

KITTITAS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 11

** AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES **

PRIMARY AGENCY: Human Service Agencies
Kittitas County Chapter of the American Red Cross (KCC-ARC)
Kittitas County Veterinary Coordinator
WSU Kittitas County Extension
Kittitas County Public Health Department
Department of Emergency (DEM)
Washington State Department of Agriculture
Washington State Department of Health
United States Department of Agriculture
Food and Drug Administration

SUPPORT AGENCIES: Emergency Management
Legislative Authorities
Yakama Nation
Law Enforcement
Emergency Medical Services
Public Information Officer (PIO)
Fire and Rescue
KITTCOM
Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (R.A.C.E.)
Public Works Departments
Volunteer Organizations
WA EMD Emergency Logistics Program
National Guard
Other State and Federal Agencies

I. INTRODUCTION – FOOD AND WATER

A. Purpose

The purpose of this portion of the Emergency Support Function (ESF) is to:

1. Provide for the management and distribution of food supplies and water for mass care operations, displaced individuals, county residents or emergency workers in the event of a disaster or long-term recovery period.
2. Provide coordination of public information relating to the protection and control of food resources affected by the emergency or disaster.

B. Scope

This ESF outlines procedures/guidelines to support and supplement activities defined in *ESF-6 Mass Care, Housing and Human Services*. This ESF is applicable to situations within the county when it will be necessary to provide emergency feeding to large groups of people. Also included is the provision for distribution of bulk food and water to the disaster event site.

II. POLICIES

- A.** Unless extremely unique circumstances exist, the provision of food and water will be accomplished through the mass care function and activities.
- B.** If the situation occurs where a severe lack of available food for residents does exist, local governments and the Kittitas County Department Emergency Management (DEM)/Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will work with the local commercial food distribution system to provide an acceptable supply and distribution system.
- C.** Requests for food and water will be made to local sources before requesting outside help.
- D.** Requests for outside assistance in obtaining bulk food and water supplies will be made through the county EOC to the State of Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division (WAEMD)/Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- E.** The priority of providing food and water will be to areas of acute need, then to areas of moderate need as established in the county EOC.

III. SITUATION**A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards**

A significant emergency or disaster will deprive substantial numbers of people access to and/or the means to prepare food and obtain water. In addition to substantial disruption to the commercial supply and distribution network, an event may partially or totally destroy food products stored in the affected area.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Citizens should be self-sufficient for five (5) days. Home storage of a supply of food and water will be encouraged.
2. The following conditions will exist within the event area:
 - a. Individuals and families may be displaced from their homes and about twenty percent (20%) of them will be provided shelter by one or more volunteer organizations.
 - b. On-hand food inventories at volunteer organizations will be inadequate to support the number of individuals in the shelters. There should however be an adequate supply of food locally, to provide adequate provisions for the local area for a week.

- c. Local food supplies may be restocked and replenished through normal commercial channels to the maximum extent possible.
 - d. Forty five percent (45%) of the water supply may be unusable, requiring juices or potable water supplies to be made available. Water may exist in some areas of the county to provide for the needs of areas without necessary water supply.
 - e. There may be a near total disruption of energy sources. Limited energy sources available may be fuel for generators and propane tanks.
 - f. Most commercial cold storage and freezer facilities in the affected area may be inoperable.
 - g. Highways into the affected areas may be temporarily cut off requiring use of alternate delivery means.
3. Displaced persons may need transportation to shelter facilities.
 4. Shelter operations may not have sufficient sanitation and cooking facilities for the occupant load of the shelter.

IV. CONCEPTS OF OPERATIONS

A.

General

1. The Kittitas County Chapter of the American Red Cross (KCC-ARC) and other community service organizations will provide and conduct mass care operations.
2. All requests for food and water will be processed through the county EOC to WAEMD/EOC.
3. Organizations operating shelters will keep the county EOC advised of their needs and anticipated needs for food and other supplies.
4. During the first three days of an emergency, shelters and individuals will have to rely on their own resources and those available in their immediate area, for food and water.
5. In the event of a situation that would prevent normal procurement, delivery and distribution of adequate food to the county area, the legislative authority of the county, in cooperation with the local food providers, may procure, through any available source, emergency food supplies and assist in transportation and distribution of supplies and institute a rationing plan, as appropriate.
6. In the event potable water distribution is necessary, DEM will work with local suppliers, other county agencies, local fire services, Kittitas County Public Health Department, WAEMD/EOC and National Guard to provide emergency water supplies.
7. The DEM will work with the KCC-ARC in the coordination of the distribution of food and water supplies, as appropriate.

B. Organization

1. The KCC-ARC and other community service organizations have an established mass care organization and capability.
2. The DEM and the EOC operation will provide coordination and support for the mass care operation and coordinate activities that are beyond the capability of the mass care operation.

C. Procedures

1. Procedures as outlined in *ESF-6 Mass Care, Housing & Human Services* will be applicable.
2. Public information activities relative to emergency food supplies will be coordinated between the mass care operation, DEM, local food retailers and the Public Information Officer (PIO).
3. DEM/EOC designee will coordinate information on food supplies, monitor the situation and identify any potential shortfalls that exist or might occur.
4. Local government may support local food retailers in operations necessary to maintain adequate food supply and distribution.
5. DEM may request assistance through WAEMD/EOC channels.

D. Mitigation Activities

Organizations which will be operating shelters and feeding the public during times of an emergency operation need to make agreements with the owners of facilities they intend to operate from and possibly pre-stock some supplies.

E. Preparedness Activities

1. DEM will promote to the general public of Kittitas County the need to be prepared to be on their own and the need to provide for food and water for up to five days following any emergency or disaster that might strike the county.
2. KCC-ARC will maintain inventory of food suppliers and facilities.
3. KCC-ARC will develop and maintain contacts with local food distributors and agreements to provide assistance during emergency or disaster situations.

F. Response Activities

1. General
 - a. Provide emergency food and water through mass care operation.
 - b. Provide feeding for emergency workers.
 - c. As necessary, procure, store and distribute emergency food and water supplies.
2. DEM/EOC
 - a. Receive requests and determine the total need of the county for food and water that must be requested from outside agencies.
 - b. Make requests to the WAEMD/EOC for the required supplies.
 - c. Prioritize the distribution of the supplies received.

- d. Arrange for the distribution of the supplies received.
3. Kittitas County Health Department
 - a. Make recommendations regarding the need and quantities of food and water required.
 - b. Before distribution is made to any agency, Kittitas County Health Department will inspect the facilities they are using to determine their ability to properly care for, prepare, and store food and water supplies.
4. Volunteer organizations, such as KCC-ARC, churches, etc., that request food and water to feed the public and emergency workers must:
 - a. Be able to meet general health standard for the preparation and serving of food to the general public.
 - b. Advise the county EOC when they are opening a facility to feed victims and/or emergency workers.
 - c. Advise the county EOC as to their capacities for feeding and food storage.
5. PIO
 - a. The PIO's functions can be found in *ESF 15: Public Affairs*.
 - b. Locations and hours of operation of shelters and feeding facilities for victims and emergency workers will be provided to the public through media releases and/or briefings.
 - c. The public will also be advised, through the media, when shelters and feeding facilities are to be closed.

