

# **ESF 11: Agriculture & Natural Resources**

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## Section II: Emergency Support Functions

### 1.0 Introduction

#### Coordinating Agency(s):

- Lewis & Clark County Disaster & Emergency Services ( LCCO DES)
- Lewis & Clark County Extension Service

#### Primary Agency(s):

- Lewis & Clark County Extension Service
- Lewis & Clark Public Health (LCPH)
- Law Enforcement
- Montana Department of Agriculture (MDOA)
- Montana Department of Livestock (MDOL)
- Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks (FWP)
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

#### Support Agencies:

- Chief Elected Officials
- Lewis & Clark County Fairgrounds
- Local Veterinarians
- Horse and Dog Clubs
- Lewis & Clark County Humane Society
- Lewis & Clark County Animal Control
- Public Works
- Elkhorn C.O.A.D.
- Montana Disaster & Emergency Services (MTDES)
- Montana Department of Natural Resources & Conservation (DNRC)
- Montana Historical Society
- Montana Department of Public Health & Human Services (DPHHS)
- Montana State University Extension Service (MSUES)
- Great Plains Diagnostic Network (GPDN)
- Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
- Montana Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD) (*and its affiliated organizations*)
- USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
- USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS).

### 1.1 Purpose

*Emergency Support Function (ESF) #11: Agriculture & Natural Resources* supports local and State authorities and other Federal agency efforts to provide nutrition assistance; control and eradicate any outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic (i.e., transmitted between animals and people) disease, or any outbreak of an economically devastating plant pest or disease; ensure the safety and security of the

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commercial food supply; protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties (NCH) resources; and provide for the safety and well-being of household pets during an emergency response or evacuation situation.

ESF-11 identifies the responsibilities of organizations that are charged with oversight of food and water supplies in the case of a disaster or emergency situation affecting human beings.

ESF-11 also identifies and organizes the resources available to address animal care in the event of either a natural or manmade disaster or in the case of a Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) outbreak. As such, it includes coordinating animal evacuation, sheltering, and health care.

### 1.2 Scope

ESF 11 includes five primary functions:

- ❖ **Providing nutrition assistance:** Includes working with State and local agencies to determine nutrition assistance needs, obtain appropriate food supplies, arrange for delivery of the supplies, and authorize the Disaster Food Stamp Program.
- ❖ **Responding to animal and plant diseases and pests:** Includes implementing an integrated Federal, State, and local response to an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease, or an outbreak of a harmful or economically significant plant pest or disease. ESF 11 ensures, in coordination with ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services, that animal/veterinary issues in natural disasters are supported.
- ❖ **Ensuring the safety and security of the commercial food supply:** Includes the execution of routine food safety inspections and other services to ensure the safety of food products that enter commerce. This includes the inspection and verification of food safety aspects of slaughter and processing plants, products in distribution and retail sites, and import facilities at ports of entry; laboratory analysis of food samples; control of products suspected to be adulterated; plant closures; food borne disease surveillance; and field investigations.
- ❖ **Protecting NCH resources:** Includes appropriate response actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, recover, and restore Natural, Cultural, and Historic resources. This includes providing post event baseline assessments of damages and providing technical assistance and resources for assessing impacts of response and recovery activities to NCH resources.
- ❖ **Providing for the safety and well-being of household pets:** Supports LCCO DES together with ESF 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services; ESF 8; ESF 9 – Search and Rescue; and ESF 14 – Long-Term Community Recovery to ensure an integrated response that provides for the safety and well-being of household pets

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### 1.3 ESF Activation & Plan Maintenance

- ❖ ESF 11 is activated upon notification of a potential or actual incident that requires a coordinated response and support to help ensure one or more of the following:
  - ◆ the availability and delivery of food products;
  - ◆ food safety;
  - ◆ appropriate response to an animal or plant disease or pest;
  - ◆ the protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties; and/or
  - ◆ the safety and well-being of household pets and livestock.
- ❖ Actions initiated under ESF 11 are coordinated and conducted cooperatively with local, State, Federal incident management officials and with private entities, in coordination with the Joint Field Office (JFO) Unified Coordination Group, the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC), and the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) as required.
- ❖ ESF 11 may be activated independently or in conjunction with other ESFs, depending on the needs of the situation.
- ❖ The ESF 11 Coordinating and Primary Agencies will be responsible for review and revision of this annex.

