



Avian Influenza

Classical Swine Fever

Exotic Newcastle Disease

Foot and Mouth Disease

Vesicular Stomatitis

Other Serious Disease

Threats



Foreign Animal Disease

Emergency

Response Executive Overview

California Department of Food and Agriculture

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INTRODUCTION

The term "Foreign Animal Disease" (FAD), as used in this document, refers to a number of biological threats to poultry, livestock and wildlife in the United States. Though their effects differ somewhat, each disease presents substantial risk to animal or human health, the economy and society overall. Examples of currently recognized threats include foot and mouth disease (FMD), some strains of avian influenza (AI), and exotic Newcastle disease (END). These diseases are caused by highly contagious viruses that exponentially spread, potentially devastating vast populations of animals and, in some cases, may pose a threat to human health.

Many local, state and federal agencies have developed emergency response plans, some of which apply to FAD contingencies. Effective response to large-scale FAD outbreaks will not only require the combined resources of various agencies, but the ability to deliver effective support very quickly.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to outline considerations related to a FAD response for executive managers, emergency operation center (EOC) personnel and responders.

SCOPE

Effective eradication of large FAD outbreaks will require coordination of not only the critical veterinarian response, but of the many expected missions in support of those specialized activities.

The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) have developed infrastructure to efficiently address most FAD outbreaks. This document, however, focuses on response to a large-scale FAD outbreak beyond any single agency’s capabilities. CDFA does not have the ability to support personnel, redirect or obtain resources, or meet the financial requirements potentially associated with large or rapidly spreading outbreaks. California has planned to augment CDFA’s capability with the proven statewide emergency response system.

Though CDFA and the USDA enjoy similar roles and a cooperative relationship, this document intentionally assumes an initial California response independent of the federal government for the following reasons:

- USDA may be responding to outbreaks in several states and become overwhelmed
- USDA may be unable to deploy resources in sufficient magnitude or within timeframes that meet the needs of California
- Differences in state and federal policies, authority

*Effective response
must begin within
hours*

interpretations or methodologies may exist

- Possible delay in federal executive or legislative action may detract from an effective and timely response
- California may receive requests from another state for assistance
- USDA may be unable to immediately provide full financial support for response
- Certain requests for federal assistance may be contingent upon California demonstrating exhaustion of resources

However unlikely, this executive overview assumes California may be without major federal assistance for up to 72 hours. This executive overview also recognizes that an effective response must begin within hours of identifying a potential FAD by the State Veterinarian, and that recovery begins very soon after response. Once USDA becomes engaged in the emergency response, differences in State and federal missions and operations will be managed by incident command principles.

This document is designed primarily for executive managers and EOC staff with potential responsibility to conduct part of a FAD response. Accordingly, document sections have been developed specific to various decision makers.

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

SEMS/NIMS

*SEMS and NIMS
provide for simple,
flexible and effective
management of
multi-agency
responses*

In many respects, the response to a FAD outbreak will resemble responses to flood, fire, earthquake or even technological hazards. Due to the State's adoption of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) in 1994, local governments are strongly encouraged, and state agencies are required, to respond together in an organized manner, regardless of disaster type.

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) adopted by Federal Agencies in 2004, builds on SEMS, providing a consistent nationwide approach for federal, State, territorial, tribal, and local governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

SEMS is comprised of four distinct parts:

- Incident Command System (ICS) – ICS provides common terminology, prescribes a standard but flexible organizational model, defines position roles and responsibilities and provides resource typing. ICS is also a critical component of NIMS, ensuring organizational continuity and consistency throughout the response system.
- Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) – MACS provides a methodology that allows the operational objectives of various response agencies to be factored into a combined plan of operation, thereby reducing inefficient, redundant or uncoordinated efforts.
- Operational Area Concept – This concept was developed upon the principal that local governments are both primarily responsible for their community and are best suited to manage local responses. The Operational Area serves as a connecting point between local governments in a county and the OES regions.
- Master Mutual Aid Agreement – This agreement was signed in the 1950s by the State and nearly all cities and counties pledging response to each other when needed, without expectation of reimbursement.

The key value of SEMS/NIMS is the system's ability to unite many dissimilar organizations into a single, unified response organization.

State/Federal Interactions

Strategic Elements of an Effective Response

Rapid disease identification allows appropriate, measured responses to occur

Proficient use of this system will be paramount to an effective FAD response, as it will be used to unite various support objectives with the primary animal health emergency response.

In California, responses are built upon a premise of local responsibility. FAD's, from a state and federal perspective, are seen as threats to state and national security and therefore responses proceed with attendant urgency. As a result, the team initially responding to an FAD emergency may be comprised of local, State and federal personnel. Advanced planning is required in order to ensure that integration is achieved immediately. In California, this integration will comply with NIMS requirements set forth by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

When full USDA involvement begins, existing state plans and systems provide for co-location and shared management with the USDA at all levels of response in compliance with NIMS. USDA functions germane to veterinary response will be co-located with state animal health officials performing similar duties at CDFA's EOC. Those functions providing indirect support to the field will be co-located at other emergency operations centers or incident command posts as required.

Effective eradication of a FAD requires three key elements: rapid identification, geographical containment and elimination of the disease by euthanasia and disposal of infected animals, and possibly by adding strategic vaccination -- each presenting significant challenges for agencies.