G. Recovery Activities

1. DEM/EOC
 - a. The EOC will remain activated as long as there is a need for outside resources.
 - b. Continue to provide emergency food and water distribution.
 - c. Coordinate food and water distribution with primary agencies.
2. Kittitas County Health Department
 - a. The Kittitas County Health Department will continue to monitor all volunteer food services as long as they continue to provide food and water to the general public.
 - b. The Kittitas County Health Department will continue to provide status reports and guidance to the county EOC on health issues within the county.
3. Volunteer Organizations
 - a. As long as any volunteer organization continues to feed victims and/or emergency workers they must maintain daily contact with the county EOC advising of their needs and the number of meals being served.
 - b. When an organization decides to close down a feeding operation they must advise the county EOC.
 - c. Any unused food still on hand will be transferred or disposed of as directed by the County EOC.
4. PIO
 - a. Provide emergency information and instructions to the public.

- b. Advise the public, through the media, of locations and hours of operation of any facility that is feeding victims and/or emergency workers.
- c. The public is to be advised when any feeding facility ceases operation.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Mass Care – KCC-ARC and Community Service Organizations

1. Provide for mass care operations as outlined in *ESF-6 Mass Care, Housing & Human Services*.
2. Identify and inventory local food sources.
3. Determine locations where additional food can be stored.
4. Provide feeding for emergency workers.
5. Coordinate the distribution of emergency food supplies and activities with DEM and the PIO.
6. Community Points-Of-Distribution (C-POD) for disaster commodities will be managed through community service organizations for items such as MREs, water, ice, blankets and tarps. (Assistance is available through the State Emergency Logistics Program.)

B. DEM/EOC

1. Coordinate resource information and needs between agencies.
2. Provide guidance and advice to the legislative authorities of the affected jurisdictions.

VI. REFERENCES

- A. *ESF-1 Transportation*
- B. *ESF-6 Mass Care, Housing & Human Services*
- C. *ESF-7 Resource Support*
- D. *ESF-8 Public Health & Medical Services*
- E. *ESF-13 Public Safety, Law Enforcement & Security*
- F. *ESF-15 Public Affairs*

**APPENDIX A
FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE**

PRIMARY AGENCIES: Kittitas County Veterinary Coordinator
WSU Kittitas County Extension
Kittitas County Public Health Department
Washington State Department of Agriculture
Washington State Department of Health
United States Department of Agriculture
Food and Drug Administration
Kittitas County Department of Emergency Management

SUPPORT AGENCIES: Kittitas County Communications Center
Amateur Radio Emergency Services/Radio Amateur Civil
Emergency Service
Kittitas County Chapter of the American Red Cross
(KCC-ARC)
Emergency Medical Services
Law Enforcement
Public Works Departments
State and Federal Agencies

PLAN PREPARATION & MAINTENANCE:
Kittitas County Department of Emergency Management
WSU Kittitas County Extension
Kittitas County Public Health Department

I. INTRODUCTION**A. Purpose**

To provide guidance for mitigating against, preparing for, identifying and responding to, and recovering from any highly contagious Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) affecting the health safety and welfare of human beings, livestock and wildlife in Kittitas County. This portion of ESF 11, Appendix A, provides guidance to coordinate the initial Kittitas County based response, as well as ongoing activities of the state and federal agencies, and private organizations and entities in rapid response to and recovery from an outbreak of FAD. Since some FADs are zoonotic (i.e. diseases that can potentially affect both people and other animals), 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 appendix provides technical advice and assistance to local, county and professional animal health organizations and industry during a FAD outbreak, and includes procedures for the identification, containment, and elimination of a FAD. This appendix is applicable to all local agencies identified in the primary and supporting agency outline. It is anticipated that the remainder of the supporting private organizations identified in this appendix will participate to the fullest extent possible.

II. POLICIES

- A.** All primary response agencies listed in this appendix will, within the limits of their resources and authority, coordinate with other local, state and federal organizations having responsibility to respond to a FAD event. The primary state agency of jurisdiction is the WSDA and at the federal level, the USDA.
- B.** The coordinating agencies responsible for planning all animal response and recovery activities for the county CEMP shall be the Kittitas County Veterinary Coordinator (KVVC), WSUOCE, and the DEM/EOC.
- C.** It is understood that a FAD outbreak can overwhelm local resources and prevent agencies and jurisdictions from fulfilling all their roles and responses to request for assistance.

III. SITUATION**A. General Circumstances**

1. Livestock and wildlife in Kittitas County are subject to a variety of highly contagious foreign animal diseases.
2. When a highly contagious disease occurs, animals may die or their production capability may become severely limited.
3. If the contagious animal disease is not controlled or eradicated, an entire class of animals may be adversely affected.
4. Such an event could cause a severe impact to, or even destroy, the agricultural economic stability and viability of Kittitas County, the state and possibly the nation.
5. Several serious animal disease outbreaks have occurred outside the United States recently. These incidents underscore Kittitas County and Washington State's vulnerability to an outbreak of FAD. A list of concerned diseases is included as Appendix C of this ESF. For additional information refer to Washington State CEMP *ESF-11 Agriculture & Natural Resources*.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. The veterinary and animal control staffs residing in the county are the first line of response to FAD emergencies involving animals in their communities.
2. Coordination of FAD events involves cooperation between the State Veterinary Medical Association appointed local KVVC and the county DEM/EOC and other disciplines mentioned in this appendix, including other state and federal agencies as well as all local veterinarians.
3. A FAD may be very contagious; it may affect both farm/ranch animals and wildlife in Kittitas County; and it may be extremely difficult to identify, isolate, control, and eradicate and may spread to other states and other countries.
4. The time delay between the detection of an animal disease and its identification as a FAD may be delayed which could result in long term, very costly deployment of emergency control measures for six (6) months or longer.
5. A FAD may be introduced by many natural pathways or could be introduced as an act of terrorism.
6. An individual who observes sick livestock or wildlife will eventually notify a veterinarian, game warden, game biologist, or some other official dealing with animals.
7. FADs not identified, isolated, controlled, or eradicated, could severely disrupt the economy and even change the culture and well-being of people in Kittitas County and Washington State.
8. Some FADs can adversely affect humans.
9. The Office International des Epizooties (OIE) provides worldwide disease reporting services to 147 member countries, including the United States, on the occurrence of certain animal diseases, and establishes guidelines for trade in animals and animal products. *See Appendix C: OIE Reportable Diseases*
10. FADs will severely affect intrastate, interstate, and international movement of live animals, and animal products.
11. Control and eradication of an identified FAD will involve many local, county, state and federal agencies including not just those associated with agricultural activities.
12. Positive and prompt actions may have to be taken by government authorities to quarantine and depopulate privately owned animal stocks and wildlife prior to positive identification of a FAD in order to stop the spread of the disease.
13. Those having animals as revenue property may expect to be reimbursed by the government for their losses.

14. Immediate market value indemnity for depopulated animals to owners is essential to maintain credibility with producers, marketers, and processors and to encourage prompt thorough disease reporting by owners and to prevent the FAD from going “underground” through clandestine channels of trade.
15. A ban on entry of certain animal products into human and/or animal food chains could result in illicit slaughter, processing, and distribution of these products.
16. Livestock owners, defenders of animal rights, and other citizens may strenuously object to the depopulation of animals.
17. Some individuals may not believe in the viability or validity of the threat posed by a contagious FAD, and may take actions counter-productive to the government process to isolate, control, and/or eradicate the FAD.
18. Local livestock producers, dairymen, feedlot operators, poultry producers, horsemen, and hog producers likely will be the first to notice an unusual condition or disease in their animals.

