SIA 1: FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE & PLANT DISEASE INCIDENTS

Special Incident Annex (SIA) #1 – Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) and Plant Disease Incidents describes local and regional response actions to control and eradicate any highly contagious or economically devastating foreign animal disease (FAD) or plant disease incidents.

**Coordinating Agencies**
- Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs)
- State Veterinarian

**Cooperating Agencies**
- Health Departments
- Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Agencies
- Law Enforcement Agencies
- Fire Departments
- Parks and Recreation Departments
- Public Works Departments
- All Other Local Government Agencies Assigned Agriculture and Natural Resources Responsibilities in Local Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs)

**NGOs**
- Volunteer and Community Organizations
- Businesses and Other Private Sector Entities
State and Federal Agencies

Missouri Department of Agriculture (MDA)
Missouri Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC)
Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS)
Missouri Department of Public Safety (DPS), State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)
Kansas Department of Health and the Environment (KDHE)
Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA)
Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP)
Kansas State Historical Society
The Adjutant General’s Department (TAG), Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Other State and Federal Agencies Assigned Agriculture and Natural Resources Primary and Support Responsibilities in State and Federal Emergency Plans

Agency roles are described in Section VII – Organization & Assignment of Responsibilities
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**COMPLIANCE NOTE:** CPG-101 version 2 indicates the following for all "support annexes" and documents: "for consistency, the recommended structure for all annexes is the same as that of the basic plan." (page 3-15 of CPG-101 vs. 2). In order to eliminate unnecessary redundancy, the ESFs include only those sections that have direct application and relevance to each respective support function. Sections that are not included in each of the ESFs (e.g. Introductory Materials; Admin, Finance, and Logistics; and Plan Development and Maintenance) are addressed in the Base Guide section of the Regional Coordination Guide.
I. BACKGROUND

Unlike other emergency events, certain animal or plant disease incidents will trigger various authorities giving state and federal agencies responsibility for immediate response to the event and taking necessary actions to ensure containment and eradication of the disease.

1. The outbreak of a contagious animal or plant disease is the exception to the implicit disaster management rule providing local governments with ultimate control of response operations with support from state and federal agencies. Unlike other disasters such as floods and tornadoes, the response of state and federal government agencies is required from the onset of a contagious animal or plant disease emergency.

2. A Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) disaster declaration by the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), which provides federal funding for response and recovery actions in animal health incidents, will be triggered exclusively after official USDA laboratory testing (reinforced by other epidemiological information) indicates conclusively the presence of a FAD in the United States.

3. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has determined while the nation is deemed to be at risk of terrorist threat, the first confirmed positive (index) case in the nation is to be treated as a terrorism incident until proven otherwise. Such an incident will generate immediate and appropriate local, state, and national measures to eliminate the crisis and minimize the consequences of the event.

II. PURPOSE

1. A Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) or plant disease incident is defined as follows:

   a. An emergency incident requiring special actions to control and eradicate an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal or livestock disease.

   b. An emergency incident requiring special measures to control and eradicate an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating plant disease or pest infestation.
III. SCOPE

The FAD and Plant Disease Special Incident Annex (SIA) does not address the sheltering, rescue, evacuation and care of companion animals – the care of pets during emergencies is addressed in ESF #6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services) and the Regional Evacuation Guide.

1. Special Incident Annexes (SIAs) to the RCG have been developed to address hazards requiring specialized planning efforts to adequately address the unique situations presented by a particular hazard. In this case, a FAD or plant disease outbreak will immediately trigger implementation of state and federal regulations and specific plans and procedures to manage the hazard. Note: All animal and plant diseases do not present the same risk, and some incidents may be managed with minimal assistance from state and federal authorities. The disease and the species affected will determine federal and state actions – diseases requiring reporting to state and federal authorities are included in Attachment A. For more information on state and federal authorities, see Situation Overview.

2. The information provided in this SIA is intended to increase awareness and provide information to agencies and organizations in the region about the special plans, procedures, equipment, personnel and programs available to help respond to a FAD or plant disease incident. Additionally, this SIA addresses the specific regional coordination activities to be considered and/or accomplished in an animal or plant disease emergency.

3. This SIA does not address the emergency activities related to companion animals and pets. The care of pets during emergencies is addressed in ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services and the Regional Evacuation Guide. Implementation of the emergency animal assistance guidelines in the aforementioned documents will be considered in an emergency event requiring the sheltering, rescue, evacuation and care of pets.

4. Where appropriate, this SIA will address the following Core Capability developed by DHS/FEMA:
   - Supply Chain Integrity and Security

5. If the event is zoonotic (i.e., transmittable between human and animals), coordination with ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical Services) will be required. For more information, see ESF #8.

IV. SITUATION OVERVIEW

1. Authorities

There are numerous state and federal authorities pertinent to a FAD or plant disease emergency event – for more information on these authorities, see Attachment A.
2. Hazards and Risks

a. Animal and Plant Diseases

- Both Missouri and Kansas are large agricultural production states and the bi-state region is a transportation hub with many major routes carrying a wide variety of plant and animal products. An agricultural emergency could pose a significant threat to the region – the impact of an event will be based on the disease identified, as well as the area and species affected.

- Additionally, agriculture production, storage, manufacturing and transportation activities are of substantial financial importance to the region and an animal or plant disease outbreak could have significant economic impacts.

- A particularly serious disease threat to the livestock industry is a trans-boundary disease. Trans-boundary diseases (also called List A diseases) are defined by the Office of International Epizootics (OIE) as: Transmissible diseases with the potential for serious and rapid spread, irrespective of borders, of serious socio-economic or public health consequence and are of major importance in the trade of animals and animal products.

- List A livestock diseases include the following: Foot and mouth disease, swine vesicular disease, peste des petits ruminants, lumpy skin disease, bluetongue, African horse sickness, classical swine fever, Newcastle disease, vesicular stomatitis, rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, rift valley fever, sheep pox and goat pox, African swine fever and highly pathogenic avian influenza. The OIE Website includes additional information on List A diseases and is included in Attachment A.

- All suspect findings of List A diseases must be reported to state or federal veterinarians and are considered FADs. Distinct from FADs are reportable diseases including bovine tuberculosis, brucellosis and Johne’s disease. Reportable diseases are regulated by the states and included in Attachment A are Web sites listing reportable diseases in both Missouri and Kansas.

- A contagious disease transmittable between animals and humans (i.e., zoonotic) may present a significant risk to citizens and require close coordination with local health departments to minimize transmission and reduce risks to the human population – a Web site with a list of zoonotic diseases is included in Attachment A.

- Diseases and pests representing a risk to grains, fruits and other plant products may be found on the APHIS Web site included in Attachment A.

3. Animal and Plant Disease Emergency Plans

a. Local

- Missouri Counties in the region address FAD or plant disease incidents through maintenance of an Agro-Terrorism Annex to their EOPs; and Kansas Counties in the region address FAD or plant disease incident through maintenance of an animal health functional annex and/or by utilizing the sample FAD Incident Specific Annex developed by KDEM (this sample incident specific annex may be obtained by contacting the KDEM Planning Division).
• These plans describe the roles and responsibilities of local agencies with resources and personnel potentially available to assist with emergency events. Additionally, local EOPs describe the critical coordination activities that should occur to help ensure local capabilities are fully available to support the event (e.g., in the case of a FAD incident, local law enforcement will assist with traffic and controlled movement activities and the capabilities of local fire departments to provide decontamination assistance.

b. State

• The Missouri State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) maintained by SEMA outlines the roles and responsibilities of state agencies including the Missouri Department of Agriculture (MDA), which has primary responsibility for FAD or plant disease mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities. Note: SEMA addresses the care of household pets and service animals in ESF #17 (Animal Protection) of the SEOP.

