveillance and control measures for human illnesses associated with an animal health event. <p>Pets and Animal Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the assessment, prevention and control of zoonotic diseases and other animal related conditions of public health significance with the WSDA and the local health jurisdiction. 	<p>Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services</p>
<p>Department of Labor and Industries</p>	<p>Animal Health Events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide responder and worker safety expertise and assistance to ensure worker health and safety on-scene. 	<p>Environmental Response/Health and Safety</p>
<p>Department of Social and Health Services</p>	<p>Animal Health Events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under a federal declaration, collaborate with the Department of Health and other mass care support agencies in the coordinated provision of crisis counseling resources during animal depopulation operations to mitigate emotional impacts among responders, producers and animal owners. <p>Pets and Animal Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with local jurisdictions to identify locations for emergency shelters that accommodate humans with animals nearby. • Coordinate the activities of co-locating animals with human shelters. • Plan for service animals to be included in all human sheltering plans. 	<p>Mass Care Services</p>

<p>Department of Transportation</p>	<p>Animal Health Events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support, as available, for traffic control on state and federal highways in the restricted or quarantined areas. • Provide expertise, as available, and assist in planning any required movement of carcasses off-site for disposal. • Provide support as available, to law enforcement (local, county or state), WSDA and WNG personnel for traffic control into restricted and/or quarantined areas. <p>Carcass Disposal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with loading animal carcasses in/on vehicles for transport to disposal sites as available. 	<p>Critical Transportation</p>
<p>Emergency Management Division</p>	<p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As host agency for the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), maintain minimum staffing levels for a monitoring posture (Level 3 Activation) as well as the facility itself. Raise activation level at onset of emergency/disaster, or upon request. • Develop and coordinate finalization of Governor’s Proclamation of a State of Emergency. • Serve as authorized representative for requesting interstate capabilities for agriculture, natural, and cultural resource protection through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). 	<p>Operational Coordination</p> <p>Planning</p> <p>Logistics and Supply Chain Management</p>

<p>National Alliance of State Animal and Agriculture Emergency Programs</p>	<p>Pets and Animal Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support WSDA in facilitating state-to-state information and resource sharing. • Support whole community multi-agency coordination with governmental organizations and NGOs engaged in, or coordinating animal response activities. • Provide technical assistance and subject matter expertise regarding animal response issues. • Assist WSDA and ESF #6 in coordinating an integrated whole community response to meet the disaster response needs of animals, including large animals, household pets and service animals, and their owners. • Support multi-agency coordination with governmental organizations and NGOs engaged in or coordinating animal response activities. • Provide methods for identifying equipment and supplies that may be needed to operate each congregate household pet shelter, as well as supplies that household pet owners may bring with them to the congregate shelter. • Provide procedures for physical security of each congregate household pet facility, including perimeter controls and security personnel. • Provide expertise on the methods for reunification of rescued animals with their owners. • Provide expertise on disposal of pet waste, and dead animal disposal. 	<p>Mass Care Services</p> <p>Operational Coordination</p>
<p>National Animal Rescue and Shelter Coalition</p>	<p>Pets and Animal Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide methods for the separation of household pets, to include aggressive animals, and the prevention of transmissible disease, fleas, ticks, and other pests at each congregate household pet shelter based on appropriate criteria and requirements. • Provide methods for providing for the setup and maintenance of household pet confinement areas to include a variety of household pet species (e.g., crates, cages, pens) for safety, cleanliness, and control of noise level, as well as a household pet first aid area inside each shelter. • Coordinate actions that will be taken for the relocation of a household pet due to illness, injury, or aggression to an alternate facility (e.g., veterinary clinic, animal control shelter). • Provide expertise on developing controlled areas (indoor or outdoor) for exercising household pets along with other utility provisions such as running water, adequate lighting, proper ventilation, etc. for congregate household pet shelters. • Identify and describe the actions that will be taken to address the long-term care, 	

<p>National Animal Rescue and Shelter Coalition (cont'd)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • permanent relocation, or disposal of unclaimed pets. • Provide expertise on methods for the sheltering of unclaimed animals that cannot be immediately transferred to an animal control shelter or when non-eligible animals are brought to a shelter. • Identify methods for household pet registration (including identification of a current rabies vaccination for all animals). • Identify and determine the actions that will be taken to address the risk of injury by an aggressive or frightened animal, the possibility of disease transmission, and other health risks for responders and volunteers staffing the congregate household pet shelter. 	
<p>Office of the Attorney General</p>	<p>Animal Health Events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide direct legal support to the WSDA to assist agency staff in performance of their emergency support functions including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarantines, emergency declarations and orders; • Urgent issues of statutory authority, delegation, jurisdiction and liability; and • Contracts and interagency agreement review. • Function as the liaison between the WSDA and legal counsel representing federal and tribal governments. 	<p>Planning</p>
<p>United States Department of Agriculture</p>	<p>Animal Health Events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assume a role in the Unified Command. • Detect animal disease anomalies and pests and assign FADDs to conduct investigations. • Coordinate sample submission and laboratory testing and reporting with NVSL/FADDL/NAHLN. • Coordinate with WSDA and other State and Federal agencies, industry and producers to eradicate the disease while supporting economic and trade interests of animal agriculture. • Coordinate with WSDA and other State and Federal agencies to provide timely accurate and consistent communication, public information, and messaging • Coordinate tasks with other ESFs, Washington state emergency veterinary response teams, and voluntary animal care organizations to respond. • Coordinate with ESF #8 on zoonotic disease surveillance activities and animal/veterinary issues. 	<p>Operational Coordination</p> <p>Supply Chain Integrity and Security</p>