IV. CONCEPTS OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. 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 DEM. Response and recovery activities will be consistent with the CEMP, this appendix and the Washington State CEMP.
2. FAD of greatest concern are those, which are highly contagious and have the potential for very serious and rapid spread, irrespective of local, state or national borders. They will have serious socio-economic or public health consequence and have a major impact on the international trade of animals and animal products.
3. A FAD outbreak could occur from a disease event within Kittitas County, be transmitted by affected livestock and wildlife, livestock-related products or wastes from other counties, states and countries, or could occur as the result of an act of terrorism.
4. An outbreak of a FAD is expected to adversely affect the food and livestock industries, as well as the businesses that depend upon those industries, for a significant period. Production and export would decrease, and businesses would suffer, and some may fail. Tax revenue generated directly and indirectly would diminish dramatically. If the disease spread to other counties or states, there could have a devastating impact on the United States’ ability to compete in the global marketplace.

5. Response to a FAD will almost always involve local, state, federal, and private agencies, all working together, using their authorities and expertise, to stem its spread, and to control and eradicate the disease.
6. The anticipated response to a potential FAD will be as follows, assuming appropriate notifications are made in a timely manner:
 - a) Initial notification of livestock or wildlife suffering from a disease will be reported to a veterinarian, game warden, game biologist, or other professional dealing with animals.
 - b) If one of the notified individuals observes or suspects that an animal is infected with a foreign animal or unknown disease, he or she will notify one of seven entities: the KVVVC, a private accredited veterinarian, WSUOCE, the State Veterinarian and or local field veterinarian, the Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (WADDL) located at WSU Pullman, Washington or the USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and Veterinary Services (VS). When contacted by the area or private veterinarian, WADDL, or a private laboratory, the State Veterinarian or the USDA Area Veterinarian-In-Charge (AVIC), will in turn contact the other official by telephone to determine what steps, if any, are necessary to further characterize the disease occurrence. Based on their judgment of the possibility of a FAD being involved, action may include dispatching a Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician (FADD) to the location, and requesting assistance from the USDA Regional Emergency Animal Disease Eradication Organization (READEO) Early Response Team (ERT).
 - c) The assigned FADD will travel to the observation site and begin the process of determining what type of disease may be occurring.
 - d) If the FADD determines that the differential diagnosis includes a FAD, the USDA-AVIC will notify the USDA Emergency Programs and other appropriate state and federal officials and the WSUOCE Educator.
 - 1) The FADD will obtain a FAD investigation case number from the USDA-AVIC.
 - 2) The FADD will assess the on-scene situation.
 - 3) The FADD will collect and send additional samples for laboratory analysis, if needed.
 - 4) The USDA-AVIC and Washington 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.
 - 5) The involvement of local, county and state law enforcement agencies to assist in isolating the area may be necessary.
7. In addition to the above anticipated response, other initial responses may occur as follows:
 - a) If the disease situation is unexpected with high death loss, or if the symptoms are unusual, and especially if a FAD is suspected, a private accredited veterinarian must report his or her findings to the State Veterinarian.
 - b) If contacted by a producer experiencing a sudden unusual disease occurrence, the area WSDA or USDA veterinarian having the expertise as a FADD trained regulator will gather information and make an initial assessment and submit samples. He or she will then contact the State Veterinarian.

- c) If contacted by the private accredited veterinarian or directly by the producer, the Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (WADDL) will in turn contact the State Veterinarian or the USDA Area Veterinarian-In-Charge (AVIC).
8. If the suspected disease has potential wildlife impacts, the State Veterinarian will contact the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW).
9. 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.
10. If the suspected disease has potential public health impacts, the State Veterinarian will contact the Washington State 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 including local agencies.
11. Upon notification by the State Veterinarian that an outbreak of FAD is suspected, the Director-WSDA will activate the Primary State Core Decision Group (PSCDC) which consists of the following representatives:
 - a. Washington Department of Agriculture.
 - b. Director, WAEMD.
 - c. Director, WADDL.
 - d. USDA-AVIC.
 - e. Industry representative(s) (depending on animal species involved).
12. The Director, WSDA, on advice of the State Veterinarian, may activate any and all of the Secondary State Core Decision Group (SSCDG), which may consist of the following representatives:
 - a. Director, Washington State Department of Ecology (DOE).
 - b. Director, WDFW.
 - c. Secretary, Washington State Department of Health (DOH).
 - d. Director, State of Washington Military Department.
 - e. Director, Washington State Patrol.
13. The PSCDG and possibly some or all of the members of the SSCDG will make the determination as to:
 - a. Procedures necessary to isolate the affected area.
 - b. Which ESFs of the Washington State Comprehensive Management Plan (CEMP) will be activated.
 - c. When to request activation of a USDA Regional Emergency Animal Disease Eradication Organization.
 - d. The procedures to be utilized to combat the outbreak once it is identified as a FAD.
14. When the Washington State EOC is activated, all members of the state primary and supporting government agencies, and if possible, supporting private organizations of this appendix and the primary and supporting government

agencies from any other activated ESFs will establish and maintain a presence in the Washington State EOC.

B. Mitigation Activities

All agencies and jurisdictions listed in this appendix will take actions to mitigate the effects of a foreign animal disease within the extent of their capabilities and resources. Any action taken in advance of an event will limit the adverse effects and benefit the agency or jurisdiction and the community.

C. Preparedness Activities

This appendix should be considered an educational and utility tool for each primary response and supporting discipline at the local level. Each discipline should become familiar with this appendix and its contents in preparation for a FAD event. When able, each discipline should pursue and take part in any training or educational opportunities that become available regarding FAD. This appendix to ESF 11 also contains responsibilities and actions required of each discipline, which should be reviewed and where appropriate, put into place before an event. Each discipline is responsible for their specific sections in this appendix.

D. Response Activities

Based on the type and/or size of a FAD incident, a variety of outside county resources may be needed. These resource needs will be coordinated through DEM/EOC. There is a strong probability, the USDA will assume control upon their notification of the possibility of a FAD event and will continue control to the resolution. It is essential that EOC representatives keep abreast of state and federal activities and actions taken to assist in keeping Kittitas County officials and citizens informed and to assist where appropriate and necessary.

E. Recovery Activities

Each department, agency and individual involved shall maintain accurate records of the incident, including activities conducted, associated costs, and hours worked by paid and volunteer personnel. They will be responsible for maintaining response and recovery expense records for future possible reimbursement. All participants will prepare after action reports and have an opportunity to be debriefed. Copies of all records and after action reports will be provided to and maintained by the DEM/EOC. Information gleaned from the after action reports will be used by responding agencies in preparation for a future FAD event.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Local

The following agencies will provide the core local response to incidents of FAD:

1. Kittitas County Veterinary Coordinator
 - a. The KVVC in cooperation with the DEM will advise all responders to a FAD event of any training or educational opportunities that become available regarding FAD.
 - b. The KVVC will coordinate training and awareness campaigns when necessary, or as needed, to inform all veterinarians, game warders, game