### 1.4 Policies

- ❖ Actions undertaken by this ESF should be coordinated with the EOC. Local government will expend available resources prior to seeking regional or state assistance through the EOC.
- ❖ Unless extremely unique circumstances exist, the provision of food and water should be accomplished through the mass care function and activities (ESF 6)..
- ❖ If the situation occurs where a severe lack of available food for residents does exist, local governments and Disaster and Emergency Services (DES) may work with the local commercial food distribution system to provide an acceptable supply and distribution system.
- ❖ Requests for food and water should be made to local sources before requesting outside help from mutual aid partners.
- ❖ The County will encourage individuals to maintain personal or family home reserves of food and water and personal medications and hygiene items to last five to seven days.
- ❖ While Incident Command will assist as possible with animal issues, the priority will remain the protection of the health and safety of citizens. It is essential that animal owners remain responsible and accountable for their livestock and pets.
- ❖ Animal and plant disease and pest responses will be conducted in collaboration and cooperation with State authorities and private industries to ensure continued human nutrition and animal, plant, and environmental security, and to support local economy and trade.

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- ❖ Actions initiated under ESF 11 to protect, preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, recover, and restore NCH resources will be guided by the existing internal policies and procedures/guidelines of the agencies providing support for the incident.
- ❖ Animal evacuation and sheltering should be conducted in conjunction with human evacuation and sheltering efforts. Animals should be sheltered near their owners to the extent possible. Owners should be expected to provide food, water, husbandry, and exercise for their pets during the time they are in emergency shelters.
- ❖ Businesses where animals are integral to operations (e.g., pet shops and veterinary hospitals) should be encouraged to have contingency plans in place for those animals in the event of a disaster or emergency.

### 2.0 Situation & Assumptions

#### 2.1 Situation

- ❖ Lewis and Clark County encompasses approximately 2,218,240 acres of land. The acres of land are distributed between private, state and federal ownership.
- ❖ The major agricultural entities for Lewis and Clark County are: Livestock, crops production and timber.
- ❖ Numerous plant and animal diseases exist that could impact the County through natural, accidental, or intentional introduction.
- ❖ The County has significant numbers of animals ranging from household pets to commercial livestock operations. The vulnerability of these animals in the event of a disaster or emergency is not only a personal issue, but a commercial issue with the potential for long-range effects on the local economy.
- ❖ The Montana Department of Livestock, through the Animal Health Division in collaboration with identified stakeholders and legal authorities (local, state, federal), is the lead agent in managing any animal health emergency in Montana.
- ❖ The Montana Department of Agriculture in collaboration with identified stakeholders and legal authorities (local, state, federal), is the lead agent in managing any plant health emergency in Montana.
- ❖ The Montana Department of Fish Wildlife, and Parks (FWP) in collaboration with identified stakeholders and legal authorities (local, state, federal), is the lead agent in managing any wildlife health emergency in Montana.
- ❖ A significant emergency may deprive substantial numbers of local residents from access to safe and reliable supplies of food and water.
- ❖ An emergency may be caused by or cause the spread of a contagious disease through the food and water supply systems or from animals to people.
- ❖ Some animal diseases are very contagious (foot and mouth disease) and would be very difficult to identify, isolate, control, and eradicate. In addition, many agents are zoonotic, affecting animals and people.

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- ❖ Some plant diseases are very infectious to other plants and can be very difficult to identify, isolate, control and eradicate.
- ❖ The State and University systems have nationally recognized labs and experts in both plant and animal disease that can support the County's identification, isolation, control, and eradication efforts.
- ❖ The Montana Historical Society has experts in the preservation and restoration of historical artifacts.
- ❖ Any displacement or evacuation of people from their homes may cause household pets and livestock to be placed at risk for food, shelter, and care.