• The Kansas Response Plan (KRP) maintained by KDEM describes the roles, responsibilities and actions of state agencies including the Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA) and the Kansas Animal Health Department (KAHD), which are assigned primary responsibility for FAD or plant disease incidents in the KRP.

• In addition to the SEOP and the KRP, other plans and supporting documents are maintained by state agencies with primary responsibilities. Additional information regarding these plans is included in Attachment B.

c. Federal

• As described under Background, depending on the disease, its risks and the capabilities of local agencies, the federal government may provide primary response to a FAD or plant disease incident due to the special expertise, equipment and legal authorities required in such an event.

• The National Response Framework (NRF) addresses FAD or plant disease incidents through a Special Incidents Annex, Food and Agricultural Incidents. This document may be found at the following Web site:


• Although they will not be immediately available, the federal government has a variety of pre-positioned resources (e.g., equipment and supplies) potentially available to assist with a FAD or plant disease event. These resources will be requested by local EMAs/EOCs to State EMAs/EOCs. State EMAs will work closely with the MDA, KAHD and KDA to determine the types and amounts of resources and/or personnel needed.

d. Business and Industry

• There are serious economic risks for businesses and industries in the event of an animal or plant disease outbreak and consequently, most maintain plans and procedures for coordination with local, state and federal officials during a FAD or plant disease incident.
Many private agencies such as state and federal livestock and dairy associations, and grain, vegetable and fruit producing organizations have developed plans and protocols to assist local producers in appropriately responding to such an incident. Contact information for the private sector organizations and agencies potentially involved in a FAD or plant disease outbreak can be found in the **Regional Resource Annex**.

Business and industry involved in animal and plant production and distribution in the region face substantial economic risks in the event of a contagious animal or plant disease incident – most of these businesses maintain emergency plans and procedures for response to such an event.

e. Other useful information found online regarding animal and plant disease emergencies and emergency planning efforts is included in **Attachment C**.

**V. PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS**

A. Livestock producers will likely be the first to notice unusual behavior or symptoms in their animals and private veterinary practitioners will likely be the first responders to any FAD outbreak. Likewise, plant producers (grains, fruits, etc.) may be the first to notice a disease affecting their crops.

B. Domestic livestock and wildlife may need to be destroyed or controlled to prevent disease spread after a confirmed diagnosis. Immediate quarantine areas may be required where suspected or confirmed cases have originated.

C. There may be large numbers of plants or plant products that may need to be destroyed to prevent spread of the disease.

D. During a FAD, there may be domestic animals not affected by disease, but that will have to be inspected and/or cared for – many of the resources and personnel potentially available to care for large animal (e.g., horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, etc.) also provide assistance to companion animals, and are therefore maintained in the **Regional Resource Annex**.

E. When needed, local EMAs will activate their EOCs and establish communications with appropriate local, regional and state agencies.

F. Depending on its severity, a FAD or plant disease event may entail a multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency and multi-state response requiring significant coordination involving numerous local, state and federal agencies to effectively manage the event.

G. Local EMAs should work to obtain information and coordinate with state and federal agencies regarding the protocols in place for managing an animal or plant disease event (e.g., the name and contact information of the local or regional veterinarian in charge of FAD and their local Extension Offices).
H. Depending on the disease presenting the hazard, some resources normally available may not be available to assist with the event (e.g., animal transportation resources, if the disease is highly contagious).

I. All FAD or plant disease outbreaks are considered terrorist incidents until proven otherwise. Such an event will require immediate notification to and coordination with the FBI, as well as close coordination with the activities described in ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security.

VI. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Preparedness Activities

1. During the preparedness phase, local EMAs in the region should work closely with other local agencies (as well as appropriate state and federal agencies and NGOs) to ensure regional coordination protocols for FAD and plant disease events are established and understood. Local EMAs are further encouraged to coordinate with state and federal agencies and NGOs to identify and document the following in their communities:

   a. Animal food suppliers and containment facilities (e.g., temporary fencing, holding pens, etc.);
   
   b. Location of livestock feeders, packing plants, dairy operations, and vegetable, grain and fruit markets;
   
   c. Potential animal care providers, as well as animal equipment and supplies (including those available from local DARTs, SARTs, animal shelters, veterinary associations, etc.) to provide assistance with livestock care and containment;
   
   d. Strategically located points and resources needed to accomplish controlled movement actions;
   
   e. The availability of GIS capabilities to assist in identifying and mapping controlled movement locations, potential animal holding sites and other facilities/sites potentially needed to manage the incident;
   
   f. Public and private agencies and organizations with fencing, transportation, personnel and other resources to support controlled movement activities; and
   
   g. The plans and protocols maintained by other agencies and organizations (including those of state and federal government agencies), as well as the notification and communications procedures to be followed in a FAD or plant disease event.

2. Training and exercises are a vital preparedness activity and when possible, they should be conducted in support of FAD and plant disease events. For more information on training and exercises in the region, see the RCG Base Guide.

3. Discussions are still under way between several Midwest states (including Missouri and Kansas) regarding coordination issues between states required to effectively manage a FAD incident. The
states are also working to develop a vehicle marking system to facilitate the controlled movement of appropriate vehicles.

Response Activities

1. General Response Activities

a. Since response to a FAD incident may involve several jurisdictions and responding agencies, it is essential an appropriate command structure be quickly implemented. Emergency response agencies will implement ICS and NIMS to manage the event, and as needed, local EMAs will activate their EOCs to help ensure a coordinated effort among local emergency responders.

b. Local EMAs are encouraged to initiate and maintain regional coordination by participating in conference calls, exchanging emails and using WebEOC, an online EOC information management tool allowing jurisdictions to communicate information in real time via the Internet (for more information on general regional coordination and response activities, see the RCG Base Guide and ESF #5 – Information and Planning).

c. In most cases, a FAD or plant disease will be observed and reported by agricultural producers in the region. Prior to the arrival of state and federal agencies, local agencies will serve as initial responders and take appropriate measures based on guidance from state and federal agencies. Upon their arrival, local EMAs/EOCs (through ESF 11) should be prepared to provide necessary local logistical, resource and technical guidance to support state and federal activities.

d. Potential zoonotic diseases (i.e., those transmitted between animals and humans) will require coordination with local health departments, who will coordinate with their state and federal counterparts (e.g., DHSS, KDHE and HHS). If the event is zoonotic, health department officials will be included as vital members of the local EOC and provide the technical expertise necessary to ensure measures are taken to protect human health. When needed, taking appropriate measures to prevent risks to the human population will take priority.

e. When they arrive, state and federal officials will establish Unified Command (UC) appropriate for the event. For example: In Kansas, the Livestock Commissioner, a KDEM designee and a USDA designee may serve as UC; while in Missouri, the State Veterinarian (or their designee) and the USDA Area Veterinarian in Charge will serve as UC in an event involving the control and eradication of an animal disease. If the disease is zoonotic, state and federal agencies (KDHE, DHSS and HHS/CDC) will be included as appropriate in the UC organization.

f. Depending on the disease and where it originates, identification of a FAD or plant disease may require coordination between states to effectively manage the incident. The state(s) potentially affected will make the determination to implement appropriate actions and share this information with surrounding states. Based on information from an adjacent state and perceived risk, the Missouri State Veterinarian/Kansas Livestock Commissioner may implement prevention activities to help ensure the disease does not spread to their state (e.g., controlled movement operations).

g. Based on information regarding an animal or plant disease outbreak in another state, local EMAs may partially activate their EOCs to monitor the event and help ensure situational awareness. Local EMAs and EOCs may implement regional coordination activities to help ensure information sharing, such as posting information to the regional WebEOC boards.
2. Animal or Plant Disease-specific Response Activities

The following items below provide additional detail on the primary response activities specifically involved in a FAD or plant disease incident.

a. Diagnosis

- Discovery of a suspect FAD case requires immediate notification to the KAHD or MDA, as appropriate. Suspect diseases must be reported to the State Veterinarian within 24 hours. KAHD or MDA will notify the USDA and immediately deploy a state Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician (FADD) to investigate. Based on the observations of the FADD, an investigation will be conducted in an accelerated manner.