- biologist, and other animal professionals of the basic clinical signs for identifying common FADs.
- c. Participate or provide a representative to assist in the coordination of the FAD event upon activation of the county EOC.
 - d. Establish communications with KCC-ARC, and other agencies networking in cooperation to the particular emergency.
 - e. Will maintain contact with the KVPD for referral of questions concerning human health.
 - f. Develop a call-up list and activation procedures for local veterinary clinics for those being trained to assist in response operations to a FAD outbreak.
 - g. Coordinate with the WSUOCE office to develop a list of vehicle and trailers to provide transport of personnel and animals.
 - h. Request Veterinary Medical Assistance Teams from the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) through the Coordinator of Emergency Preparedness for the AVMA.
 - i. Refer all media and citizens questions to the PIO.
 - j. Coordinate with the county EOC the selection of an incident command post location and a "back-up" where communications will be secured.
 - k. Appoint a historian to record all activities and oversee completion and collection of data sheets for each animal.
 - l. Deploy personnel to respond to animal needs. Coordinate these activities with the county EOC, as entry to event area will be closed to the public.
 - m. Develop list of registered veterinary service volunteers.
 - n. Coordinate volunteer shift schedule with county EOC.
 - o. Provide listing of animal clinics, shelters and their supervisors to the DEM.
 - p. Coordinate the veterinary logistical supply system. Determine requirements; identify supply sources, method of acquisition, fund requirements, shipping methods, storage, and methods of distribution.
 - q. Collect all relevant data from veterinarians and shelters.
2. WSU Kittitas County Extension
- a. Assist in educational efforts to notify the public and livestock industries and supply expertise in certain diseases.
 - b. Maintain a list of resources and personnel available to assist local and state jurisdictions in the response and recovery phases in FAD emergencies.
 - c. Support exercises and drills as a participant during the design and exercise period of the event.
 - d. Assist in providing coordination of information with state and federal agencies.
 - e. Determine high-density animal populations at high risk in the event of a FAD incident.
 - f. Provide applicable media support for ongoing FAD operations.
 - g. Notify appropriate local and state agencies (DEM, WSDA & Washington State Veterinarian) when notified of a potential FAD incident:
 - h. Work with ranchers and farmers on infection and animal depopulation activities.
 - i. Provide management training and educational information for impacted ranchers and farmers
 - j. Provide mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery support to FAD operations as capable.
 - k. Assist in presenting and evaluating economic issues related to FADs.

- I. Coordinate with DEM to develop a plan to transport animals to animal care facilities when owners are evacuated to shelters.
3. KVPHD
 - a. Monitor and investigate public health threats.
 - b. Initiate public health alerts and emergencies and coordinate release of information with the PIO.
 - c. Coordinate with local state and federal public health agencies on the establishment of human decontamination procedures to include screening areas, decontamination sites and reception centers.
 - d. Assure the availability of and access to critical health services.
 - e. Detect and identify possible sources of contamination dangerous to the general public health of the community.
 - f. Provide a representative to the county EOC for coordination of medical and health services.
 - g. Provide public information regarding disease prevention, sanitation precautions and risk communications regarding health and safety for the public.
 - h. Coordinate with other agencies to insure the safety of food and water supplies, and other public health consequences of an event.
 - i. Coordinate mental health support services for the public.
 - j. Declare a health emergency to protect the general public, when the Kittitas County Health Officer determines a public health emergency exists.
4. Law Enforcement
 - a. Provide personnel and equipment resources as available.
 - b. Provide support and expertise in controlling and restricting vehicular traffic.
 - c. Provide law enforcement support for: road closures, operating isolation facilities, decontamination operations, animal depopulation actions, closing feedlots, and closing borders.
 - d. Provide personnel to assist in restriction of entry into the restricted or quarantined area/zone.
 - e. Perform other functions as requested by the county EOC, state and federal officials, as capable.
 - f. Respond to protestors who desire to hinder or stop FAD related activities.

B. Supporting Agencies

The following agencies will provide the support for the primary responders to incidents of FAD:

1. Emergency Medical
 - a. Coordinate emergency medical services during a FAD event.
 - b. Provide a representative to the county EOC to coordinate EMS response, if requested.
 - c. Assist county EOC in the coordination of providing public information regarding disease prevention, sanitation precautions and risk communications regarding health and safety for the public.
 - d. Assist county EOC in determining local quarantine issues.
 - e. Assist in the evacuation of ambulatory and wheelchair-bound people.
 - f. Assist with evacuation of care facilities; such as nursing and boarding homes.

- g. Coordinate protocol changes with Emergency Medical Services (EMS) providers.
 2. Washington State Patrol – HazMat Coordinator
 - a. The WA State Patrol is the designated incident command agency for Kittitas County's hazardous materials response.
 - b. Respond under the National Incident Management System and provide services as outlined in this plan, their Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and other local and state regulations.
 - c. Initiate efforts to reduce or contain the hazard(s).
 - d. Provide representatives to the county EOC to assist in the consideration of the many health and safety concerns and issues related to FAD containment and eradication.
 - e. Assist in the coordination of hazardous waste interim storage and/or disposal.
 - f. Assist in the coordination of biomedical substances and animal carcasses disposal.
 - g. Provide communications with the hazardous material team and the county EOC.
 - h. Provide representation to state agencies as required.
 - i. Provide roadblocks on state and federal highways in restricted or quarantined areas.
 - j. Assist local law enforcement, WA State Dept. of Ag., and WA National Guard personnel in restriction of entry into the restricted or quarantined area.
 - k. Perform other functions as requested.
 3. Public Works Departments
 - a. Provide representatives to the county EOC to assist in the consideration of the many health and safety concerns and issues related to FAD containment and eradication.
 - b. Coordinate with county EOC to coordinate public works actions pertaining to biomedical substances and animal carcasses disposal.
 - c. Respond under the ICS and provide services as outlined in this plan, their SOPs and other local and state regulations.
 - d. Coordinate hazardous waste interim storage and/or disposal.
 - e. Provide equipment and personnel resources to assist in evacuations.
 - f. Coordinate with law enforcement traffic control matters, road and/or street closures, determine detour routes.
 - g. Provide traffic control barricades as necessary.
 4. Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)/Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (R.A.C.E.S.) Provide emergency communications network between the EOC, responders, hospitals and other locations as directed by the county EOC.
 5. DEM/EOC
 - a. Coordinate with the KVVC, KVPHD, and WSUOCE to develop a program to ensure all those who may be involved in FAD response and recovery operations understand their responsibilities and expected actions.
 - b. Coordinate as needed with other responsibilities to develop a FAD awareness media campaign for producers, brokers, transporters, importers, exporters, and the general public regarding FAD issues and anticipated responses to a FAD outbreak.

- c. Activated EOC to provide resource support.
- d. Conduct training classes as needed for personnel involved in ICS FAD management operations.
- e. Disseminate technical legal authority information collected from the USDA to law enforcement responders.
- f. Coordinate with agencies/jurisdictions responsible for maintenance of this plan to develop, schedule and conduct training classes for responders and applicable state agency personnel who will be involved in FAD control, containment, decontamination and animal depopulation operations.
- g. Participate in tabletop and functional exercises at the local, state and regional level to implement FAD plans and test FAD response procedures.
- h. Ensure communication lines are established and participants are clear on what actions need to be taken if a FAD is suspected or confirmed.
 - i. Develop a call-up list and activation procedures for the county EOC.
 - j. Provide logistical and other support to responders upon request from the IC.
- k. Coordinate with state agencies to establish a local animal retrieval plan in conjunction with animal control and humane society personnel.
 - l. Coordinate establishment of a uniform "hotline" number for animal retrieval and other animal-related information.
- m. Request military veterinary service assistance through the Federal Coordinating Officer of the Washington State EOC.
- n. Establish methods and procedures for the appropriate use and accountability of donated funds.
- o. Provide public information through a PIO.
- p. Coordinate mass alert and warning of persons located in effected area.
- q. Develop a plan for rapid disposal of dead domestic animals and contaminated carcasses as needed. Plans for collection and disposal of dead wildlife must be coordinated with state department of wildlife.
- r. Provide briefings to local elected officials and local law enforcement personnel on FAD consequences.
- s. Serve as liaison between local jurisdictions and response agencies, the WAEMD and other appropriate State and Federal agencies for requesting resources when the capabilities of local response agencies are exceeded.
- t. Coordinate additional communication equipment as needed.
- u. Maintain liaison with supporting agencies.
- v. Assist in the training of all administration, dispatchers, and office staff in emergency procedures involving this ESF and FAD.
- w. Identify the location of and staff inspection sites and barricaded roads.
- x. Provide maps of affected area and prepare overlays plotting locations of veterinary hospitals/clinics, animal shelters, animal control facilities, designated emergency animal holding facilities, livestock market facilities, fairgrounds feedlots, and supply distribution points.
- y. Assist in formation of mobile veterinary response teams and assign areas of responsibility. Response teams may be organized by city, county or multi-county, depending on the extent of the disaster and the number of veterinary personnel participating.
- z. Provide periodic reports to local officials and Washington State EOC on the status of the FAD situation and its associated operations.
 - 1) Obtain appropriate permits for animal depopulation operations.