### 2.2 Assumptions

- ❖ Livestock, wildlife, birds, plants and/or crops may be affected. Plants and/or animals may die of the insect/disease and/or need to be destroyed/depopulated.
- ❖ Production capability and/or value may become severely limited. Such an event could greatly impact the economic stability and viability of the county, state, and possibly, the nation.
- ❖ The time between the reporting of a disease and its identification as an emergency is critical. A highly contagious disease could spread rapidly through a county and state via markets, product movement, and fomites (people, vehicles, etc).
- ❖ The county's resources would be rapidly depleted if the outbreak involved multiple premises or large areas.
- ❖ Positive and prompt actions by local, state, and (possibly) federal authorities will be required in order to stop a highly contagious disease. Control and eradication of such a disease will involve many county, state and federal agencies, not just those involved with agricultural activities.
- ❖ Some land owners, individuals or groups may strenuously object to depopulation of animals or destroying of plants. Some people may not consider the threat of the disease spread valid and may take actions counter-productive to control and eradication efforts.
- ❖ First responders may not be familiar with the special conditions of an animal or plant health emergency. These include quarantine, bio-security precautions, personal protection equipment, decontamination, etc.
- ❖ Any prolonged power outage will place fresh or frozen food at immediate risk or render it unsafe.
- ❖ An earthquake may break water distribution pipes contaminating potable water systems.
- ❖ Displaced persons will be cared for in emergency shelters. Food and water inventories of these shelters will be quickly depleted. Food banks and other charitable food sources will not have sufficient inventories to meet other food needs.

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- ❖ Land (truck) delivery of bulk supplies may be cut off. Distribution of non-local donated goods may not be possible.
- ❖ Emergency shelters will not have the facilities to care for household pets.
- ❖ Volunteers will want to help and can make a significant contribution to the effort.

### 3.0 Concept of Operations

#### 3.1 General

The response to and management of animal disease events develop conversely to traditional disasters or large scale emergencies. Response to natural or man-made disasters normally develop from point of incident through the different layers of response entities, i.e. city to county, county to state, state to federal. Foreign animal/plant and highly contagious diseases are usually discovered locally, with initial response decisions made at the state and federal level and then coordinated with the local jurisdictions.

- ❖ If an HCD (possible foreign animal/insect/disease) is confirmed on a premise, the state veterinarian, MT Dept. of Agriculture and the Federal AVIC become the Unified Command. As a Unified Command, they would coordinate the response with local, other state and federal agencies.
- ❖ Operations would be carried out under state and federal authority and supervision, but with local assistance.
- ❖ Law enforcement entities (county, state) are notified by BoCC, local DES, or state and federal respondents. They would assist in containment, control and management operations.

#### Food and Water

- ❖ The EOC will work closely with local volunteer agencies to determine the emergency food and water needs of the affected population (i.e., the number of people in need of food and water and their locations).
- ❖ The EOC should coordinate with local agencies, commercial facilities, volunteer organizations and appropriate purveyors for the supply and distribution of food and water to the affected population.
- ❖ Public information regarding food and water storage, contamination/decontamination, and emergency distribution points should be disseminated per ESF-15 Public Information.
- ❖ If the situation warrants, the lead and support agencies in the EOC should work closely with state and federal agencies to ensure the coordination of bulk food distribution and the issuance of disaster food stamps.

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### **Animal Health Care**

- ❖ The County's' capability for providing expedient health services to injured pets and livestock is limited; these services may have to come from local veterinary hospitals and animal clinics.
- ❖ Local veterinarians and the Humane Society should coordinate with the Elkhorn C.O.A.D. to pick up any animals arriving at Red Cross shelters and transport them to kennels or other temporary holding facilities.
- ❖ Pet owners are encouraged to plan for emergency pet care to include, food and water supplies, medicines, and travel cages.
- ❖ Livestock owners are responsible for preparing for adverse weather conditions. When livestock feeding is beyond the owner's capabilities, the County must commit all local resources prior to requesting assistance from the federal or state government.
- ❖ Local law enforcement may assist local veterinarians if the decision is made to employ euthanasia for critically injured animals.
- ❖ The County may rely upon volunteers to assist in the care and identification of animals separated from their owners.
- ❖ The County Extension Office, which serves as the County's technical advisor on agricultural matters and animal health issues related to livestock should work with the Health Department to monitor livestock and crops for disease and the potential for further infection.
- ❖ The County Fairgrounds may serve as a temporary boarding facility for domestic livestock.

### **Natural Resource Protection and Restoration**

- ❖ Depending on the event, there may be cultural or historic preservation and restoration issues to address, as well as natural resources issues such as potential contamination of the water and/or soil.
- ❖ If the emergency causes damage to cultural sites, the County will work to help ensure appropriate measures are taken to preserve and protect them.
- ❖ Structures registered in the national historical registries, or those structures eligible for inclusion in those registries, are subject to special considerations.
- ❖ There may be a need to dispose of contaminated carcasses and other materials using expedient burial operations. The land used for such burials must meet environmental requirements and should be as close as possible to the exposed area. If needed, land purchases may be made to secure adequate disposal.