The first strategic element for an effective response is rapid identification of the biologic agent. This rapid identification is vital particularly if the agent involved spreads rapidly as is the case with FMD, AI and END. FMD can spread rapidly among cloven-hoofed animals as it is highly contagious and develops quickly within the affected animal. The 1997 FMD outbreak in Taiwan resulted in the loss of almost 4 million swine. Within two weeks of the outbreak, over 1,300 farms were affected. After six weeks, 6,143 farms were affected. Disease outbreak models suggest that FMD would spread so quickly in California that for each hour a response is delayed, the eventual response cost will increase by one to four million dollars. Similarly, AI and END can expand through populations of birds exponentially. In 2003, an outbreak of END in Southern California resulted in 18,000 homes and ranches being placed under individual quarantine, and affected birds were euthanized on 2,500 of those premises. AI could be expected to move through California with similar expediency.

Immediate quarantine is necessary to halt the spread of disease

Disease identification involves “suspecting” the disease based on symptoms and initial test results, and “confirming” the disease via conclusive results from a national reference laboratory. Conclusive laboratory results are immediately necessary to ensure the appropriate measured response occurs following a suspected outbreak.

The second strategic element involves containment of the disease and must be initiated immediately if a FAD is suspected. Quarantine of infected and exposed animals and animal products is necessary to stop the spread of disease. However, quarantine comes at a great price to responding authorities and affected individuals. In addition, it may be necessary, initially, to stop all movement of animals and most vehicles to prevent the spread of the agent and assess the magnitude of the outbreak. Orders to quarantine animals cease the operation of enterprises and can impact all those directly or indirectly associated with the enterprise.

Ranchers and farmers may be precluded from moving their animals, or find themselves limited to an area until clothing and equipment are decontaminated. Depending on the disease, egg, milk or meat processors and auction yards may be closed down. Employees of ranches are suddenly out of work and those businesses serving ranchers and farmers suffer a loss of business for a time, or even permanently. Wholesalers and retailers lose product and profits; product prices can be quickly impacted, potentially affecting an entire region. Vast export markets can be expected to close their door to the United States. Also, agriculture, and food-processing industries will face enormous risk communication challenges related to food safety. Nevertheless, containment and timely elimination of infected and exposed animals are the most feasible options as an unchecked spread of disease can multiply animal welfare, economic and social impacts rapidly.

To be effective, quarantine measures must be quick, decisive and dispensed with a high degree of clarity. Quarantine orders must be tactically developed for an area, authoritatively derived, and clearly understood by ranchers, farmers, allied industries, law enforcement officials and all others in the vicinity of an outbreak. Containment must be understood in the context of not merely limiting access from an area, but containing an infectious disease, especially for zoonotic diseases, which can infect humans.

The third strategic element of an effective FAD eradication is the humane euthanasia and disposal of affected and exposed susceptible animals and the decontamination of surrounding areas. Strategic vaccination may be used under certain circumstances as well. Eradication of a FAD is a prerequisite to recovery. However, it is also

Preparation for the humane euthanasia of animals and decontamination of surrounding areas require the most intensive efforts

the most complex element of response, involving containment orders, indemnity procedures, euthanasia recommendations, disposal procedures, wildlife and environmental impact assessment, decontamination instructions, and public education. Consequently, this process will require significant preparation and support by executive management.

Often the most challenging aspect of euthanasia and disposal is the balance that must be maintained between the interest of prompt, effective eradication and citizens' constitutional right to "due process." Due process in this context refers to the compensation to ranchers and farmers for the destruction of their livestock. The animal agriculture industry and CDFA refer to this compensation as *indemnity*.

Euthanasia of diseased and exposed susceptible animals in order to contain a FAD will undoubtedly cause concern over necessity and methodologies. Protocols will call for the destruction of all potentially infected and exposed animals within an identified perimeter. Pre-planning will be required to ensure that eliminating large numbers of animals, as well as disposing of carcasses, is consistent with a deliberate policy. Concern for the numbers destroyed and the manner in which they are euthanized and disposed will be key issues. Crucial to this effort will be clear communication with impacted individuals, the public and the media.

Resolution of environmental issues must be coordinated and expeditious

Other significant considerations relating to the removal of a FAD involve environmental concerns. Wildlife may become infected which could decimate populations or carry disease to other unaffected areas. Disposal of dead animals either by burning or burying could also create impacts on air and water quality. Chemicals used for decontamination of affected areas may lead to health and safety and environmental concerns.

Development of clear, standardized methodologies for addressing environmental issues will require executive management to coordinate diverse agency interests. To ensure appropriate environmental outcomes, local, state and federal environmental protection agencies will be expected to coordinate within the established response structures.

Executive Management Role in FAD

During a multi-agency response, the state of California will use a "unified command" structure to address decision making for a FAD outbreak. This involves the merging of two or more distinct government jurisdictions, to affect a mutual outcome. Though the various agencies may all have the necessary authorities to act in the event, the unified command ensures that timely, coordinated and appropriate response actions are taken while maintaining agency jurisdiction. Executive

managers have key roles representing their specific jurisdictional areas, but are obligated to address equally important areas under the control of other agency partners. In a unified command, achievement of common goals and objectives are paramount. Within unified management, all agencies – local, state and federal – that have significant statutory authority for a FAD response contribute to the development of a common response strategy. Agencies utilize their respective resources to carry out a coordinated response.