- As appropriate, samples will be collected and transported for expedited testing to the National Veterinary Service Laboratory (NVSL) in Ames, Iowa or the FAD Diagnostic Laboratory in Orient Point (Plum Island), New York. Note: Depending on perceived risk, the state(s) may implement an immediate interim quarantine while the sample is being tested.

- As part of the investigation, the FADD will determine the likelihood of a highly contagious disease. This determination will help classify the case as “unlikely”, “possible”, or “highly likely”. At a minimum, the FADD may quarantine the suspect site until laboratory results are available and rule out a foreign animal disease. During this time, a state quarantine of the site may be implemented, in particular if:
  - The presence of a foreign animal disease is suspected or has been confirmed in the United States; or
  - A credible terrorist threat to livestock in Kansas, Missouri or anywhere in the nation has been received.

- When a case is classified as highly likely, the FADD will notify and consult with the USDA Area Veterinarian in Charge, as well as the Livestock Commissioner/State Veterinarian. Samples will be submitted to an approved laboratory and treated as “Priority 1” to ensure that a presumptive diagnosis is reached within 24 hours or less.

b. Notification

- Based on consultation between the FADD, the Kansas Livestock commissioner, the Missouri State Veterinarian and the USDA, along with a previous confirmation of a foreign animal disease in the U.S., all required response and notification measures are to be taken as follows:
  - The Livestock Commissioner, State Veterinarian or their designated representatives will notify the Governor(s), as well as KDEM or SEMA, as appropriate.
  - SEMA and KDEM will notify local EMAs, who will notify other local agencies and organization.
  - A state quarantine will be placed on the premises (now labeled “infected area”).
The governor will issue a proclamation with the details of the quarantine area and appropriate sanitary measures, as defined by the Livestock Commissioner/State Veterinarian, as appropriate.

- As illustrated in Figure 1, once notified, local agencies and organizations will work closely with state and federal agencies to provide support in accomplishing controlled movement operations; quarantine; surveillance; economic zone designation; vaccination; and other activities as detailed in the following sections. Local EMAs will work to ensure regional coordination is initiated and maintained as needed to support the event.

**Figure 1: Notification and Coordination in a FAD Incident**

- **Quarantine**
  - In their respective states, the Kansas Livestock Commissioner and the Missouri State Veterinarian have the authority to order any quarantine and/or sanitary measures necessary to control potential outbreaks of disease in animals, as well as the authority to direct county sheriffs to implement prescribed quarantine measures. Local law enforcement’s first priority
would be to establish and enforce a strict quarantine area, as defined by animal health officials, around the infected premise.

- The quarantine area will be determined by the disease and the species affected, and the specific quarantine area will be determined by the Kansas Livestock Commissioner and the Missouri State Veterinarian, as appropriate.

- For example and as illustrated in Figure 2, in a foot and mouth disease event (an example of a List A disease requiring immediate state and federal response activities), the quarantine area would be a six-mile radius surrounding the point of origin (approximately 113 square miles in total land mass). No vehicles, equipment, or persons would be allowed to enter or leave this quarantine area without detailed decontamination and authorization. Approximately 40 roadblocks would be required to secure an entire quarantine area. Inside the quarantine area, an “exposed zone” would be established in which all cloven-hoofed animals would be destroyed.

- Quarantine areas for other diseases will be established and maintained as appropriate based on guidance from state and federal officials.

Figure 2: Recommended Quarantine Area in a Foot and Mouth Disease Incident

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d. **Controlled Movement**

- Confirmation of a foreign animal disease will trigger the Kansas Livestock Commissioner, the Missouri State Veterinarian and/or the Area Veterinarian in Charge to issue a movement control order. Under such an order, Kansas and/or Missouri law enforcement agencies will control the movement of livestock and livestock related equipment and traffic throughout the affected state(s). The intent of a movement control order is to halt the spread of the disease and to contain the pathogen of concern.
Kansas and Missouri are working to develop consistent forms, tagging protocols and logistical standards to assist with controlled movement and permit-able movement activities during a FAD incident. For reference, Attachment E includes examples of the movement permit and receiving documents used by the KAHD.

Controlled movement may also be necessary to contain and/or minimize the spread of certain plant diseases and pests, and will likely require extensive coordination and public information to ensure those directly and indirectly involved are aware of the requirements. For example, while many growers may be aware of the restrictions, oftentimes those not directly involved, such as utility workers or fertilizing companies may enter contaminated fields and inadvertently leave the restricted area without properly decontaminating their vehicles.

e. **Surveillance**

The identification of a contagious animal or plant disease outbreak anywhere in the United States could result in the controlled movement of livestock, people and agricultural products resulting in the need for significant regional coordination activities.

Surveillance within the surveillance zone will include slaughter surveillance, serological (blood serum) surveys, and investigation of reports of suspect disease. It will include livestock and poultry facilities and susceptible wildlife populations if present.

The level and direction of surveillance will be driven by epidemiological information. Surveillance inside and outside the quarantine area will be accomplished by slaughter surveillance, serological surveys, and investigation of reports of suspect disease.

The National Animal Health Surveillance System (NAHSS) is a resource available to assist with animal health surveillance. NAHSS works to collect and analyze animal health data and disseminate critical information to agencies with responsibilities. State and federal agencies will maintain close contact and exchange appropriate information with NAHSS during a FAD incident. For more information on NAHSS, see: [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/nahss/nahss.htm](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/nahss/nahss.htm)

If the event is zoonotic, health departments will be involved in disease surveillance of the human population. Federal and state health authorities (e.g., HHS/CDC, KDHE, DHSS) will assist with and provide guidance on surveillance and monitoring of the human health consequences of the incident.

f. **Economic Zone Designation**

Economic zone designations may help reduce adverse economic effects as a result of an endemic disease. If a disease is only established in a part of Kansas and Missouri, it may be possible to establish infected and disease-free zones in order to retain some economic benefit. Disease-free zones, designated by the Livestock Commissioner/State Veterinarian, must be
effectively sealed off from the disease-affected zones by extremely tight movement and quarantine controls.

g. **Vaccination**

- Vaccination for a foreign animal disease may be used under various circumstances. For example, vaccine use may be recommended by KAHD and/or MDA under the following scenarios:
  - Ring vaccination could be used to vaccinate susceptible, but not yet exposed, animals. These resistant animals would form a barrier that would slow the progression of the foreign animal disease.
  - If within the quarantine area there are facilities containing large numbers of susceptible animals, e.g. feedlots, dry lot dairies, swine confinement facilities, etc., vaccines could be used to protect these facilities. By preventing infection of these facilities, problems associated with depopulation of large animals are avoided and meat is preserved for human consumption.