### **3.2 Notifications**

The County Extension Service Agent, acting as the Primary Agency representative, should notify support agencies of EOC activations and request that representatives report to the EOC to help coordinate ESF-11 activities.



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As additional EOC staffing needs become apparent, other support and partnering agency personnel may be asked to report to the EOC to assist resource support activities. Depending on the nature and location of the emergency, state and federal representatives may also become critical members of the ESF-11 team.

### 3.3 Preparedness

- ❖ Develop Standard Operating Procedures/Guidelines (SOPSOGs) and checklists to support ESF-11 activities.
- ❖ Maintain an accurate roster and activation procedures of personnel assigned to perform ESF-11 duties during a disaster.
- ❖ Maintain current food resource directories to include maintaining points of contact.
- ❖ Identify likely transportation needs and coordinate with ESF-1.
- ❖ Ensure all ESF-11 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning. As a minimum, primary action officers for all ESF-11 agencies should complete ICS 200, 300, and 700 courses.
- ❖ Work with ESF 7 to:
  - ◆ Establish plans and systems for resource identification, typing, and inventorying.
  - ◆ Establish plans and systems for acquiring and ordering resources
  - ◆ Establish plans and systems for mobilizing and allocating resources
  - ◆ Establish plans and systems for resource recovery and reimbursement
  - ◆ Establish plans and procedures/guidelines for coordinating with non-governmental and private sector organizations for obtaining resources
  - ◆ Develop plans for the establishment of logistic staging areas (LSAs) for internal and external response personnel, equipment, and supplies
  - ◆ Estimate logistical requirements (e.g. personnel, supplies and equipment, facilities, and communications) during the planning process and through exercise.
- ❖ Identify pet boarding facilities and private organizations that may provide emergency shelters for animals.
- ❖ Identify local agribusiness operators with equipment and personnel to assist with animal stop movement and quarantine activities.
- ❖ Establish an AHE/PHE Working Group or AAG and conduct meetings of this group as appropriate. Working Group should be a member of the LEPC. Working group and/or Agricultural Advisor groups should include representatives from:
  - ◆ City/County Commissions
  - ◆ Watershed landowners
  - ◆ Extension Service Agriculture Agent
  - ◆ Veterinarians
  - ◆ Health Dept.
  - ◆ Humane Society
  - ◆ FWP
  - ◆ MDOA
  - ◆ MDOL
  - ◆ DPHHS

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- ❖ Develop mutual aid agreements with government agencies, professional associations and private agencies and organizations with personnel and equipment to support ESF-11 activities.
- ❖ Identify and schedule disaster response training for ESF-11 personnel. Areas to be covered should include, but not be limited to, response protocol, ICS, bio-security, personal protection, quarantine, access control, depopulation, disposal, decontamination, and potential human impacts.
- ❖ Ensure all ESF-11 personnel are trained in their responsibilities according to the departmental SOPs.
- ❖ Participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.

### 3.4 Response

- ❖ Activate plans.
- ❖ Establish ICP and activate local EOC.
- ❖ Establish communication between EOC and Incident Management Team to determine resource needs to support incident response and operations.
- ❖ Request appropriate declarations of emergency.
- ❖ Issue quarantines, establish movement control procedures/guidelines.
- ❖ Initiate bio-security measures.
- ❖ Develop incident-specific communications plan.
- ❖ Establish response personnel support needs and coordinate local support capabilities.
- ❖ Identify existing internal, jurisdiction-specific resources available to support response and recovery operations.
- ❖ Contact key collaborating agencies.
- ❖ Obtain needed equipment and supplies for operations.
- ❖ Complete notifications of response personnel and agency directors.
- ❖ Develop incident action plan (IAP) to include, but not limited to, the following functions: bio-security and decontamination, movement control and quarantine, depopulation and disposal, surveillance and epidemiology, personnel safety, demobilization and recovery, inter/intra agency communications and all other situations that may arise.
- ❖ Develop press releases for the media.
- ❖ Identify appropriate locations for disposal, and obtain appropriate permits for animal depopulation and crop operations. (Animal and crop disposal may take place at the County Landfill with collection and transfer sites set up in surrounding areas as needed).
- ❖ Identify the location for public disinfection sites and roadblocks. Activate local public works to assist in establishing these sites.