Recovery

The goal of a FAD recovery is the restoration of California’s disease-free status as a State, within the national and international community. Without obtaining a disease-free certification, the state and all industries impacted by the FAD will continue to suffer. If the FAD affects human health, that threat will continue and in the case of some forms of AI, the human health threat can increase, even possibly to a pandemic level. Essential to this recovery will be California’s ability to obtain funds necessary to address the following needs:


- Protection of life, public health, and safety
- Restoration of farm, ranch and allied industry operations
- Maintaining the mental and physical health of individuals affected
- Recovery of financial losses (in part or whole)
- Resumption of associated businesses, such as tourism, food processors, truckers, packers, and retailers
- Restoration of historic export levels
- Reestablishment of public trust
- Recoup of agency response costs
- Restoration of wildlife
- Restoration of the environment
- Reestablishment of consumer confidence

Proclamations of emergency are instruments that may allow for timely recovery after catastrophic events, bringing in additional programs and resources to assist. Obtaining the necessary funds to address the recovery needs will require a significant effort of cooperation among local, state and federal agencies.

Lessons learned in previous FAD outbreaks

Specific lessons learned from previous outbreaks include:

- Early and continuous surveillance for FAD’s in California is the single most effective method of preventing a FAD from becoming established
- Early recognition and diagnosis of a FAD can reduce impacts
- Establishment of widespread, effective FAD education programs for veterinarians, ranchers and farmers promotes



early recognition of infections

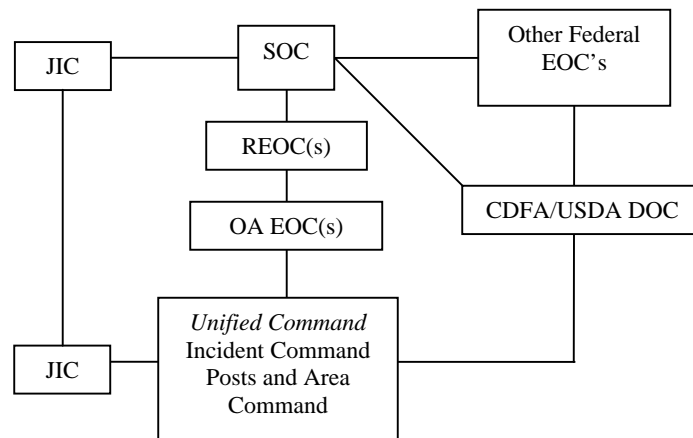
- Clear instructions and processes for obtaining and disbursing indemnification funds speed effective disease control responses
- Decision makers must be prepared to take deliberate, timely actions according to pre-established plans
- Early and frequent public information programs reduce “reactionary” responses by the public and media to a potential or real FAD
- Direct and close coordination with the media is crucial for maintaining public and international market trust.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER MANAGEMENT

Event Management

A system of unified command will be paramount to affect a massive effective response. Effective eradication will require all responsible agencies to work in a coordinated manner, under unified goals, objectives, strategy, tactics and communication. Though CDFA and USDA are responsible for maintaining trained veterinarians on staff, multiple, simultaneous responses or a single massive event could quickly overwhelm existing staff and resources. Also, local governments must be fully integrated into all aspects of FAD activities since they are the most impacted and retain primary responsibility for public health.

SEMS and NIMS provide a framework for such interactions and allows for each agency and discipline to operate their respective Emergency Operation Center (EOC). Applying the principles of SEMS, an example of a FAD response organization follows:



Some examples of various governmental FAD activities are:

CDFA

- In coordination with USDA, direct the overall animal health response activities
- Develop statewide strategy and policy specific to disease eradication
- Issue animal and animal product quarantines including isolation, destruction orders, and decontamination orders
- Arrange for individual indemnification in cooperation with USDA
- Activate the CDFA Department Operations Center (DOC)

Examples of governmental roles in FAD response

and coordinate CDFA resource requests and deployment to the incident

- Establish Incident Command Posts (ICP's) and Area Command (AC) and provide incident management teams in cooperation with USDA and other local, state and federal agencies
- Provide public information and participate in the joint information center (JIC)

Office of Emergency Services (OES)

- Activate the State Operations Center (SOC) and Regional Emergency Operations Centers (REOC) and request State Agency Representatives and Technical Specialists as needed
- Assign field Coordinate support missions tasked to state agencies
- Facilitate proclamations of emergency and coordinate overall response support elements
- Ensure that a JIC is established and supported to coordinate all public information press releases related to the event
- Establish and maintain coordination with affected local governments
- Facilitate combined private, local, state and federal response planning
- Develop daily Statewide Situation Summary and Governor's Briefing document
- Facilitate initial integration of federal response resources
- Assign field representatives to local government EOC's and/or command posts

Other State agencies as determined by event and needs

- California Environmental Protection Agency to address issues with potential to impact environment including animal disposal
- California Department of Health Services to address issues with potential to impact human morbidity or mortality
- California Resources Agency to address potential wildlife issues
- California Business, Transportation and Housing Agency to address law enforcement and transportation issues
- Other Agencies as indicated

USDA

- Coordinate with state animal health officials to develop consistent national animal disease control and eradication policy
- Coordinate with local and state animal health officials to

provide resources in support of a measured animal health emergency response

- Prioritize resource requests from multiple-state incidents
- Coordinate with other federal agencies and meet other responsibilities in accordance to NIMS and federal response plans