h. **Decontamination**

- Depending on the disease and the species affected, there may be a need for decontamination operations for animals, people, vehicles and/or facilities.
- In a major event, state and local agencies with specialized knowledge and expertise will be responsible for decontamination operations (e.g., MDA, KDA, KAHD, and USDA); however, these resources may not be available for up to 72 hours.
- If needed, based on guidance from state and federal agencies, human decontamination operations may be carried out by local hazardous materials teams and EMS agencies.
- The decontamination of vehicles and facilities may be managed by local fire, public works departments, or other private sector partners with assistance and guidance from state and federal agencies with the necessary resources and expertise.

i. **Public Information**

- A major FAD or plant disease event will likely generate local and national media attention. Local agencies will work closely with state and federal officials with specialized knowledge and expertise to ensure accurate, consistent, timely and useful messages are provided to the public.
- In major events involving highly contagious diseases (e.g., foot and mouth disease), state and federal agencies will take the lead in developing and disseminating appropriate public information messages with assistance as needed from local agencies.
- If a disease is suspected, but not confirmed, it is important that involved agencies keep information confidential until the disease has been verified and appropriate public information messages have been developed. Such actions will help ensure there is no unnecessary public concern or a lack of consumer confidence in the food supply.
• An event involving a zoonotic disease will require involvement and assistance from local health departments, as well as state and federal health departments, to ensure appropriate risk communications messages are disseminated to the public.

• During any type of FAD or plant disease event, significant regional coordination activities may be required to ensure the release of consistent public information by all jurisdictions in the region. Extensive grower and livestock producer meetings should also be considered to ensure containment and/or eradication measures can be properly implemented. For more information, see ESF #15 – Emergency Public Information.

• Emergency public information messages should also target the general public to address public concerns, request their cooperation (i.e. not entering contaminated fields or areas), and to ease the economic impact if food safety issues are not a primary concern (i.e. some FAD and plant disease/pest issues are strictly related to the health of the animal or yield, and do not pose a threat to humans).

j. Other Response Activities

• In addition to the actions described in the sections above, Attachment D (First Hour Checklist for FAD and Plant Disease Incidents) include potential actions to be taken by responsible agencies in coordination with state and federal officials with primary responsibilities in a FAD or plant disease incident.

Recovery Activities

1. A variety of forces may influence the direction of the recovery process. The states will support local governments, businesses, grower and livestock operations, and citizens in recovering from the impact of any emergency including foreign animal and plant diseases. Where possible, hazard mitigation measures will be incorporated into recovery activities in order to lessen the impact of reoccurrence or eliminate it (i.e. innovative crop rotations or utilizing new breeds that are resistant). Recovery and mitigation actions should also focus on the economic impact on growers and/or livestock producers.

2. The outbreak is considered over when all eradicated premises have been completely cleaned and disinfected and there have been no new cases for at least twice the incubation period of the disease. Restocking will not take place until the outbreak is over in a defined area. In some cases, especially for plant-related pests, it may take extensive eradication and quarantine measures (sometimes lasting years) before an area is considered useable and safe.

3. The long-term recovery activities potentially associated with a FAD or plant disease event may include ongoing monitoring and surveillance efforts, working to implement measures to mitigate economic impacts to the region and others as appropriate. For more information on long-term recovery activities, see ESF #14 – Community Recovery.
VII. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

1. It is recommended the following agencies and organizations assume roles and responsibilities in the execution of the FAD and plant disease emergency actions described in this SIA as follows:

   • **Coordinating Agency**: State Veterinarians and Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs). It should be noted that in most FAD or plant disease incidents, EMA will have little to know role. However, in a large-scale incident with significant public health and life-safety concerns, EMA will serve as a coordinating agency.

   • **Cooperating Agencies**: Law Enforcement Agencies, Health Departments, Fire Departments, Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Agencies, Public Works Departments, Animal Control Agencies, Disaster Animal Response Teams (DARTs), All Other Local Government Agencies Assigned Responsibilities in Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs), Mid-America Regional Council (MARC)

   • **Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs)**: Volunteer and Community Organizations, Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs), Veterinarian Associations and Private Practitioners, Agricultural Producers, Agricultural-related Businesses and Industries

   • **State and Federal Agencies**: Missouri Department of Agriculture (MDA), Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC), Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS), Missouri Department of Public Safety (DPS)/State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA), Kansas Animal Health Department (KAHD), Kansas Department of Health and the Environment (KDHE), Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP), The Adjutant General’s Department (TAG)/Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM), Missouri/Kansas Departments of Transportation (MODOT/KDOT), Missouri/Kansas Highway Patrol (MHP and KHP), Missouri/Kansas State Animal Response Teams (SARTs), U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Other State and Federal Agencies Assigned Primary and Support Responsibilities in State and Federal Emergency Plans

2. The **Coordinating Agency** is responsible for the following general activities:

   • Conducting pre-incident planning and coordination

   • Maintaining ongoing contact with the Cooperating Agencies, NGOs, and state and federal agencies

   • Conducting preparedness activities including planning and exercises

3. The **Cooperating Agencies and NGOs** are responsible for the following general activities:
• Providing specialized knowledge, skills and expertise to support FAD and plant disease emergencies

• Supporting local governments with available resources, personnel and other capabilities to accomplish activities in support FAD and plant disease emergencies

4. As described previously under Background, Purpose and Scope and Situation Overview, State and Federal Agencies have a significant role in a FAD or plant disease emergency. In addition, state and federal agencies are responsible for providing support to local governments and working closely with local EMAs and other officials to help ensure a timely, integrated and coordinated response to the event.

5. The specific responsibilities of the Coordinating Agency, Cooperating Agencies, NGOs, and State and Federal agencies with primary responsibilities in an animal or plant disease emergency are detailed in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COORDINATING AGENCY</th>
<th>RESPONSIBILITIES</th>
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</table>
| Local Emergency Management Agencies      | • Initiate and maintain communications with other jurisdictions, states and federal agencies to identify the availability of resources and personnel to support FAD and plant disease response operations, and to ensure coordination protocols are in place to manage an event affecting several states.  
• As needed, use local and regional databases to identify needed resources (e.g., fencing and temporary pens suppliers) and to initiate contact with specially trained personnel (e.g., DARTs and volunteer groups).  
• When needed, consider the pooling of resources available in the region to meet the regional needs of the incident.  
• Maintain communications with their respective state emergency management agency (KDEM and/or SEMA) as needed.  
• Include up-to-date information in the regional WebEOC boards, and conduct other appropriate regional coordination activities (e.g., conference calls, emails, etc.).  
• Work with state and federal agencies to ensure consistent and useful emergency public information is released by all of the jurisdictions involved in the event.  
• Coordinate the activities of the Cooperating Agencies to ensure regional coordination issues are considered.  
• Work to ensure all of the Cooperating Agencies provide information for reporting and coordinate with their counterparts in other jurisdictions and/or the state level as appropriate.  
• Request Regional Coordination Specialists (see ESF #5) with the appropriate technical expertise to assist with ongoing emergency activities.  
• Work with state and federal agencies to implement appropriate measures to contain and eradicate animal or plant diseases.  
• Serve as an advisor to local veterinarians, farm services agencies, natural resource councils, and others potentially involved in a FAD or plant disease event.  
• Work closely throughout the incident with appropriate state and federal agricultural officials to determine the best methods for
accomplishing response and recovery operations.