- 2) Coordinate FAD containment, decontamination and animal depopulation activities.
- 3) Coordinate with Washington State EOC, the handling of donated goods and money as well as volunteers wishing to assist in the FAD operational activities.
- 4) Maintain records of FAD activities conducted, their costs and the hours worked by paid and volunteer personnel.
- 5) Disseminate information regarding methods, prevention and control of zoonotic and food-borne diseases in coordination with the WSUOCE, KVPD, and Washington State DOH, WSDA, USDA.
- 6) Maintain frequent communications with the Washington State Veterinary Medical Association (WSVMA).
- 7) Provide needed information and documentation to Washington State EOC regarding emergency and/or disaster declarations.
- 8) Assist the Washington State EOC in the preparations of appropriate requests to the Governor and subsequently FEMA, the USDA, and the Small Business Administration for obtaining applicable emergency and/or disaster declarations.
- 9) Debrief participants and prepare after action reports.

6. KCC-ARC

- a. Mass Care-Sheltering - shelter for disaster clients includes the use of pre-identified shelter sites in existing structures; creation of temporary facilities or the temporary construction of shelters; and use of similar facilities outside the disaster-affected area, should evacuation be necessary.
- b. Mass Care-Feeding - provides food to disaster clients and emergency workers through a combination of fixed sites, mobile feeding units, and bulk distribution of food. Such operation will be based on sound nutritional standards and will include meeting requirements of disaster victims with special dietary needs.
- c. Coordinate with the Extension Educator and the DEM in developing a plan to transport animals to animal care facilities when owners are evacuated to shelters.

C. State

1. Washington State Department of Agriculture

- a. Function as the primary decision-maker for the Primary State Core Decision Group (PSCDG) and the Secondary State Core Decision Group (SSCDG), and co-decision-maker with USDA for the USDA Regional Emergency Animal Disease Eradication Organization (READEO), if activated, and functions as the lead state agency when the USDA emergency management system is activated.
- b. Function as the liaison between the local identifying practitioner or producer, the State of Washington, and the federal government.
- c. Issue quarantines or hold orders, and oversees the implementation and enforcement of restricted or quarantined areas determined necessary by the PSCDG, with the assistance of the other state and federal supporting agencies. Because time is of the essence in an animal health emergency, quarantines or hold orders may initially be issued verbally but will be documented by written order as soon as practical.

- d. Determine the extent to which WSDA personnel will respond to an animal health emergency. Duties in support of this appendix will take priority over all other duties of the department.
2. Office of the Attorney General
 - a. Provide representation to the PSCDG when requested by WSDA.
 - b. Provide 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. Function as the liaison between the WSDA and legal counsel representing federal and tribal government.
 3. Department of Ecology
 - a. Provide representation to the SSCDG when requested by WSDA.
 - b. Provide recommendations to the PSCDG as to the most appropriate method(s) for disposal of dead, destroyed, and affected animals. If burning is utilized, Washington State DOE will determine what fuels and procedures should be utilized to minimize the environmental impact. If burial is determined to be the method of disposal, DOE will determine if the materials should be buried on site or transported to an offsite location. If the materials are transported to an offsite location, DOE will identify the offsite location and make recommendations, in conjunction with the Washington Department of Transportation (WSDOT) regarding specific transportation requirements.
 - c. Assist the Washington National Guard (WNG) in assessing the safety of disinfectants used for cleaning and disinfections of vehicles, equipment, and facilities.
 - d. Provide personnel at the site of each destruction and disposal area. Ecology personnel will be qualified to make environmental assessments.
 4. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
 - a. Coordinate with WSDA and participates in the SSCDG as requested by WSDA, and as a responding agency if required.
 - b. WDFW will provide advice on risks to wildlife and methods to mitigate these risks.
 - c. Support the law enforcement aspect of the restricted or quarantine area, if applicable.
 - d. Initiate 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 wildlife.
 - e. Immediately notify the WSDA, who will then activate the PSCDG, and SSCDG members as deemed appropriate, in the event that a FAD is first detected among wildlife.
 5. Department of Health
 - a. Provide representation to the SSCDG when requested by WSDA.
 - b. Immediately upon being informed that a suspected FAD has been detected within the state of Washington, will determine the public health risk and impact, if any.

- c. Notify the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that an outbreak of a FAD has occurred within the boundaries of the state of Washington, inform them of the nature of the disease, its primary animal host, and if it is considered to be a health hazard to humans.
 - d. Assess the public health risk associated with burial or burning of dead and affected animals, and provide this information to the PSCDG.
 6. State of Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division
 - a. Provide representation to the PSCDG when requested by WSDA.
 - b. Assist WSDA in obtaining assistance from the WNG.
 - c. Activate the Washington State EOC when determined necessary by the PSCDG.
 - d. Provide liaisons to other state, county, and local government agencies.
 - e. Establish procedures for documenting expenses.
 - f. DEM will provide access to the Emergency Management Council (EMC), and federal agencies, other than the USDA, as required.
 7. State of Washington Military Department, National Guard (WNG)
 - a. Provide representation to the SSCDG when requested by WSDA.
 - b. Activate appropriate members of the WNG as directed by the Governor of Washington. The following types of WNG members may be required:
 - 1) Military Police
 - 2) Heavy Equipment Operators
 - 3) Truck Drivers
 - 4) Helicopter Crews
 - 5) Administrative personnel
 - 6) Communications experts
 - c. Assist local and county law enforcement, WSP, and WSDA personnel in the staffing of roadblocks and security at quarantine sites.
 - d. Assist WSDA in the preparation of burial or incineration sites for dead animals, or those to be humanely destroyed, and to assist local and county law enforcement, WSP, and WSDA personnel with security at burial or incineration sites.
 - e. Assist WSDA and other responding agencies with the transportation of equipment, response personnel, and affected animals.
 - f. Assist WSDA with the cleaning and disinfection of vehicles, equipment, and facilities.
 - g. Assist with mobile communications systems in support of the plan.
 - h. Assist in other missions that may be deemed essential by the PSCDG and approved by the Governor.
 8. Washington State University - Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory
 - a. Provide representation to the PSCDG when requested by WSDA.
 - b. Provide diagnostic assistance as requested by a USDA Early Response Team (ERT), if activated.
 - c. Report suspected FAD to the State Veterinarian or the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) AVIC.
 - d. When there is a suspicion of a FAD in samples provided by either local producers or local veterinarians, the samples need to be forwarded to the appropriate USDA-APHIS laboratory (Plum Island, New York, or Ames, Iowa). Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (WADDL) will have

the responsibility to assure that their facilities are adequately quarantined and decontaminated if a FAD is diagnosed in samples submitted to their laboratory.