County and City Government

- Provide Agriculture Commissioner or other representative as co-incident commander or technical liaison in accordance with local and regional response plans
- Activate operational area and other EOC's as needed in order to facilitate communication and request and deploy resources to the incident
- Agricultural Commissioner or other representative initiates local emergency or disaster proclamation if indicated
- Assist with enforcement of actions required by CDFA quarantines
- Implement movement controls and maintain adherence to decontamination protocols
- Identify needed response and recovery resources
- If indicated and resources are available, fully staff incident management team(s) and response personnel and act in coordination with other ICP's and EOC's via CDFA/OES regional response plans
- Respond to media inquiries in coordination with the JIC
- Respond to local public concerns and questions
- Develop local disaster cost estimates related to agricultural and subsequent losses (Agricultural Commissioner)

Activation of California's Response System

CDFA, specifically the State Veterinarian, initiates activation of the state response system utilizing measured response protocols. This means that appropriate resources will be called upon to address a FAD without expending unnecessary funds and assets.

Presuming reasonable assurance exists of a verified FAD event, the State Veterinarian will activate the CDFA DOC and notify the OES State Warning Center of the activation. Once notified by the State Veterinarian, the California State Warning Center will notify designated state agencies of the information provided in accordance with currently approved Warning Center procedures. Depending on the need, the OES Director will activate a state EOC, the SOC and/or appropriate REOC(s). The activated REOC(s) will notify appropriate Operational Area local government counterparts and state agencies within affected areas.

Public Information and Risk Management

Use of the California Emergency Public Information Plan will be necessary to ensure that accurate and timely information is shared with the general public and the news media. Implemented at the request of CDFA and conducted by OES, CDFA, and other agencies in unified command, objectives of the program include:

- Coordination of information among state, federal and local governments for dissemination to the public and news media
- Providing local government, the public and the news media with written, verbal and electronic information regarding the potential impacts of FAD on food safety or human health, California's agricultural industry, employment, crisis intervention, and food commodities
- Establishing media points of contact for state, federal, and local governments for each agency, jurisdiction, and Community Based Organization (CBO) that may have to respond
- Establishing a state agency JIC to provide the news media with accurate and timely information in case of a widespread outbreak of FAD in California. Additionally, it is also expected that a local JIC would be established at the point of the initial outbreak to assist media desiring a first-hand look at the affected areas
- Providing appropriate state agency and local government participation in JIC's during response

Communication and Reporting

As a crisis begins to develop, government takes action to increase its readiness. Actions taken during the buildup of a crisis situation are designed to increase an organization's ability to respond effectively to a disaster. Increased readiness actions include briefing government officials, reviewing plans, preparing information for release to the public, updating resource lists, and testing warning and communications systems.

An efficient communication system is the most vital support element to the effective mobilization and coordination of any catastrophic disaster. State OES assumes responsibility for providing a communications network connecting all mutual aid regions; operational areas, other appropriate state agencies, OES centralized communications facilities, and links to federal communications systems. In addition, OES provides radio communications capability through various radio plans and systems.

California's RIMS is an internet-based system used to coordinate and manage the State's response to disasters and emergencies. A key automated system that supports the SEMS, RIMS provides for data

gathering, reporting, and resource management.

RIMS is available to all California cities, special districts, and state agencies having a computer with access to the Internet. Federal response agencies also have access to RIMS. Web access to RIMS is controlled by user ID's and passwords.

The RIMS applications have been converted to Web accessible format and new, more powerful Lotus Domino Web servers have been installed at each of OES' Regional Emergency Operations Centers. In addition, high-speed Internet access has been added at each OES Region to handle the increased RIMS user traffic.

The State emergency management staff, headed by the OES Director, or by the OES Director's designated representative (such as the SOC or REOC Director), is assisted by coordinators designated by state agencies. OES is the lead state agency for all aspects of emergency management, including planning, response coordination, recovery coordination, mitigation efforts, and training. REOC/SOC staff are responsible for coordinating the State's emergency response to disasters, including provision of mutual aid and the allocation of essential supplies and resources.

During emergency operations, OES receives and disseminates emergency alerts and warnings; coordinates and acts on mutual aid requests; activates and operates the SOC and REOC's, and participates in the Joint Field Office (JFO) activities. OES coordinates emergency response and recovery activities with the Federal Regional Operation Center (ROC) and the JIC. In conjunction with the federal government, it directs and coordinates recovery programs to mitigate future disasters and to recover disaster costs.

*REOC/SOC
Activation*

When the OES SOC and REOC(s) are activated, the items listed below constitute the initial response actions to be taken:

- Establish formal activation time and initial staffing pattern for EOC
- Add time periods to Governor's office reporting minimum of one report per day
- Establish and maintain communications with other EOC's and DOC's by way of conference calls, email, faxes
- Deploy field representatives as needed to assess the situation
- Coordinate and deploy immediate assistance, as requested, through mutual aid
- Establish/confirm air and ground routes into affected area
- Determine need for command posts, staging areas, mobilization centers, and disaster support areas, and

- coordinate their establishment
- Provide/deploy technical assistance to supported elements as needed
- Mobilize and stage key resources required to address the potential threat
- Determine the operational periods and develop action plans for those periods, adjusting the time frame as necessary
- Monitor and prioritize scarce resources as the situation dictates

OES State Agency Mission Numbers issued by the SOC and REOC's are valid only for state agencies. OA's and State Agencies must request mutual aid assistance from outside their mutual aid region through their OES REOC, or the SOC if unable to contact the REOC. OES will analyze and coordinate the request, tasking an appropriate state agency. The tasked state agency provides the resources requested for the mission. However, the tasked agency has the responsibility to adjust the number, type, and status of resources, in consultation with the requesting agency, to accomplish the mission. Once a mission number is issued, any significant change in the mission, activity, type, work site, scope, and nature must be approved by OES. The tasked and requesting agencies are responsible to report to OES the number and status of resources deployed on a mission on a daily basis. The State agency will provide continuous updated information to OES, via RIMS, including the number, type, and status of resources and any change in status.