- Track and document the financial aspects of the response.
- Work to ensure training is provided to essential personnel potentially called on to work in impacted areas or in the local EOC.
- Maintain the capability to develop maps with locations of large livestock operations, potential holding areas and other special facilities related to animal and plant disease events, including the use of locally available GIS capabilities or those available through MARC.
- Work with MODOT and KDOT, as appropriate, to identify strategic controlled movement sites, off-loading areas and other areas/sites potentially needed to help manage the event.
- Work with local businesses and volunteer organizations to identify resources potentially needed to assist with the incident, such as fencing, food, personnel, etc.

State Veterinarian

The State Veterinarian (or their designee) will coordinate closely with cooperating agencies to appropriately manage a FAD incident.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COOPERATING AGENCIES</th>
<th>RESPONSIBILITIES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Departments</td>
<td>Depending on the disease characteristics (i.e., if the disease is zoonotic and could potentially cause illness in humans), local public health agencies will be involved in impact assessments and providing technical assistance and advice for protective actions. Maintain and if needed, implement plans to assist with the dissemination of public information regarding the human health risks associated with particular diseases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Divisions or Agencies</td>
<td>If appropriate, work with EMAs and other local, state and federal agencies to address environmental health issues potentially arising from a FAD incident, such as issues with water or air quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Agencies</td>
<td>Provide personnel and resources to assist with emergency medical operations required in support of the incident. Based on the need and the specifics of the event, assist with human decontamination operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Enforcement Agencies</td>
<td>Assist with securing area(s) as required for access and movement in quarantine area(s). Direct and control traffic, and assist with the strategic identification of controlled movement and permit-able movement areas. Work with local EMAs to ensure the appropriate placement of available local agency personnel and barricades to assist with controlled movement operations. If a FAD is suspected or involved, assist in conducting investigation activities under the direction of the FBI. Provide necessary site security and conflict resolution (Note: In the event of a disaster, livestock producers and local residents may not cooperate with veterinary inspectors and quarantine restrictions. Law enforcement may be called upon to ensure the safety of veterinarians and inspection personnel, as well as to resolve any conflicts).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Departments and Hazardous Materials Teams</td>
<td>Based on the need and the specifics of the event, provide personnel and resources to assist with human decontamination operations. Provide personnel and resources to assist with traffic control. Provide other necessary assistance as required (e.g., local hazardous materials teams may have equipment available to assist with the decontamination of animals or vehicles).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks and Recreation Departments</td>
<td>Provide personnel, equipment and other resources to assist with</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS</strong></td>
<td><strong>RESPONSIBILITIES</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Provide personnel and resources to assist with decontamination.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assist with establishing perimeters and coordinating signage and barricades.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assist with dead animal disposal operations by providing information regarding potential disposal sites, as well as personnel and equipment to assist with disposal operations.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>LOCAL DISASTER ANIMAL RESPONSE TEAMS (DARTS)</strong></th>
<th><strong>RESPONSIBILITIES</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assist with the care of livestock and other animals affected or potentially affected by a FAD event.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>LOCAL ANIMAL CONTROL DEPARTMENTS AND HUMANE SOCIETIES</strong></th>
<th><strong>RESPONSIBILITIES</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When available, provide personnel, resources and technical expertise to assist with the care of livestock and other animals affected by the event.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>ALL OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES ASSIGNED PRIMARY AND SUPPORT RESPONSIBILITIES IN LOCAL EOPs</strong></th>
<th><strong>RESPONSIBILITIES</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provide appropriate technical support, personnel and resources in support of plant and animal disease emergencies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provide technical assistance, personnel, equipment and other support activities as practical and requested by local EMAs.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>MID-AMERICA REGIONAL COUNCIL (MARC)</strong></th>
<th><strong>RESPONSIBILITIES</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provide information, coordination and other assistance as requested by local jurisdictions in the region.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Facilitate the acquisition and distribution of regional resources in support of FAD and plant disease emergencies.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>NON-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES</strong></th>
<th><strong>RESPONSIBILITIES</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Missouri and Kansas Veterinary Medical Associations</td>
<td>Report required reportable diseases and conduct surveillance actions as required by the incident (see Attachment C).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide support and assistance to appropriate state agencies (i.e., MDA, KAHDS and KDA) in support of a contagious animal disease event.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide trained personnel to serve as the veterinarian(s) in charge of response activities during a contagious animal disease event. Note: This individual has the authority to act as a designated official of the State Veterinarian when conducting investigations, initiating quarantines or providing veterinary resources at the local level.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provide technical information on the disease, as well as appropriate depopulation (euthanasia) and disposal operations.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provide information and communicate with local veterinarians.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNITY RESPONSE TEAMS (CERTS) AND HUMANE SOCIETIES</strong></th>
<th><strong>RESPONSIBILITIES</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provide appropriately trained personnel, resources and technical expertise to assist with the care of animals.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provide other support as requested by EMAs and other local agencies. Note: A list of the KC-Metro Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) is included in the Regional Resource Annex.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>BUSINESSES, INDUSTRY AND OTHER PRIVATE SECTOR ENTITIES</strong></th>
<th><strong>RESPONSIBILITIES</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coordinate actions with the activities of local, state and federal agencies and organizations.</td>
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<tr>
<td>As needed and based on the specifics of the event, private sector resources may be requested to assist with a variety of activities, such as decontamination operations, providing signage and barricades, and assisting with dead animal disposal operations.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES</strong></th>
<th><strong>RESPONSIBILITIES</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Missouri Department of Agriculture (MDA)</td>
<td>Work with local jurisdictions to enforce movement restrictions and establish perimeters based on the disease and the event (the Missouri State Veterinarian will provide specific guidance and protocols).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Work closely with the Departments of Agriculture in other states, as</td>
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**SIA 1 - FAD & PLANT DISEASE INCIDENTS**
well as the USDA to ensure appropriate coordination activities are initiated to contain a multi-state outbreak.

| Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC) | • Provide assistance to local law enforcement and animal assistance agencies with abandoned, escaped, or captive wildlife and exotics.  
• Conduct surveillance of susceptible wild animal species, if required.  
• Depopulate infected or potentially exposed wildlife populations, if needed.  
• Establish prohibitions on game, bird and fish products in controlled areas when necessary. |
| Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) | • Depending on the disease characteristics (e.g., if the disease is zoonotic and could potentially cause illness in humans) assist with impact assessments and provide technical assistance and advice for protective actions.  
• Assist local jurisdictions in releasing appropriate statements regarding issues involving human health. |
| Missouri Department of Public Safety, State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) | • Activate the State EOC and maintain operations as needed to support the event.  
• Provide coordination and liaison activities between local and state agencies with resources, personnel and technical expertise to assist with a FAD or plant disease event.  
• As appropriate, work with DHS/FEMA to request a Presidential disaster declaration or if appropriate, the USDA, an Agricultural Disaster. |
| Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA) | The KDA Plant Protection Program Manager (or their designee) and an appropriate KDEM designee will serve as Unified Command in events related to plant disease control and eradication.  