- e. Assist WSDA, when requested, with the collection and submission of appropriate samples for definitive diagnosis of suspected FAD.
 - f. Assist WSDA and other state agencies in their efforts to combat the FAD.
 - g. Coordinate with the USDA National Veterinary Services Laboratory and the USDA Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (FADDL) during the initial investigative phase, as well as during the management phase of an outbreak.
9. College of Veterinary Medicine
The College of Veterinary Medicine will assist and advise the WSDA in clinical aspects of the disease and supply expertise in certain diseases.
 10. WSU Kittitas County Extension
The WSUKCE will assist in educational efforts to notify the public and livestock industries about the nature of the problem.
 11. Washington State Patrol
 - a. Provide representation to the SSCDG when requested by WSDA.
 - b. Provide roadblocks on state and federal highways in restricted or quarantined areas delineated by the PSCDG and/or the USDA.
 - c. Assist local and county law enforcement, WSDA and WNG personnel in restriction of entry into the restricted or quarantined area.
 - d. Perform other functions as requested by the PSCDG, or if activated, the Washington State EOC.
 12. Washington State Veterinary Medical Association
 - a. Appoint a designated representative for coordinating with WSDA for veterinary medical support during an FAD event.
 - b. Coordinate volunteer veterinarians and technicians to provide medical care.
 - c. Provide documentation of injuries and deaths of animals involved in the FAD event.

D. Federal Agencies and Tribal Governments

1. United States Department of Agriculture
USDA, APHIS, VS Emergency Programs will assume a primary role for responding to a FAD emergency within a few days of diagnosis. Initial response of the USDA will be through the USDA-READEO for the Western Region. This appendix to *ESF-11 Agriculture & Natural Resources* provides for response actions prior to the full involvement of USDA, and also provides a framework for supporting the USDA once they are fully engaged through their emergency response structure. USDA will use the State Veterinarian as the primary contact point for WSDA. The State Veterinarian will serve as the WSDA representative in the USDA response system. USDA resources include:
 - a. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
 - b. Veterinary Services
 - c. Plant Protection Quarantine (PPQ)
 - d. Regional Emergency Animal Disease Eradication

- e. USDA-READEO for the Western Region
 - f. Veterinary Services (VS) Emergency Programs
 - g. National Veterinary Services Laboratory
 - h. FAD Diagnostic Laboratory
2. U.S. Coast Guard
 3. U.S. Department of Commerce, National Marine Fisheries Service
 4. U.S. Customs
 5. U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Services
 6. In certain instances the U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Customs, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and USDA Plant Protection Quarantine (PPQ) may be involved in response to a FAD exposure in this country or our bordering countries.
 7. Tribal Governments:
Tribal governments and the U.S. Department of Interior will be engaged as appropriate to protect the rights of Native Americans.

E. Private Organizations and Businesses

1. Producer Organizations
 - a. Llama Owners of Washington
 - b. Northwest Dairy Association
 - c. Northwest Quarter Horse Association
 - d. Washington Cattlemen's Association
 - e. Washington Cattle Feeder's Association
 - f. Washington State Dairy Federation
 - g. Washington Fish Growers Association
 - h. Washington State Pork Producers
 - i. Washington Poultry Industry Representatives
 - j. Washington State Horsemen
 - k. Washington State Sheep Producers
 - l. Washington Thoroughbred Association
2. Allied Industries and Professions
 - a. American Association of Zoological Parks
 - b. Livestock Markets
 - c. Livestock Slaughter Establishments
 - d. Reindeer Husbandry Industry
 - e. USDA Accredited Veterinary Practitioners
 - f. Washington Livestock Marketing Association
 - g. Washington State Veterinary Medical Association
3. Associated Councils, Boards and Advocacy Organizations
 - a. Agricultural Animal Health Advisory Board
 - b. Back Country Horsemen of Washington
 - c. Livestock Identification Advisory Board
 - d. Washington Beef Commission

- e. Washington Dairy Commission
 - f. Washington State Fair Association
 - g. Washington State Farm Bureau
 - h. Washington State Grange
 - i. Washington State Horse Council
4. Private organizations have a great deal of interest in a response plan of this type since their livelihood may depend upon the outcome. In most cases a private entity, such as a local veterinarian, will be the first on scene and must make immediate decisions. A local veterinarian, as a veterinarian accredited by the USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Veterinary Services (VS) has the authority to verbally restrict movement of animals suspected of being affected with a FAD. The local veterinarian is then required to immediately notify the State Veterinarian who, with the assistance of the USDA Area Veterinarian-In-Charge (AVIC), 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 in and through the affected area.
 5. Private enterprises such as the Washington State Veterinary Medical Association (WSVMA), producers, livestock markets, slaughtering establishments, renderers and the Agricultural Animal Health Advisory Board will be notified by the WSDA when an animal disease emergency exists. They will be encouraged to actively participate in an emergency response.
 6. These industry groups and others not fully identified at this time are expected to:
 - a. Maintain a list of resources and personnel available to assist state and local jurisdictions in the response and recovery phases in FAD emergencies.
 - b. Provide resources and personnel to state and local jurisdictions to assist in the response and recovery phases in FAD emergencies.
 - c. Participate as members of state and local jurisdiction planning teams.
 - d. Support exercises and drills as a participant during the exercise and design period and conduct of the event, and by including the state and local jurisdictions in business and industry activities.

V. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. The resources needed, will depend on the particular event, however, the primary and support agencies will, if available, provide their own internal support, such as personnel, vehicles, and equipment for their staff.
- B. Other requirements that may be needed are to be requested from the Kittitas County EOC.

VI. REFERENCES**A.** Kittitas County 2012 CEMP Sections:

1. *Appendix 1 Definitions*
2. *Appendix 2 Acronyms*
3. *ESF-2 Telecommunications, Information Systems & Warning*
4. *ESF-3 Public Works & Engineering*
5. *ESF-6 Mass Care, Housing & Human Services*
6. *ESF-8 Public Health & Medical Services*
7. *ESF-10 Kittitas County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)
Emergency Response Plan - HazMat Plan*
8. *ESF-13 Public Safety, Law Enforcement & Security*

B. State Sections:

1. Washington State CEMP
2. Washington State ESF-11 Agriculture & Natural Resources
3. WSDA Foreign Animal Disease Response Guide

**APPENDIX B
DISASTER ANIMAL CARE**

PRIMARY AGENCIES: Kittitas County Veterinary Coordinator
Law Enforcement
WSU Kittitas County Extension
Kittitas County Public Health Department

SUPPORT AGENCIES: Kittitas County Emergency Management
Kittitas Emergency Communications Center
Amateur Radio Emergency Services/Radio Amateur Civil
Emergency Service
Kittitas County Chapter of the American Red Cross (KCC-ARC)
Emergency Medical Services

PLAN PREPARATION & MAINTENANCE:
Kittitas County Emergency Management
Kittitas County Veterinary Coordinator
WSU Kittitas County Extension
Kittitas County Public Health Department

I. INTRODUCTION**A. Purpose**

To provide guidance for militating against, preparing for, identifying and responding to, and recovering from any disaster or emergency affecting the health safety and welfare of companion animals and livestock in Kittitas County. This portion of ESF 11, Appendix B, provides guidance to coordinate the initial Kittitas County based response, as well as private organizations and entities in rapid response to and recovery from an emergency.

B. Scope

This appendix provides technical advice and assistance to local, county and professional animal health organizations and the public during an emergency. This appendix is applicable to all local agencies identified in the primary and supporting agency outline. It is anticipated that the remainder of the supporting private organizations identified in this appendix will participate to the fullest extent possible.

II. POLICIES

A. All primary response agencies listed in this appendix will, within the limits of their resources and authority, coordinate with other organizations having responsibility to respond to an emergency or disaster. The primary agency of jurisdiction is the Kittitas County Department of Emergency Management (DEM).

- B. The coordinating agencies responsible for planning all animal response and recovery activities for the CEMP shall be the KCVV and DEM.
- C. It is understood that a major disaster can overwhelm local resources and prevent agencies and jurisdictions from fulfilling all their roles and responses to request for assistance.