An OES State Agency Mission Number does not guarantee reimbursement, nor does it imply that OES will cover the costs of the mission. It does mean that OES will endorse claims by the tasked agency for reimbursement from appropriate state and federal government agencies.

OES may direct a State Agency to perform a service outside their normal statutory responsibility. OES, acting for the Governor, reserves the right to redirect state mutual aid resources based on an assessment of the totality of circumstances.

Proclamations

Proclamations of Emergency may be necessary in order to obtain adequate, necessary resources during a major onset of FAD. In California, these proclamations can occur at three levels: local, state and federal. Listed below are the authorities and criteria for each level of proclamation with a brief description of the assistance that may be available under each:

Local Emergency

A "Local Emergency" as defined in the California Emergency Services Act (Government Code Section 8558) means the duly proclaimed

existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the territorial limits of a county, city and county, or city, caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, plant or animal infestation or disease, the Governor's warning of an earthquake or volcanic prediction, or an earthquake, complications resulting from the Year 2000 Problem, or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy, which are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of that political subdivision and require the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat, or with respect to regulated energy utilities, a sudden and severe energy shortage requires extraordinary measures beyond the authority vested in the California Public Utilities Commission.

State of Emergency

"State of Emergency" as defined in the same section (Government Code Section 8558) means the duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, plant or animal infestation or disease, the Governor's warning of an earthquake or volcanic prediction, or an earthquake, complications resulting from the Year 2000 Problem, or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy or conditions causing a "state of war emergency," which, by reason of their magnitude, are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of any single county, city and county, or city and require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to combat, or with respect to regulated energy utilities, a sudden and severe energy shortage requires extraordinary measures beyond the authority vested in the California Public Utilities Commission.

Presidential Declaration

Federal declaration of an emergency or disaster: any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.

USDA Secretarial Declaration

The Secretary of USDA may declare an agricultural emergency or an extra-ordinary agricultural emergency when additional federal assistance is needed to protect U.S. agriculture. With the approval of the Office of Budget and Management (OMB), additional funding and authority may be made available for FAD emergency response.

Public Assistance

State Statute

Pursuant to state statute, the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA)

	may provide public assistance funding for damages resulting from and emergency measures necessitated by a disaster.
<i>Natural Disaster</i>	CDAA, Government Code, Section 8680.3 defines disaster as "...a fire, flood, storm, tidal wave, earthquake, terrorism, epidemic, or other similar public calamity the Governor determines presents a threat to public safety."
<i>Assistance Act</i>	<p>Federal Statute</p> <p>Pursuant to federal statute, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) may also provide public assistance funding for damages resulting from and emergency measures necessitated by a disaster.</p>
<i>Stafford Act</i>	The Stafford Act, Section 102, defines an emergency as "...any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States." A major disaster is defined as "...any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this chapter to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby."
Proclamation Process	Initial Emergency or Disaster Conditions
<i>Local Government Proclaims Disaster</i>	<p>Local disaster proclamations should be completed by the city and/or county directly affected by a FAD that requires large-scale emergency response activities. The jurisdiction may also consider requesting OES to ask the Governor to proclaim a State of Emergency or request a federal declaration as appropriate.</p> <p>An advantage to responding under the auspices of the Emergency Services Act (i.e., responding under a local emergency or State of Emergency) is that the responding local government and its employees receive immunity protection for its emergency-related activities and funding may be made available for related response costs if the Governor proclaims a State of Emergency and/or the President declares a Federal Declaration of an Emergency or Major Disaster.</p>

<i>OES Receives Local Proclamation</i>	Local emergency is proclaimed by a county or city and includes a request for Governor's State of Emergency Proclamation, OES Director's Concurrence, and/or federal assistance. Event conditions must be, or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of that political subdivision and require the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat. The Local Proclamation <u>must</u> occur within ten days of the event that caused the emergency or disaster.
<i>OES Analyzes Information</i>	OES reviews request and analyzes information submitted, including any Initial Damage Estimate (IDE) information entered into the RIMS. OES then determines if a Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) is necessary and coordinates the PDA with other state and/or federal agencies as necessary, and examines results of PDA.
<i>OES Makes Recommendation</i>	California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA) allows for two types of state assistance: Director's Concurrence, and Governor's Proclamation of a State of Emergency. Director's Concurrence: A Director's Concurrence only funds permanent work for damaged public facilities and improved property. In the event of a FAD occurrence, a Director's Concurrence would not be considered since OES believes that the majority of costs will be for related emergency/response measures. Accordingly, a Governor's Proclamation of a State of Emergency will be considered. A Governor's Proclamation allows the state to fund emergency/response costs, and also enables the state to request federal, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) public assistance.
<i>OES Prepares Proclamation</i>	Governor's State of Emergency Proclamation: For a state of emergency to be proclaimed, conditions must exist that threaten the safety of persons and property within the state.
<i>Governor Proclaims a State of Emergency</i>	OES prepares a Governor's Action Request or Issue Paper outlining the basis for a recommendation of acceptance of a request for a Governor's Proclamation and drafts a State of Emergency Proclamation for the Governor's signature.
<i>OES Requests Federal Assistance</i>	OES obtains a copy of the Governor's Proclamation, assigns the state disaster number, and distributes copies. OES then determines if federal assistance is needed to supplement state and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and protect property, public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.
	OES will coordinate with FEMA (Federal Emergency Management