The KDA Food Safety Manager (or their designee) will work with KDEM to:  
• Provide resources and available technical assistance in animal disease diagnosis.  
• Conduct disease surveillance at state licensed slaughter houses.  
• Implement control measures based on risk analysis of the animal disease emergency.  
• Support state public information efforts by providing timely and useful information. |
| Kansas Animal Health Department (KAHD) | The KAHD Livestock Commissioner has statutory authority to direct and coordinate emergency response to incidents threatening or affecting the health of livestock. Further, the Livestock Commissioner, a KDEM designee and potentially the USDA will serve as Unified Command in events involving control and eradication of animal disease. Under this authority, KAHD will:  
• Provide leadership in coordinating the prevention, control and eradication of infectious and contagious disease affecting livestock and domestic animals in Kansas.  
• Notify KDEM of any cases of suspected contagious animal disease.  
• Initiate quarantines or sanitation measures, as required.  
• Monitor reports of symptoms or clinical signs of diseases in animals.  
• Direct appropriate law enforcement officers to implement quarantine measures.  
• Order the confiscation and disposal of infected or exposed animals.  
• Maintain liaison with USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. |
| **Kansas Department of Health and the Environment (KDHE)** | • Serve as the lead technical assistance agency if the event is zoonotic in nature.  
• Provide technical assistance for microbial threats potentially affecting human health.  
• Provide technical advice and final approval on carcass disposal locations.  
• Provide technical advice to carcass disposal teams regarding regulations on environmental impact.  
• Provide technical advice on location of cleaning and disinfecting stations.  
• Identify and approve regulated disposal and treatment activities.  
• Provide assistance with human health issues involving the destruction of carcasses. |
| **Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP)** | • Establish prohibitions on game, bird and fish products in controlled areas.  
• Conduct surveillance of susceptible wild animal species, if required.  
• Depopulate infected or potentially exposed wildlife populations, as required.  
• Provide assistance to local law enforcement and animal assistance agencies regarding abandoned, escaped, or captive wildlife and exotics.  
• If needed and as available, provide equipment, supplies and personnel to assist with animal operations. |
| **The Adjutant General’s Department (TAG), Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)** | • Activate the State EOC and maintain operations as needed to support the event.  
• Provide coordination and liaison activities between local jurisdictions and state agencies with the resources and technical expertise to manage a FAD or plant disease event.  
• When appropriate, work with DHS/FEMA to request a Presidential disaster declaration or if appropriate, the USDA, an Agricultural Disaster. |
| **Missouri and Kansas Departments of Transportation (MODOT and KDOT)** | • Assist in identifying potential controlled movement sites, off-loading and/or containment areas.  
• Work with local, state and federal agencies to implement controlled movement operations.  
• Provide resources and personnel as available to assist in tagging vehicles and other activities as needed.  
• If available and appropriate, provide GIS and remote camera capabilities to assist local officials in support of the event. |
| **Missouri and Kansas Highway Patrol (MHP and KHP)** | • Work with local, state and federal officials to control the movement of livestock and livestock related equipment and traffic throughout the affected state(s).  
• Provide assistance with site security and conflict resolution.  
• If a FAD is suspected or involved, assist in conducting investigation activities under the direction of the FBI. |
| **State Animal Response Teams (SARTs)** | • Assist with the care of animals and provide technical assistance, personnel, equipment and other support activities as practical and requested by the state(s). |
Missouri and Kansas National Guard

- Provide personnel, resources and security for plant and animal disease incidents.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

The USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is the primary federal agency that responds to animal/plant disease and pest situations. APHIS will work to accomplish the following:

- Address the potential for outbreaks in multiple States and provide guidance to unaffected States.
- Notify the USDA’s Office of the Inspector General (OIG) in cases of a possible intentional pathogen or pest release.
- Work closely with DHS/FEMA to manage events with evolving situations as appropriate.
- Provide for the inspection, fumigation, disinfection, sanitation, destruction of infected/contaminated animals or materials, pest extermination, and quarantine enforcement.
- Enforce interstate quarantines and coordinate with the states to ensure the establishment of appropriate intrastate quarantines.
- Coordinate the activities of other divisions/Agencies within the USDA to support a FAD or plant disease emergency.

Federal Veterinary Medical Assistance Teams (VMATs)

- Provide personnel, equipment and technical assistance in support of state and local operations.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

- Serve as the lead criminal investigation agency in the event of a FAD or plant disease emergency.

Humane Society of the United States (HSUS)

- Provide personnel, equipment and technical assistance to support animal and livestock care operations.

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

- Provide technical assistance and expertise to SEMA, KDEM and others as requested and appropriate.
- Serve as the primary liaison and coordinating entity for all federal agencies with a role to play in a FAD or plant disease emergency.
- If appropriate, request Presidential disaster declarations at the request of SEMA and KDEM, or if appropriate, the USDA, for an Agricultural emergency declaration.

Other State and Federal Agencies with Primary and Support Responsibilities in State and Federal Emergency Plans

- Provide available technical assistance, subject-matter expertise, personnel and resources to support the event as required and requested.

VIII. ATTACHMENTS

A. Authorities and References
B. State Plans for FAD and Plant Disease Incidents
C. FAD and Plant Disease Useful Web sites
D. First Hour Checklist for FAD and Plant Disease Incidents
E. State Movement Forms (Movement and Receiving Permits)
The following authorities are specific to a FAD or plant disease incident:

**MISSOURI**

- **Missouri Revised Statutes (RSMO) Title XVII, Chapter 261**
  - 261.200 – Gives the Director of Agriculture authority to impose quarantine.

- **RSMO, Title XVII, Chapter 267**
  - 267.120 – State Veterinarian may prescribe for infected animals and call for help from the County Commission or legally substituted court.
  - 267.179 – Indemnification for cattle registering positive for tuberculosis.
  - 267.240 – Change existing rules on movement of animals/travel – Governor may proclaim quarantine.
  - 267.590/595 – Authority of the State Veterinarian to quarantine.
  - 267.611 – Indemnification and broad authority may be set by the Director of Agriculture.
  - 267.645 – Authority to enter premises and examine livestock.

- **RSMO, Title XVII, Chapter 269** – Deals with disposal of dead animals and inspections.

- **Revised Missouri Statutes Online:** Published in their entirety, including all statutes pertaining to animal and plant emergencies and other statutes: [http://www.moga.mo.gov/statutes/statutes.htm](http://www.moga.mo.gov/statutes/statutes.htm)

- **Missouri Laws and Regulations for Animals and Livestock:** Provides other helpful links to other regulations pertaining to livestock and animals: [http://mda.mo.gov/animals/rules.php](http://mda.mo.gov/animals/rules.php)

**KANSAS**

- **Kansas Statutes Annotated (KSAs) Online:** Published in their entirety, including all statutes pertaining to animal and plant emergencies and other statutes with potential ramifications in conducting animal and plant disease response operations: [http://kansasstatutes.lesterama.org/](http://kansasstatutes.lesterama.org/)

- **Kansas Statutes Annotated (KSA), Chapter 74 – State Boards, Commissions and Authorities, Article 5 – Department of Agriculture – Authorities.** For specific information, see the following link: [http://kansasstatutes.lesterama.org/Chapter_74/Article_5/](http://kansasstatutes.lesterama.org/Chapter_74/Article_5/)

**FEDERAL**

Section 8306 of Title 7, United States Code (2007), authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to declare an extraordinary emergency and take action due to the presence of a pest or disease of livestock that threatens livestock in the United States. Under 7 U.S.C. § 7715 (2007), the Secretary of Agriculture has the authority to declare an extraordinary emergency and take action due to the presence of a plant pest or noxious weed whose presence threatens plants or plant products of the United States.