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- ❖ Conduct on-site operations.
- ❖ Provide assistance to established pet shelters.
- ❖ Restrict movement, detain or move animals, equipment, products and personnel as necessary to control and eradicate animal or plant disease.
- ❖ Manage and direct evacuation of animals from risk areas and provide technical assistance to prevent animal injury and the spread of disease.
- ❖ Provide and/or receive appropriate mutual aid.
- ❖ Provide situation reports to the Unified Command and SECC on the status of operations.
- ❖ Coordinate donations and volunteers wishing to assist in operations.
- ❖ Respond to protestors who desire to interfere or stop operations.
- ❖ Maintain records of all activities conducted, costs, and hours worked by paid and volunteer personnel.
- ❖ Ensure communications lines are established and participants are clear on what actions need to be taken if a highly contagious disease or insect is suspected or confirmed.

### 3.5 Recovery

- ❖ Provide immediate assistance as needed to land owners affected by the AHE/PHE.
- ❖ Assist in decontamination efforts and ensure clean up is completed.
- ❖ Help maintain movement restrictions as required by local, state and federal authority.
- ❖ Assist in issuing and tracking of special permits and licenses.
- ❖ Work with producer groups to assist in recovery efforts.
- ❖ Submit necessary records and paperwork to local and state officials for tracking and reimbursement of costs to the county in handling the emergency.
- ❖ Participate in follow-up reports and critiques of the EOP for the AHE/PHE, and make any necessary changes and improvements in the plan.
- ❖ Continue to render support when and where required as long as emergency conditions exist.
- ❖ Restore equipment and restock supplies to normal state of readiness.
- ❖ Participate in after action reports and meetings.
- ❖ Make changes to plans and procedures/guidelines based on lessons learned.

### 3.6 Mitigation

- ❖ Provide surveillance for a foreign animal disease or an animal borne poison or toxin that may pose a threat to the animal industries, the economy or public health.
- ❖ Provide for surveillance of plant pests of unknown or questionable origin that may pose a potential threat to agriculture, horticulture, the economy or public health.

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- ❖ 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.
- ❖ Conduct training and awareness campaigns to inform local veterinarians, game wardens, game biologists, and other animal professionals of the basic clinical signs of a highly contagious disease or other diseases or insects of concern.
- ❖ Develop a program to ensure that all personnel who may be involved in an AHE/PHE understand their responsibilities and expected actions.
- ❖ Provide training in bio-security for those involved in livestock and crop enterprises.
- ❖ Enhance and expand bio-security measures on farms, ranches, feedlots, confinement, markets, mills, etc.
- ❖ Develop or enhance public information on highly contagious diseases or insects and other diseases of concern for producers, brokers, transporters, and other parties who may be involved in raising, selling, buying, or transporting livestock, poultry/birds, wildlife, or agricultural products.

### 4.0 Organization & Responsibilities

#### 4.1 Organization

The Montana Departments of Livestock and Agriculture in collaboration with identified stakeholders and legal authorities (local, state, federal and tribal), take the lead in managing animal and/or plant health emergencies in Montana. These Departments, MTPDHHS, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and other local, state and federal agencies often collaborate in these functions and operate under unified command in management of a foreign animal or plant disease incident

While the State may take the lead, local elected and appointed officials will likely be included in the Unified Command in order to help organize and coordinate the capabilities and resources of local government, municipalities, private organizations, and the private sector to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, expertise, and other support for emergency operations within this ESF

#### 4.2 Responsibilities

##### ESF Coordinator

- ❖ Works with primary and support agencies to establish and review departmental roles and responsibilities for preparedness, and for providing resource support during the response and recovery phases of an emergency or disaster.

##### Primary Agency

- ❖ Develop applicable SOPs, guidelines and/or checklists detailing the accomplishment of assigned functions.
- ❖ Exercise overall responsibility for the coordination of ESF-11 activities.