**Cost Recovery
Methods**

*Mutual Aid Costs
May Be
Recoverable*

*Cost recovery
eligibility varies
with the funding
source and
circumstances*

Agency) to determine their authority under a FAD event. If federal authority lies within another agency (e.g., U.S. Department of Agriculture), FEMA funding may not be available. If FEMA funding is deemed appropriate, OES will request a Presidential Declaration of Emergency or Major Disaster. Certain department Secretaries, Administrators or Directors, such as the FEMA Director, the Small Business Administration Administrator, and the USDA Secretary can make disaster declarations related to their areas of responsibilities.

Response Agencies

In accordance with the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement, public resources are provided without the expectation of reimbursement, and reimbursement cannot be a condition for providing the service. Under certain circumstances, however, mutual aid costs may be recoverable.

State Assistance (CDAA):

Associated costs incurred by the local jurisdictions performing emergency protective measures to protect public health and safety may be recoverable under CDAA (Govt. Code section 8680 et seq.) when a State of Emergency has been proclaimed.

Federal Assistance:

Associated costs incurred by the state and local jurisdictions performing emergency protective measures to protect public health and safety may be recoverable from FEMA under the Stafford Act (42 USC section 5121 et seq.), when there is a Presidential Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration.

Funds releases by OMB after the Secretary of USDA declares an agricultural emergency can be used for extraordinary response costs described in cooperative agreements with USDA. These agreements are executed *before* costs are incurred. Cost recovery using this mechanism requires pre-planning.

Although CDAA and FEMA are able to reimburse public entities for permanent work associated with disaster damage to infrastructure and improved property, only mitigation measures to protect public health and safety may be eligible reimbursement activities.

CDAA:

Recovery of reasonable and accepted extraordinary* costs due to FAD emergency operations may be provided to a city, city and county, county, county office of education, community college district, school district, or special district. Please note that state agencies are not eligible for CDAA

funding.

FEMA:

Recovery of reasonable and accepted extraordinary* costs due to FAD emergency operations may be provided to special districts, cities, counties, state government, and critical private non-profit organizations.

*Personnel costs incurred as a result of the disaster are eligible for funding or reimbursement, excluding the straight or regular time salaries and benefits of an applicant's permanently employed personnel performing emergency work.

Submit Costs

Local government jurisdictions performing emergency services may submit a Damage Survey Report (DSR) for costs on a state proclaimed disaster. State and local governments performing emergency services may submit a Project Worksheet (PW) for costs on a federally declared emergency or major disaster. It is essential that those agencies performing the services maintain logs, time sheets, and other documentation necessary to support their request for state and/or federal cost recovery for emergency/response measures.

Individual Assistance

Emergency Declaration (Under USDA Authorities)

USDA emergency response funds may be available

The Secretary of Agriculture has the ultimate responsibility for protecting America's agriculture. The Secretary can release funds from contingency or program accounts as needed to indemnify producers for animals and animal products taken to control the outbreak and pay operational costs for eradication of the disease. If additional funds or authorities required for these activities are needed, which is very likely in an outbreak that involves multiple farms, in connection with an emergency the Secretary may:

- With OMB approval, transfer funds from the USDA Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) and other USDA agencies or corporations to APHIS to cover these costs. In accordance with specific emergency declarations, Farm Service Agency (FSA)/CCC use CCC check writing authority to compensate producers and farmers, either by check or preferably by electronic funds transfer, for which compensation is authorized in the eradication of the disease. FSA/CCC will do so only after it has been provided with funds for this purpose by APHIS.
- Declare an Extraordinary Emergency to allow for the use of Federal authorities to take action within a State if the State is unable to take appropriate action to control and eradicate the

disease.

Emergency (Under the Stafford Act)

Disaster recovery programs for individuals may become available only if the state requests and receives an emergency declaration or major disaster declaration from the President. The President determines which federal declaration, if either, will be approved.

Assistance programs for individuals may be implemented, based on the nature of the disaster and its short and long-term impact on the communities' agriculture and economic situations. If there are needs that cannot be addressed under USDA or other Federal agency authorities, the President may elect to declare that a major disaster or emergency exists, in accordance with the provisions of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and declaration of emergency by the Governor of an affected State. According to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended, federal assistance can be requested and granted when any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion occurs. The assistance, under this Act, is intended to supplement the efforts and available resources of the local and state government and disaster relief organizations. The programs which may be implemented are:

FEMA

- Mortgage and Rental Assistance - provided by FEMA
- Disaster Unemployment Assistance - provided by FEMA through Employment Development Department
- Temporary Housing - funds provided by FEMA
- Crisis Counseling (long and short term) - funds provided by FEMA, administered at the local agency level
- Legal Services - program provided by FEMA

SBA

- An outbreak of FAD would probably not cause property damage that would qualify for a declaration (25 homes and/or businesses that have each sustained uninsured damage of at least 40% of their value). However, it is possible that reactions to a disease outbreak (e.g., a riot or civil disorder) could result in damage sufficient to qualify for a physical disaster declaration. An SBA physical disaster declaration would make available the full range of our disaster loan assistance to homeowners, renters, businesses of all sizes and private, non-profit organizations. This includes loans for property damage to all of the types of entities cited above,

plus economic injury disaster loans to small businesses.