**REPORTABLE DISEASES**

- Reportable Diseases in Kansas may be found at the following Website: [http://www.kdheks.gov/epi/disease_reporting.html](http://www.kdheks.gov/epi/disease_reporting.html)

- Reportable Diseases in Missouri may be found at the following Website: [http://mda.mo.gov/animals/health/disease/comdisease.php](http://mda.mo.gov/animals/health/disease/comdisease.php)


- Organization for Animal Health (OIE) – For additional information and a list of reportable animal diseases, see: [http://www.oie.int/](http://www.oie.int/)

**ZOONOTIC DISEASES**

Centers for Disease Control (CDC) – A list of zoonotic diseases may be found on the following Website: [http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dpd/animals.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dpd/animals.htm)
NOTE: There is an important difference in the two states’ departments of agriculture (MDA and KDA). In Kansas, all food safety programs, including meat and poultry inspections, dairy, plants and pesticides, meat processing and water and dam testing are managed by KDA, but all live animal issues (e.g. livestock, animal diseases and markets) are the responsibility of KAHD. On the other hand, in Missouri, the MDA is responsible for both animal health issues and food inspections.

MISSOURI

In addition to the State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP), Missouri maintains the following plans developed for a FAD or plant disease incident:

- Missouri Animal Health Emergency Response and Recovery Plan
- Missouri Emergency Response Protocol for Foreign Animal Diseases
- Initial State Response and Containment Plan (Poultry Diseases)
- Emergency Poultry Disease Management Plan
- MDA Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)
- MDA Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government (COOP/COG) Plans

For obtain a copy of these plans, contact:

Rachel Heimericks
573-751-3076
rachel.heimericks@mda.mo.gov

Additionally, Missouri Agri-Security maintains a series of Standard Operating Guides (SOGs) online describing some of the activities potentially required in a FAD event. These SOGs are located at the following links:


Other useful links may be found on the Agri-Security Website at: http://mda.mo.gov/animals/health/security/

Additional Standard Operating Guides (SOGs) for carcass disposal operations, testing and other aspects of an agricultural emergency are under development and will be posted on the MDA Agri-Security Website when complete.

KANSAS

Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) Plan: KAHD maintains a FAD plan written to describe how a response to a disease outbreak would be managed in Kansas. KAHD is currently working to develop specific SOGs describing how plan functions would be carried out such as:

- Movement control
- Carcass Disposal
- Cleaning and Disinfection
- Quarantine of an infected premise
- Animal Depopulation
- Requesting, receiving and distributing the National Veterinary Stockpile
- Vaccination

There is also a plan in place for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (Hi Path AI).

The Plant Protection Program has a readiness and response plan for an emerald ash borer infestation and other invasive species. They work closely with K-State and USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Plant Protection and Quarantine.

The KDA and many other state agencies have COOP Plans including the restoration of essential functions as quickly as possible, including food safety, water structures and milk testing.

KAHD is currently developing SOGs and other guidance for various aspects of a FAD incident. When complete, this guidance will be distributed to local officials and posted online as appropriate.
Attachment C. Useful FAD and Plant Disease Websites

The following Web sites provide useful information regarding animal and plant disease emergencies:

- **USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)** – As the agency with primary responsibility for animal and plant disease prevention and protection activities, APHIS works to safeguard agricultural resources, and protect and enhance ecosystems. APHIS promotes the health of plant resources and prevents the establishment of introduced plant and animal pests and diseases. APHIS also works with state and local officials to conduct eradication projects. APHIS provides numerous documents and emergency planning guides for response to animal and plant emergencies. Animal health information is located on the following Website: [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/) and plant health information may be found at the following link: [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/index.shtml](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/index.shtml).


- **USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA)** – As the agency responsible for the administration of County Extension Offices, FSA provides a variety of services for local agricultural producers. The steps for agricultural emergency declarations are detailed in the following fact sheet: [http://www.fsa.usda.gov/Internet/FSA_File/disaster09.pdf](http://www.fsa.usda.gov/Internet/FSA_File/disaster09.pdf).

  Specific information and contacts for the **FSA county offices** located in each state may be found at the following Websites:


FSA Disaster Assistance – Under the appropriate circumstances, FSA administers a variety of disaster assistance programs, which are described below along with their Websites providing additional information on each available program:

- The **Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program** provides financial assistance for crop production and or quality losses due to a natural disaster:
  

- The **Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, & Farm-raised Fish Program** provides emergency relief to producers of livestock, honey bees, and farm-raised fish.
  

- The **Tree Assistance Program** provides financial assistance to qualifying orchardists and nursery tree growers to replant or rehabilitate eligible trees, bushes and vines.
  

- The **Noninsured Crop Assistance Program** provides financial assistance to producers of non-insurable crops when low yields, loss of inventory or prevented planting occurs due to disasters.
  

- The **Livestock Indemnity Program** provides assistance to producers for livestock deaths that result from disaster.
  

- The **Emergency Farm Loan Program** provides emergency loans to help producers recover from production and physical losses due to drought, flooding, other natural disasters, or quarantine.
  

- The **Emergency Conservation Program** provides emergency funding and technical assistance for farmers and ranchers to rehabilitate farmland damaged by natural disasters and for carrying out emergency water conservation measures in periods of severe drought.
  

- The **Livestock Forage Program** provides financial assistance to producers who suffered grazing losses due to drought or fire on or after January 1, 2008, and before October 1, 2011, during the calendar year in which the loss occurs. Fire losses must have occurred on federally managed lands.
  

- The **Extension Disaster Education Network (EDEN)** is a collaborative multi-state effort by Extension Services across the country to improve the delivery of services to citizens affected by disasters. The mission of EDEN is to share education resources to reduce the impact of natural and man-made disasters. EDEN maintains an extensive Website with information on agro-terrorism events at:
  
  http://eden.lsu.edu/Pages/default.aspx

Additionally, EDEN maintains an Emergency Programs Manual detailing the types of programs available following a disaster. This manual is located at:

• **National Agriculture Statistics Service (NASS) – Missouri** (provides agricultural products and their production statistics for Missouri counties)

• **National Agriculture Statistics Service (NASS) – Kansas** (provides agricultural products and their production statistics for Kansas counties)

• **Dairy Farmers of America**

• **National Livestock Producers Association**
  [http://www.nlpa.org](http://www.nlpa.org)

### STATE AGENCIES

In addition to federal agencies with primary responsibilities in an agricultural emergency, the following state agencies provide information specific to their states:

• Kansas Animal Health Department (KAHD) [http://www.ksda.gov/animal/](http://www.ksda.gov/animal/)

• Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA) [http://www.ksda.gov/](http://www.ksda.gov/)

• Missouri Department of Agriculture (MDA) [http://mda.mo.gov/](http://mda.mo.gov/)


### OTHER

• **Multi-State Project for Security in Agriculture** – Both Missouri and Kansas are members of this organization formed to encourage collaboration between states, federal partners and state agency associations. For more information, see the following link:

• **National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP)** – A Guide for Traffic Control of Rural Road in an Agricultural Emergency may be found at:

• **Transportation During Agricultural Emergencies** – Provides information and guidance on transportation issues during a FAD or plant disease event:

• **Organization for Animal Health (OIE)** – Serves as the world health organization for animals and addresses a variety of issues regarding FAD events:
  [http://www.oie.int/](http://www.oie.int/)
Attachment D. First Hour Checklist for FAD and Plant Disease Incidents

The following actions should be carried out as needed based on the specifics of the incident by local officials tasked with responsibilities for accomplishing emergency functions. In addition to the checklist below, the RCG: Base Guide includes an initial checklist of actions for all emergency functions and discusses the immediate actions for situational awareness, gaining regional awareness, overall response status, and emergency public information (see RCG: Base Guide).