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- ❖ When requested, deploy a representative to the EOC to assist with agriculture and natural resources activities.
- ❖ Ensure procedures/guidelines are in place to inspect the food supply and ensure food safety.
- ❖ Provide surveillance for food-borne disease.
- ❖ Coordinate with appropriate agencies for emergency food inspections and distribution.
- ❖ Determine critical food requirements and supply and delivery sources.
- ❖ Provide assistance in monitoring food supplies in mass care shelters prior to and during emergency operations to ensure proper handling and safety of food products.
- ❖ Test and/or dispose of contaminated food, livestock and agricultural sources.
- ❖ Maintain ongoing agriculture surveillance of affected communities in order to rapidly identify and address agriculture-related problems.
- ❖ Coordinate agriculture assessments at the disaster site to determine agriculture needs and priorities.
- ❖ Coordinate agricultural emergency response and recovery.
- ❖ Provide media releases in accordance with ESF-15.
- ❖ Provide ongoing status reports as requested.
- ❖ Advise the EOC of health hazards.
- ❖ Maintain lists of ranchers and livestock owners that have horse trailers available to haul large animals.
- ❖ Identify sites/facilities for boarding and/or quarantining pets, if possible.
- ❖ Coordinate with volunteer organizations and agencies to provide volunteer services for animal care upon request.
- ❖ Determine resources available for natural, historic, and cultural resource protection.
- ❖ Document all costs and expenses associated with response and recovery activities taking care to clearly separate disaster related work from daily work in the event that federal and state reimbursement becomes available.
- ❖ Assist in identifying personnel and resources to support this Annex.
- ❖ Work with support agencies to keep this Annex up-to-date.

### **Support Agencies**

- ❖ Develop applicable SOPs, guidelines and/or checklists detailing the accomplishment of assigned functions.
- ❖ When requested, deploy a representative to the EOC to assist with agriculture and natural resources activities.

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- ❖ Maintain updated resource inventories of supplies, equipment, and personnel resources, including possible sources of augmentation or replacement.
- ❖ Document all costs and expenses associated with response and recovery activities taking care to clearly separate disaster related work from daily work in the event that federal and state reimbursement becomes available.
- ❖ Identify sites/facilities for boarding and/or quarantining pets, if possible.
- ❖ Set up local treatment centers for injured animals.
- ❖ Assist in the identification of found animals.
- ❖ Assist in identifying personnel and resources to support this Annex.
- ❖ Work with LCCO DES to keep this Annex up-to-date.

### **Command Staff**

#### **Incident Commander(s)**

- ❖ Conduct scene assessments
- ❖ Establish objectives and response priorities
- ❖ Make ICS position appointments based on the needs of the incident.
- ❖ Provide overall incident leadership and management

#### **Public Information Officer**

- ❖ Provide incident information to the public, media, and stakeholder agencies and industries.
- ❖ Coordinate with Joint Information Center to ensure accurate information releases and control rumors and misinformation.

#### **Liaison Officer**

- ❖ Serve as POC for supporting and cooperating agency representatives.

#### **Safety Officer**

In addition to the general safety responsibilities, be concerned with specific hazards related to the response to an animal/plant health emergency.

- ❖ The disease agent may be zoonotic.
- ❖ Animals can cause serious injury, especially when frightened.
- ❖ Barn surfaces can be slippery and cause falls.
- ❖ Tranquilizer and euthanasia drugs have to be secured.
- ❖ Needles need to be disposed of properly.
- ❖ Dust/material management to reduce spread of disease, chemicals, etc.

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### **General Staff**

In addition to the usual general staff responsibilities, responsibilities specific to an animal/plant health emergency may include:

### **Operations Support Section**

Depending upon the situation and nature of the disease, some or all of the following operations would need to be completed for each infected premise. Functional Groups could be formed to carry out these operations.

- ❖ **Quarantine**—movement of animals/crops and people on and off premise is restricted.
- ❖ **Bio-security**—proper bio-security measures (personal protection equipment, disinfections procedures, etc) are in place on the premise and are being used by all people involved in the incident.
- ❖ **Enforcement**—access to premises is restricted and movement restrictions within control zones are enforced.
- ❖ **Epidemiological investigation**—investigation is thorough and complete, and all trace-out information is gathered.
- ❖ **Risk assessment**—assessment is based upon disease characteristics, climate and weather conditions, epidemiological data, etc., and is an evaluation of risk and rate of spread to other animals, and possibly, people.
- ❖ **Surveillance**—all premises within control zones are included in surveillance activities and all trace-outs are investigated.
- ❖ **Valuation**—a fair appraisal of all animals/crops that need to be depopulated or destroyed is required. Valuation may also have to include appraisal of feedstuffs, products and facilities.
- ❖ **Animal depopulation**—animals are properly handled and humanely destroyed. A veterinarian should supervise the depopulation.
- ❖ **Disposal of plants and animals** - a proper method of disposal is determined based upon the nature of the disease, availability of needed equipment, environmental considerations, etc.
- ❖ **Cleaning and disinfections**—the extent of C&D depends upon the characteristics of the disease. May include all personnel, equipment, surfaces, buildings, feedstuffs, products, waste, etc. and may take weeks.
- ❖ **Recovery** - efforts may take months and may involve personal. Social. Emotional, financial and political aspects. Even after animals have been depopulated, or crops destroyed, movement restrictions within control zones may still be required. Animal/plant movement may require special permits or licensing