- A second method of triggering SBA disaster assistance is a Governor's certification of economic injury to at least 5 small businesses in the state where the economic injury is caused by a physical disaster event. This is unlikely, because an outbreak of FAD would not qualify as a physical disaster event under law. Such a declaration would be limited to economic injury disaster loans to small businesses adversely impacted by the declared event.
- A declaration of a Major Disaster by the President, where that declaration includes Individual Assistance, would automatically make Small Business Association (SBA's) disaster loans available to homeowners, renters, businesses of all sizes and private, non-profit organizations. This includes loans for property damage to all of the types of entities cited above, plus economic injury disaster loans to small businesses.
- A declaration of an agricultural production loss disaster by the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture would automatically make SBA economic injury disaster loans available to small businesses adversely impacted by the agricultural production losses. This does not include farmers and ranchers, because by law agricultural enterprises are not eligible for disaster assistance from SBA. These loans would be available to small businesses dependent on trade with farmers and ranchers, such as agricultural suppliers, packers, shippers, etc. and retail and "Main Street" businesses in agriculturally dependent communities.

Indemnification

A flow chart indicating the indemnification process is attached as appendix B. In order to provide adequate and timely funding, state and national proclamations should be declared in an expedient manner as department financial resources will be rapidly depleted.

CRITICAL ACTIONS

Response Objectives

Response objectives are used within the Incident Action Plan to focus the efforts of involved agencies so that response will move into recovery in a timely, effective manner.

The following represent response objectives for cooperating agencies to consider within the first 24 hours of identifying a FAD:

- Issue individual quarantine notices and initiate appropriate bio-security measures
- Initiate laboratory confirmation procedures
- Activate incident management
- Begin analysis of potential regional quarantine boundaries in order to stop the movement of disease
- Initiate epidemiologic investigation in order to trace the spread of disease
- Establish communication between impacted local governments and cooperating agencies
- Make appropriate public notifications/notices
- Prepare news releases containing a statement of how the FAD does/does not impact people
- Establish support needs for containment, security & enforcement of CDFA orders
- Increase surveillance/monitoring in non-affected areas
- Expand education/public outreach to farmers, ranchers and allied industry
- Assess food safety and other public health issues
- Perform crime scene assessments, when appropriate
- Provide response cooperators with an outline of legal authorities for field operations
- Identify cultural/language barriers
- Identify appropriate personnel by agency needed for support
- Initiate process for Governor's Proclamation of a State of Emergency if needed
- Identify resources required for initial euthanasia and carcass disposal
- Coordinate discussions regarding environmental considerations and controls
- Coordinate law enforcement resources for quarantine enforcement if needed
- Identify and assign PIO's to serve in the JIC
- Establish an adequate Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping support capability
- Request California Department of Health Services (CDHS) to perform an assessment of health needs of responders, producers, farm workers and the public if dealing with a

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> zoonotic disease • Identify sources of emergency funds
<p>Recovery Objectives</p>	<p>Developed as a product of meetings with various governmental agencies, the following represent recovery objectives to be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Track agency response costs • Assess economic loss to businesses directly and indirectly impacted • Identify and facilitate recovery assistance and programs • Coordinate social services/mental health • Identify recovery funding gaps (e.g., what might be provided through the Farm Service Agency) • Continue necessary inter/intra agency communications • Continue with site decontamination • Support sustained operations until eradication is complete • Identify wildlife concerns with protection/containment/restoration/euthanasia • Establish disease free status
<p>Process Flowchart Impact/Response Matrix</p>	<p>Listed as Appendix B within this document is a multi-discipline flowchart that describes the comprehensive process of identifying and responding to an FAD. Referenced within this flowchart are specific impacts and responses that planning efforts have identified. A corresponding matrix of FAD potential impacts and suggested responses appears follows.</p>
<p>Incident Action Planning</p>	<p>EOC's, utilizing real-time information at the time of activation and with the information included within this and other documents will develop incident action plans. These documents serve to clarify to all response agencies the overall incident goals and objectives to be achieved and is accomplished by joint action planning sessions among agencies. Action plans may vary in duration covered or be specific to certain actions.</p>
<p>APPENDICES</p>	<p>Appendix A - Glossary of Acronyms Appendix B - FAD Response Flowchart and Matrix Appendix C - Indemnity Flowchart Appendix D - Draft State of Emergency Proclamation Appendix E - Pandemic and Avian Influenza California Scenario Matrix</p>

APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

4-H	A Cooperative Extension Non-Profit Organization for Youths
AC	Area Command
AHB	Animal Health Branch
AHB-VIC	Animal Health Branch – Veterinarian in Charge
AI	Avian Influenza
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services
APHIS-EOC	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services – Emergency Operations Center
ASER	Agricultural Security Emergency Response
CaDMH	California Department of Mental Health
CAC	County Agricultural Commissioner
Cal EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CalOSHA	California Division of Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CalSWQCB	California State Water Quality Control Board
CalSWRCB	California State Water Resource Control Board
CalTrans	California Transportation Department
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBTHA	California Business, Transportation & Housing Agency
CCC	California Conservation Corps
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDAA	California Disaster Assistance Act
CDFA	California Department of Food and Agriculture
CDFA-DOC	California Department of Food and Agriculture – Department Operations Center
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CDHS	California Department of Health Services
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code Federal Regulations
CHHS	County Health and Human Services
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CISM	Critical Incident Stress Management
CNG	California National Guard
CRA	California Resource Agency
DGS	Department of General Services
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOC	Department Operations Center
DOF	Department of Finance
DSR	Damage Survey Report
EAD	Emergency Animal Disease
EDD	Employment Development Department