III. SITUATION

A. General Circumstances

1. Companion animals and livestock and wildlife in Kittitas County are subject to a variety of risks in the event of an emergency or disaster.
2. Several serious disasters around the country affecting large numbers of animals have occurred recently. These incidents underscore Kittitas County's need to have adequate plans and resources in place.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Primary threats are wildfire, flood, and earthquake. Secondary threats include severe winter storm, high winds/tornados, and HazMat events.
2. The veterinarians residing in the county are the first line of response to emergencies involving animals in their communities.
3. Coordination of response to such events involves cooperation between the State Veterinary Medical Association appointed local County Veterinary Coordinator and the county EOC and other disciplines mentioned in this appendix, including all local veterinarians.
4. Those having animals as revenue property may expect to be reimbursed by private insurance if applicable, but not by government agencies.
5. There may not be adequate numbers of volunteers to assist with the functions of establishing and maintaining temporary animal care facilities.
6. Companion animal owners, livestock owners, defenders of animal rights, and other citizens may attempt to provide assistance in an uncoordinated fashion, hindering the capacity of responders to provide the most effective support.
7. KCC-ARC managed shelters for people will not accept companion animals.
8. If the fairgrounds is designated as a managed shelter for people, Fairgrounds facilities for animals will provide the most convenient and efficient shelter for displaced animals.

9. During the evacuation phase of an emergency, law enforcement is not able to provide transportation of animals, but may be able to collect information on number and location of animals, and report it to the EOC.
10. Fire Department personnel prioritize human safety, and will assist with animal rescue as resources allow.
11. Authorization for owners or rescue teams to enter evacuated areas is at the discretion of the Incident Commander.

IV. CONCEPTS OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Response and recovery activities will be consistent with the Kittitas County CEMP, this appendix, and the Washington State CEMP.
2. Capacity for transportation and temporary shelter of companion animals and livestock will be coordinated by DEM and the Kittitas County Veterinary Coordinator.
3. The anticipated response to an emergency affecting animals will be as follows, assuming appropriate notifications are made in a timely manner:
 - a. The IC will notify DEM/EOC if mass care shelters are needed. If a shelter is established, the KCC-ARC will notify DEM/EOC.
 - b. The IC will determine if a temporary shelter for animals is advisable at the perimeter of an affected area or off site.
4. DEM will:
 - a. Assess the on-scene situation and organize staff and volunteers to mobilize shelter, and feeding/watering resources.
 - b. Determine if assistance from regional or national organizations is required, and notify the IC.
 - c. Coordinate transportation needs, inform IC:
 - 1) From within an evacuated area to its perimeter.
 - 2) From such perimeter to temporary shelter sites.
 - 3) From mass care shelter sites to temporary shelter sites.
 - d. Coordinate with the KCC-ARC regarding establishment of temporary shelter adjacent to mass care shelter sites.
 - e. Maintain support of temporary shelter sites for the duration of the event.
 - f. Coordinate rescue activities with IC.

B. Preparedness Activities

This appendix should be considered an educational and utility tool for each primary response and supporting discipline at the local level. Each discipline should become familiar with this appendix and its contents in preparation for an emergency requiring animal care. When able, each discipline should pursue and take part in any training or educational opportunities that become available regarding animal care response. This

appendix also contains responsibilities and actions required of each discipline, which should be reviewed and where appropriate, put into place before an event. Each discipline is responsible for their specific sections in this appendix.

C. Response Activities

Based on the type and/or size of an incident, a variety of outside county resources may be needed. These resource needs will be coordinated through Kittitas County DEM/EOC.

D. Recovery Activities

Each department, agency and individual involved shall maintain accurate records of the incident, including activities conducted, associated costs, and hours worked by paid and volunteer personnel. They will be responsible for maintaining response and recovery expense records for future possible reimbursement. All participants will prepare after action reports and have an opportunity to be debriefed. Copies of all records and after action reports will be provided to and maintained by the DEM/EOC. Information gleaned from the after action reports will be used by responding agencies in preparation for a future emergency requiring animal care.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Local

The following agencies will provide the core local response to any disaster or emergency affecting the health safety and welfare of companion animals and livestock in Kittitas County:

1. Kittitas County Veterinary Coordinator
 - a. Coordinate local veterinarians and their staff as available.
 - b. Provide triage and immediate emergency care for animals collected at disaster relief stations.
 - c. Act as a resource for information regarding location of transportation, feed sources, and animal related groups.
 - d. Advise and implement a plan for dead animal disposal and/or humane euthanasia.
 - e. Help coordinate temporary shelter for displaced animals.
 - f. Act as a liaison between the State Dept. of Agriculture and Veterinary Services and local groups.
 - g. Act as a medical resource for media inquiries.
2. WSU Kittitas County Extension Educator
 - a. Assist in educational efforts to notify livestock industries of preparedness and response procedures.
 - b. Maintain a list of resources and personnel available to assist local and state jurisdictions in the response and recovery phases in emergencies affecting significant numbers of livestock.
 - c. Support exercises and drills as a participant during the design and exercise period of the event.
 - d. Assist in providing coordination of information with state and federal agencies.

- e. Determine high-density animal populations at high risk in the event of an emergency.
 - f. Coordinate with PIO for media and citizen questions.
 - g. Coordinate with the EOC to develop a plan to transport animals to animal care facilities when owners are evacuated to shelters.
 - h. Act as liaison to WSU specialists as needed.
3. KVPHD
Act as liaison to Washington State Department of Health.
- a. Advise on human health issues and procedures for management of animal wastes and dead animals.
4. Law Enforcement
- a. Provide personnel and equipment resources as available.
 - b. Provide support and expertise in controlling and restricting vehicular traffic.
 - c. Provide law enforcement support for road closures, operating isolation facilities, decontamination operations, animal depopulation actions, closing feedlots, and closing borders.
 - d. Provide personnel to assist in restriction of entry into the restricted or quarantined area.
 - e. Provide applicable medial support for ongoing emergency operations.
 - f. Perform other functions as requested by the county EOC, state and federal officials, as capable.

B. Supporting

The following agencies will provide the support for the primary responders to any disaster or emergency affecting the health safety and welfare of companion animals and livestock in Kittitas County:

1. Emergency Medical
 - a. Coordinate emergency medical services during an emergency.
 - b. Provide a representative to the county EOC to coordinate EMS response, if requested.
 - c. Assist county EOC in the coordination of providing public information regarding procedures for animal care during an emergency.
2. Public Works
 - a. Respond under the Incident Command System and provide services as outlined in this plan, their SOPs, and other local and state regulations.
 - b. Coordinate hazardous waste interim storage and/or disposal.
 - c. Provide resources to assist in evacuations.
 - d. Coordinate with law enforcement traffic control matters, road and/or street closures, and determine detour routes.
 - e. Provide traffic control barricades as necessary.
3. Amateur Radio Operators
Provide emergency communications network between the EOC, responders, hospitals, shelters, animal shelters and other locations as directed by the EOC.