### **Planning Support Section**

Planning activities unique to an animal and plant health emergency may be:

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- ❖ **Situation Unit**—special requirements of this unit may be preparation of maps used in establishing zones of control around an infected or problem premise. Also, mapping may be used to help identify animal owners within the infected and surveillance zones.
- ❖ **Documentation Unit**—follow-up of investigations and trace-outs is essential to prevent further spread of the disease. Indemnity claims require special documentation.
- ❖ **Technical Specialists**—specialists may be needed for disease investigation, database systems, mapping, environmental assessment, animal welfare, crop needs, feed stuff, wildlife monitoring, vaccination evaluation, etc.

### Logistics Support Section

The Services and Support Branches would basically provide the same logistics support as in any other emergency. However, special training for personnel may be required. Logistics will need to identify agencies and companies that have equipment needed to support operations.

### Finance and Administration Section

Special responsibilities may include indemnity, licensing and permits for animal and plant movement.

## 5.0 Authorities and References

### 5.1 Authorities

- ❖ See [Section 5.1](#) of Basic Plan.
- ❖ **Livestock**
  - ◆ 81-MCA and 32.3 ARM – Disease Control laws
- ❖ **Plants**
  - ◆ 80-MCA, Chapter 7 – Disease, Pest and Weed Control, Part 4 Quarantine and Pest Management – 80-7-4-1 (1)(2)(3)(4) and (5).

### 5.2 References

- ❖ See [Section 5.2](#) of Basic Plan.
- ❖ **Lewis & Clark County EOP. May 2011.** ESF 11 – Agriculture & Natural Resources.
- ❖ **State Of Montana, November 2007:** Animal Health Emergency Management Plan (Draft #7).
- ❖ **National Response Framework. January 2008:** ESF 11 – Agriculture & Natural Resources.



## Section II: Emergency Support Functions

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## Section II: Emergency Support Functions

### 7.0 Attachment 1: Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
AAG	Agricultural Advisory Group
ACO	Animal Control Officer
AHE	Animal Health Emergency
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
C.O.A.D.	Community Organizations Active in Disaster.
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
ARM	Administrative Rules of Montana
AVIC	Area Veterinarian in Charge ( <i>Federal</i> )
BoCC	Board of County Commissioners
C&D	Cleaning and Disinfections
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCRC	Capital City Radio Club
CIKR	Critical Infrastructure & Key Resources
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality (Montana)
DES	Disaster And Emergency Services
DNRC	Dept. of Natural Resources & Conservation
DPHHS	Department of Public Health & Human Services
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ES	Extension Service
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FAD	Food Animal Disease
FADD	Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FSIS	Food Safety & Inspection Service
FWP	Fish, Wildlife, & Parks (Montana)
GPDN	Great Plains Diagnostic Network
HCD	Highly Contagious Disease
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IMT	Incident Management Team
JIC	Joint Information Center
LCCO	Lewis & Clark County

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Acronym	Meaning
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LSA	Logistics Staging Area
MANG	Montana Army National Guard
MCA	Montana Code Annotated
MDOA	Montana Department of Agriculture
MDT	Montana Department of Transportation
MHP	Montana Highway Patrol
MSUES	Montana State University Extension Service
MTDES	Montana DES
NAIS	National Animal Identification System
NCH	Natural, Cultural, Historic ( <i>Resource</i> )
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIPP	<a href="#">National Infrastructure Protection Plan</a>
NPDN	National Plant Diagnostic Network
NRF	National Response Framework
PHE	Plant Health Emergency
PIO	Public Information Officer
SECC	State Emergency Coordination Center (MTDES)
SFV	State Field Veterinarian
SOG	Standard Operating Guideline
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SSA	Sector Specific Agency
SSP	Sector Specific Plan
TCL	Target Capabilities List
USC	United States Code
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters

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### 8.0 Attachment 2: Definitions

None Identified