### Gaining FAD and Plant Disease Events Situational Awareness

Determine if the following actions have been initiated:

- Coordination with state and federal agencies with primary responsibilities for a FAD and/or plant disease emergency.
- Local SOPs or guidelines for FAD and/or plant disease emergencies.
- Assessments for staging, facilities, equipment, supplies and other resources to support response to a FAD and/or plant disease emergency.
- Notification and activation of local personnel with emergency support roles and responsibilities.
- Emergency coordination, communications and reporting procedures.

### Determining FAD and Plant Disease Initial Response Actions

As appropriate, local EMAs will request support from other local agencies to accomplish the following activities based on guidance from, and in close coordination with, state and federal authorities:

- Monitor reports of symptoms or clinical signs of disease in animals.
- Conduct surveillance and trace suspect animal and plant products.
- Assist in identifying potential checkpoints, permit-able movement locations, as well as personnel and resources to enforce these actions.
- Assist with the provision of vaccinations as necessary.
- Determine the location of livestock holding locations and feed suppliers.
- As needed, set-up off-loading and holding locations, and identify personnel to assist with animal movement and care.
- Work with appropriate agencies, organizations and officials to confiscate and dispose of infected or exposed animals, or other agricultural products.
- Conduct investigative interviews to identify the source and scope of the infection/contamination, and prevent future infection/contamination.
- Work to establish contacts and coordinate with surrounding states to determine appropriate communication and coordination strategies for an animal or plant disease incident.
- Conduct animal health epidemiological investigation and surveillance.
- Implement disease containment measures.
- Assist with and/or conduct animal depopulation activities (i.e., euthanasia) and disposal.
- Provide support for decontamination operations.
- Utilize GIS mapping capabilities to assist in identifying animal holding and disposal locations, strategically located controlled movement and permit-able movement points, and other physical locations and resources potentially needed to manage a FAD or plant disease emergency.
- As appropriate and in coordination with state and federal officials, accomplish other activities to prevent, control and eradicate infectious or contagious diseases affecting livestock, wildlife, domestic animals or plants affected by the incident.
Attachment E. Kansas Animal Health Department Movement Forms

The forms on the following two (2) pages are used by KAHD to help ensure uniform actions for moving and receiving livestock during controlled movement operations. The MDA provides the following regulations and permits at the following Web site: http://mda.mo.gov/animals/health/regulations.php
KANSAS ANIMAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT: EMERGENCY MOVEMENT PERMIT
Allows movement to intended destination, return to point of origin (by prescribed route only), or diverted to a holding facility for unloading and surveillance.

1. Date:_________ Time:______ AM_____ PM_____ Location of stop _______________________

2. This Vehicle contains ________________________________________________________________
   Point of origin ______________________________________________________________________
   (street, city, county, state, clear physical directions if no physical address)

3. Name: __________________________                  _______________________________________
   (Owner/Driver Signature)        <circle one>               (Print Owner/Driver’s Name)

4. Street___________________________________ State____________ _______    Zip____________

5. Phone #______________________Driver’s  License #:___________________________State ____

6. Vehicle:_______________/ __________/ _________          ___________/___________/__________
   Truck/Tractor (make)    License          State               Trailer (make)     License            State

7. Has this shipment originated from or passed through a quarantined area?
   Yes____ No_______
   If yes, contact the County Emergency Manager or the County Sheriff.

8. Return to Point of Origin. Yes ____ No _____(Check one) If no, go to line 11.
   (only if livestock have not originated from and/or have not passed through a quarantined area)

9. Allowed to proceed to Intended Destination. Yes_____ No ______ (check one)
   (only if livestock have not originated from and/or have not passed through a quarantined area)

10. Name of, address, coordinates, and/or directions to location of Intended Destination: _____________
    __________________________________________________________________________________
    ______________________________________________________________Phone #__________________

11. Diverted To:______________________________________ By route________________________
    ___________________________________________________________________________________

12. Livestock health papers or bill of sale (if applicable) are attached to this report.
   (Check one) _______ YES               NO

13. Attach a copy of trucker’s log book for the past 7 days to this form.
   __________________________        _______________________________________
   Signature of Issuing Officer                                             Printed name of Officer

Disobeying stipulations of this movement permit will be a violation of KSA 47-607.
The penalty for non-compliance is imprisonment.

Distribution:         White Copy to Officer         Blue Copy to KAHD         Yellow Copy to Transport
Receiving Permit # KSE 000001  Movement Permit #_______________

KANSAS ANIMAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT
---RECEIVING DOCUMENT---
(LIVESTOCK HOLDING AND SURVEILLANCE)
Date _______ Time _______ am/pm

Location of Receiving Station __________________________________________________

1. Species____________  # of head_______________  Brands/Identification:______________
   (or refer to attached health certificate)

2. Owner of Livestock__________________________ Driver__________________________
   (use address and phone of driver if owner’s unknown)
   Street____________________________ City_____________State ____Zip Code________
   Phone #______________________

Trucks and trailers must be cleaned and disinfected before hauling additional livestock. This is the responsibility of truck driver: should be done as soon as possible.

3. Transport disinfected at:_______________________________________Date ____________

4. Has dropped trailer at:_________________________________________________________

5. Disinfecting not required__________  ________________________________
   (Check Here)                                            (Reason)

6. I, the undersigned, acting as an agent for the Kansas Animal Health Department, acknowledge receipt of the livestock identified above, (or identified on the attached health certificate #_______________ or bill of sale) and hereby assume responsibility for the care and keeping of them. If it is discovered that these livestock are not infected with or exposed to the disease currently under investigation, they shall be returned to the owner or his/her agent. Expenses for the care and keeping of these livestock shall be paid from State/Federal funds. If it is discovered that these livestock have been exposed to or are infected with the disease under investigation, they will be dealt with in accordance with the State/Federal regulations for eradication of that disease. Indemnity will be paid for animals destroyed.

7. ___________________________________              _____________________________________________
   (Signature, KAHD Representative)                                              (Printed KAHD Representative’s Name)

KANSAS ANIMAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT  708 S. W. JACKSON    TOPEKA, KANSAS 66603
PHONE 785/ 296-2326

8. I, the Owner/agent of the above livestock, agree to abide with the orders for cleaning, disinfecting routing and destination of any equipment/livestock returned to me, under penalty KSA 47-607.

9. __________________________________             _________________________________________
   (Signature, Owner/Agent of Livestock)                                           (Printed Owner/Agent’s Name)

10. I certify that the holder of this permit has complied with the requirements to off-load at the designated location. This vehicle is authorized to return to point-of-origin, and shall be cleaned and disinfected prior to hauling additional susceptible species.

11. _______________________________            ______________________________________
    (Signature of Receiving Official)                                        (Printed Name of Receiving Official)

Distribution: White Copy to Receiving Official   Blue to KAHD   Pink to Owner/agent   Yellow to Transport

NOTICE TO LIVESTOCK AND/OR TRAILER OWNER:
YOU MUST BRING THIS FORM WITH YOU IN ORDER TO PICK UP YOUR LIVESTOCK AND/OR TRAILER WHEN RELEASED.
CALL 785/296-2326 FOR INFORMATION ABOUT WHEN YOU CAN DO THAT.