4. DEM/EOC
 - a. Coordinate with KVPD and KCVC to develop a program to ensure all those who may be involved in disaster animal care response and recovery operations understand their responsibilities and expected actions.
 - b. Coordinate as needed with other agencies in development of a disaster animal care awareness media campaign for companion animals and livestock owners.
 - c. Conduct training classes, as needed.
 - d. Participate in tabletop and functional exercises at the local level.
 - e. Ensure communication lines are established and participants are clear on what actions need to be taken if a disaster animal care response is necessary.
 - f. Provide logistical and other support to responders upon request from the Incident Commander.
 - g. Coordinate with state agencies to establish a local animal retrieval plan in conjunction with DEM and animal control personnel.
 - h. Coordinate establishment of a uniform "hotline" number for animal retrieval and other animal related information.
 - i. Establish methods and procedures for the appropriate use and accountability of donated funds. Coordinate with the WA State EOC on the handling of donated goods and money as well as volunteers wishing to assist in the disaster animal care operational activities.
 - j. Provide public information through a Public Information Officer.
 - k. Coordinate mass alert and warning of persons located in effected area.
 - l. Develop a plan for rapid disposal of dead domestic animals and contaminated carcasses as needed. Plans for collection and disposal of dead wildlife must be coordinated with the WA State Dept. of Fish and Wildlife.
 - m. Serve as liaison between local jurisdictions and response agencies, WA State EMD and other state and federal agencies for requesting resources when the capabilities of local response agencies are exceeded. Maintain liaison with supporting agencies.
 - n. Coordinate additional communication equipment as needed.
 - o. Provide maps as needed with locations of veterinary hospitals and clinics and animal shelter locations clearly marked.
 - p. Maintain records of disaster animal care activities conducted, their costs, and hours worked by paid and volunteer personnel.
 - q. Provide needed information and documentation to WA State EOC regarding emergency and/or disaster declarations. Assist the WA State EOC in the preparations of requests to the governor and subsequently to FEMA for obtaining applicable emergency and/or disaster declarations.
 - r. Debrief participants and prepare after action reports.
5. KCC-ARC
 - a. Mass Care Sheltering -- shelter for disaster clients includes the use of pre-identified shelter sites in existing structures, creation of temporary facilities or the temporary construction of shelters, and use of similar facilities outside the disaster-affected area should evacuation be necessary.
 - b. Mass Care Feeding – provide food to disaster clients and emergency workers through a combination of fixed sites, mobile feeding units and bulk distribution

- of food. Such operation will be based on sound nutritional standards and will include meeting requirements of disaster victims with special dietary needs.
- c. Coordinate with the Humane Society in developing a plan to transport animals to animal care facilities when owners are evacuated to shelters.
6. State Agencies
 - a. The WA State Dept. of Agriculture and Fish and Wildlife 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.
 - b. The coordinating body responsible for planning all animal response and recovery activities for the WA State CEMP will be the WA State Dept. of Agriculture and the Washington Animal Response Management (WARM) Team.
 - c. The State Veterinarian will serve as permanent chair to the WARM Team but may designate a veterinary coordinator in his/her place.
 - d. The purpose of the WARM Team is to coordinate the response of state agencies in assisting local and volunteer organizations to provide all animals affected by the disaster with emergency medical care, evacuation, rescue, temporary confinement, shelter, food and water, and identification for return to the owner. The coordination may also involve diagnosis, prevention, and control of foreign animal diseases and diseases of public health significance. Another major concern is the disposal of dead animals.
 - e. The WARM members will consist of the following state agencies: WA State Dept. of Agriculture, WA State EMD, WA Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, WA State Department of Health, and WSU Extension Educator.
 7. Federal Agencies and Tribal Governments
 - a. USDA
 - b. The WSUKCE in coordination with the WSDA may request the support of the USDA in response and recovery activities.
 - 1) Tribal Governments:
Tribal governments and the US Dept. of the Interior will be engaged as appropriate to protect the rights of Native Americans.
 8. Private Organizations and Businesses
Private organizations and businesses will be consulted during preparation activities to establish sources for the logistical supply system.

VI. RESSOURCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. The resources needed, will depend on the particular event, however, the primary and support agencies will, if available, provide their own internal support, such as personnel, vehicles, and equipment for their staff.
- B. Other resources that may be needed are to be requested from the county EOC.

APPENDIX C
LIST OF DISEASES NOTIFIABLE to the OIE¹
(as of 1/21/08)

Multiple species diseases

- Anthrax
- Aujeszky's disease
- Bluetongue
- Brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*)
- Brucellosis (*Brucella melitensis*)
- Brucellosis (*Brucella suis*)
- Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever
- Echinococcosis/hydatidosis
- Foot and mouth disease
- Heartwater
- Japanese encephalitis
- Leptospirosis
- New world screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*)
- Old world screwworm (*Chrysomya bezziana*)
- Paratuberculosis
- Q fever
- Rabies
- Rift Valley fever
- Rinderpest
- Trichinellosis
- Tularemia
- Vesicular stomatitis
- West Nile fever

Avian diseases

- Avian chlamydiosis
- Avian infectious bronchitis
- Avian infectious laryngotracheitis
- Avian mycoplasmosis (*M. gallisepticum*)
- Avian mycoplasmosis (*M. synoviae*)
- Duck virus hepatitis
- Fowl cholera
- Fowl typhoid
- Highly pathogenic avian influenza and low pathogenic avian influenza in poultry as per Chapter 2.7.12. of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code
- Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)
- Marek's disease
- Newcastle disease
- Pullorum disease
- Turkey rhinotracheitis

Sheep and goat diseases

- Caprine arthritis/encephalitis
- Contagious agalactia
- Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia
- Enzootic abortion of ewes (ovine chlamydiosis)
- Maedi-visna
- Nairobi sheep disease
- Ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*)
- Peste des petits ruminants
- Salmonellosis (*S. abortusovis*)
- Scrapie
- Sheep pox and goat pox

Cattle diseases

- Bovine anaplasmosis
- Bovine babesiosis
- Bovine genital campylobacteriosis
- Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
- Bovine tuberculosis
- Bovine viral diarrhea
- Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
- Enzootic bovine leukosis
- Haemorrhagic septicaemia
- Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis
- Lumpy skin disease
- Malignant catarrhal fever (wildebeest only)
- Theileriosis
- Trichomonosis
- Trypanosomosis (tsetse-transmitted)

Equine diseases

- African horse sickness
- Contagious equine metritis
- Dourine
- Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern)
- Equine encephalomyelitis (Western)
- Equine infectious anemia
- Equine influenza
- Equine piroplasmosis
- Equine rhinopneumonitis
- Equine viral arteritis
- Glanders
- Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)
- Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis

Swine diseases

- African swine fever
- Classical swine fever
- Nipah virus encephalitis
- Porcine cysticercosis
- Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
- Swine vesicular disease
- Transmissible gastroenteritis

Lagomorph diseases

- Myxomatosis
- Rabbit haemorrhagic disease

Fish diseases

- Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis
- Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
- Spring viraemia of carp
- Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia
- Infectious salmon anaemia
- Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
- Gyrodactylosis (*Gyrodactylus salaris*)
- Red sea bream iridoviral disease
- Koi herpesvirus disease

Crustacean diseases

- Taura syndrome
- White spot disease
- Yellowhead disease
- Tetrahedral baculovirus (*Baculovirus penaei*)
- Spherical baculovirus (*Penaeus monodon*-type baculovirus)
- Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
- Crayfish plague (*Aphanomyces astaci*)
- Infectious myonecrosis
- White tail disease

Bee diseases

- Acarapisosis of honey bees
- American foulbrood of honey bees
- European foulbrood of honey bees
- Small hive beetle infestation (*Aethinatumida*)
- Tropilaelaps infestation of honey bees
- Varroosis of honey bees

Mollusk diseases

- Infection with *Bonamia ostreae*
- Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*
- Infection with *Marteilia refringens*
- Infection with *Perkinsus marinus*
- Infection with *Perkinsus olseni*
- Infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis*
- Abalone viral mortality

Other diseases

- Camel pox
- Leishmaniasis

¹The Office International des Epizooties (OIE) provides worldwide disease reporting services to 147 member countries, including the United States, on the occurrence of certain animal diseases, and establishes guidelines for trade in animals and animal products.