<p>United States Department of Agriculture (cont'd)</p>	<p>Pets and Animal Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical assistance as requested on pet/animal and agriculture issues. • Provides technical assistance an assessment of facilities and businesses regulated under the Animal Welfare Act (includes zoo/exhibitors, research laboratories, commercial breeders, animal transporters) and of USDA-regulated select agent facilities. • Provides technical assistance on humane care of animals during evacuation, transportation, and sheltering. • Provides species-related subject matter expertise (including pets, livestock, big cats, elephants, marine mammals, birds). • Provides technical expertise in veterinary medicine, animal husbandry, animal transportation, euthanasia, bio-physiology, toxicology, and radiation biology. • Coordinates with ESF #14 for transition of animal response to recovery. 	
<p>University of Washington</p>	<p>Pets and Animal Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a liaison/technical expert when requested by WSDA in the following fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational risk of people in close contact with sick or injured animals • Zoonotic disease risk issues • Environmental issues related to animal response • Psychological effect of animal mortalities and the human-animal bond 	<p>Mass Care Services</p> <p>Planning</p>
<p>Washington State American Veterinary Medical Association</p>	<p>Pets and Animal Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appoint a designated representative as liaison with WSDA. • Coordinate volunteer veterinarians and technicians from their membership as resources for local jurisdiction emergency management organizations. 	<p>Mass Care Services</p> <p>Operational Coordination</p>
<p>Washington State Conservation Commission</p>	<p>Animal Health Events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide FAD outreach to the agricultural community through local conservation districts. • Coordinate with all levels of government and the private sector to reduce or alleviate the effects of the FAD. 	<p>Operational Coordination</p>
<p>Washington State University, College of Veterinary Medicine</p>	<p>Animal Health Events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist and advise the WSDA on the clinical aspects of the disease. • Provide a liaison/technical expert when requested by WSDA. 	<p>Mass Care Services</p>

<p>Washington State University, Cooperative Extension Service</p>	<p>Animal Health Events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in educational efforts to notify both the public and livestock industries of the nature of the problem. <p>Pets and Animal Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate animal owners on disaster planning for animals. Assist local jurisdictions in animal disaster planning and education, when requested and capable. 	<p>Operational Coordination</p> <p>Planning</p>
<p>Washington State University, Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory</p>	<p>Animal Health Events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist WSDA and/or USDA, when requested, with diagnostic assistance and the collection and submission of appropriate samples for definitive diagnosis of a suspected FAD. Report suspected FAD to the State Veterinarian or USDA AD and forward suspect FAD samples received from local producers or veterinarians to the appropriate USDA/APHIS laboratory (Plum Island, New York, or Ames, Iowa). Quarantine and decontaminate laboratory facilities that processed confirmed FAD samples. Coordinate with the USDA NVSL during the initial investigative and management phases of an outbreak. 	<p>Screening, Search, and Detection</p> <p>Operational Coordination</p>
<p>Washington State Utilities and Transportation Commission</p>	<p>Carcass Disposal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide rate regulation and safety compliance for transportation haulers. 	<p>Critical Transportation</p>

V. Resource Requirements

As stated in the Situations section, most of all animal and agriculture emergency response resources and assets are owned or controlled by the private sector and NGOs. WSDA has a limited capacity of resources and will rely heavily on NGO and private industry contribution.

VI. References & Support Plans

- Multi-Agency Response to Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Animal Emergency Plan
- Initial State Response and Containment Management Plan for Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza and Emergency Poultry Diseases
- Washington State National Veterinary Stockpile Plan
- WSDA Foreign Animal Disease Management Plan
- USDA FAD PReP Materials and References
- OIE World Health Organisation for Animal Health List of Reportable Diseases
- Zoo and Aquarium All Hazards Preparedness, Response, and Recovery (ZAHP) Fusion Center

VII. Terms, Acronyms & Definitions

Acronyms

AFN	Access and Functional Needs
AHE	Animal Health Event
APHIS -VS	Animal Plant Health Inspection Service – Veterinary Services
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
DOH	Department of Health
DOT	Department of Transportation
DSHS	Department of Social and Health Services
ECC	Emergency Coordination Center
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FAD	Foreign Animal Disease
FAD PReP	Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Plan
FADD	Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician
FADDL	Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostics Laboratory
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
IMT	Incident Management Team
JIC	Joint Information Center
LEP	Limited English Proficiency
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAHLN	National Animal Health Laboratory Network
NARSC	National Animal Rescue and Sheltering Coalition
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NVSL	National Veterinary Services Laboratory
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
RVC	Reserve Veterinary Corps
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
UTC	Utilities and Transportation Commission
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WADDL	Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory
WARM	Washington Animal Response Management
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WNG	Washington National Guard
WSDA	Washington State Department of Agriculture
WSP	Washington State Patrol