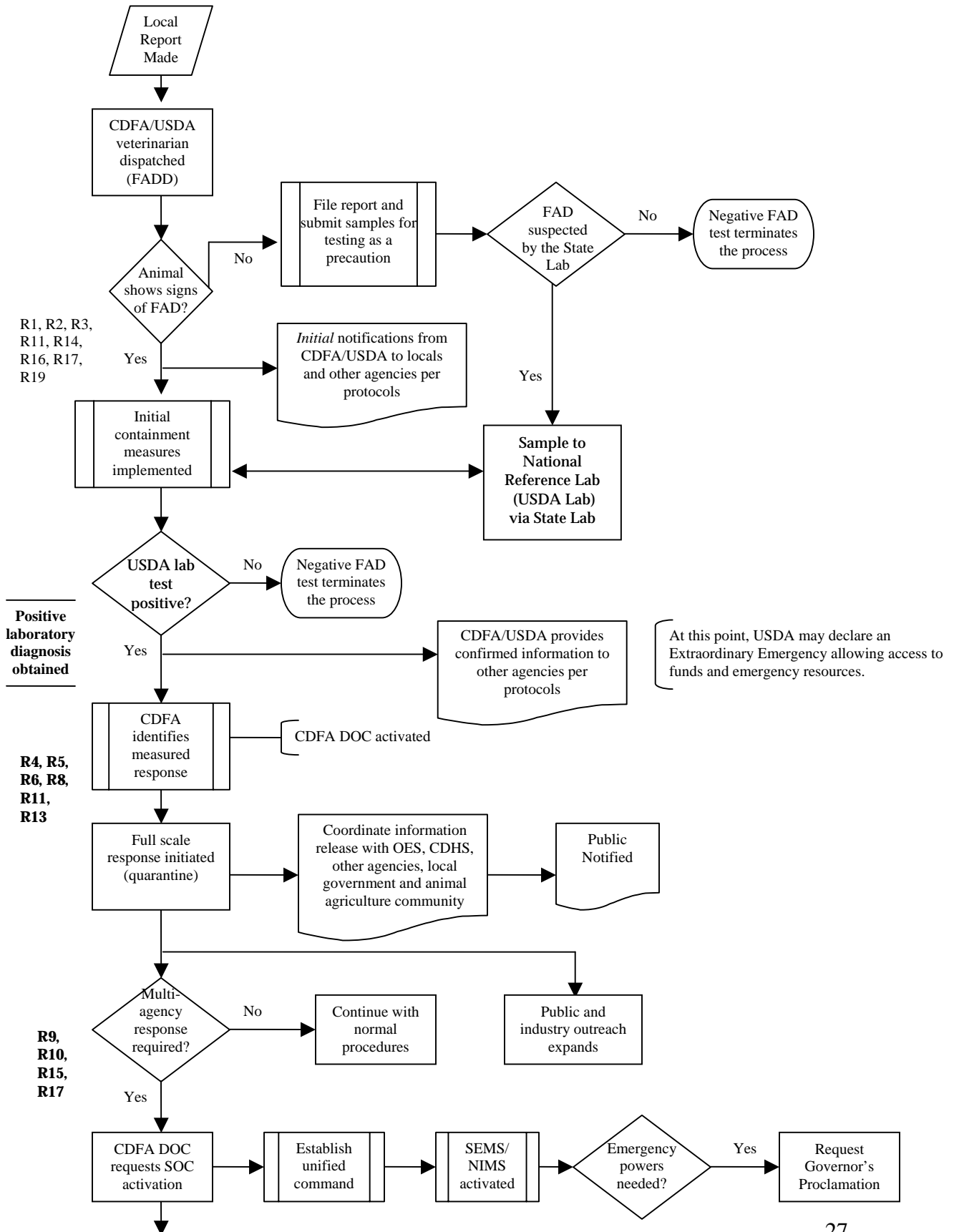
APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS, cont.

END	Exotic Newcastle Disease
EOC	Emergency Operation Center
ER	Emergency Response
FAC	Food and Agriculture Code
FAD	Foreign Animal Disease
FADD	Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFA	Future Farmers of America
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FSA	Farm Service Agency
FSA/CCC	Farm Service Agency/Commodity Credit Corporation
GIS	Geographic Information System
HazMat	Hazardous Material
HPAI	High Path Avian Influenza
IA	Indian Affairs
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IDE	Initial Damage Estimate
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
LPAI	Low Path Avian Influenza
MACS	Multi-Agency Coordination System
NDAA	Natural Disaster Assistance Act
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NPS	National Parks Service
OA	Operational Area
OES	Office of Emergency Services
OHS	Office of Homeland Security
OIE	Office International des Epizooties
OMB	Office of Budget and Management
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PIO	Public Information Officer
PW	Project Worksheet
REOC	Regional Emergency Operations Center
RIMS	Response Information Management System
ROC	Federal Regional Operation Center
SBA	Small Business Association
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SOC	State Operations Center

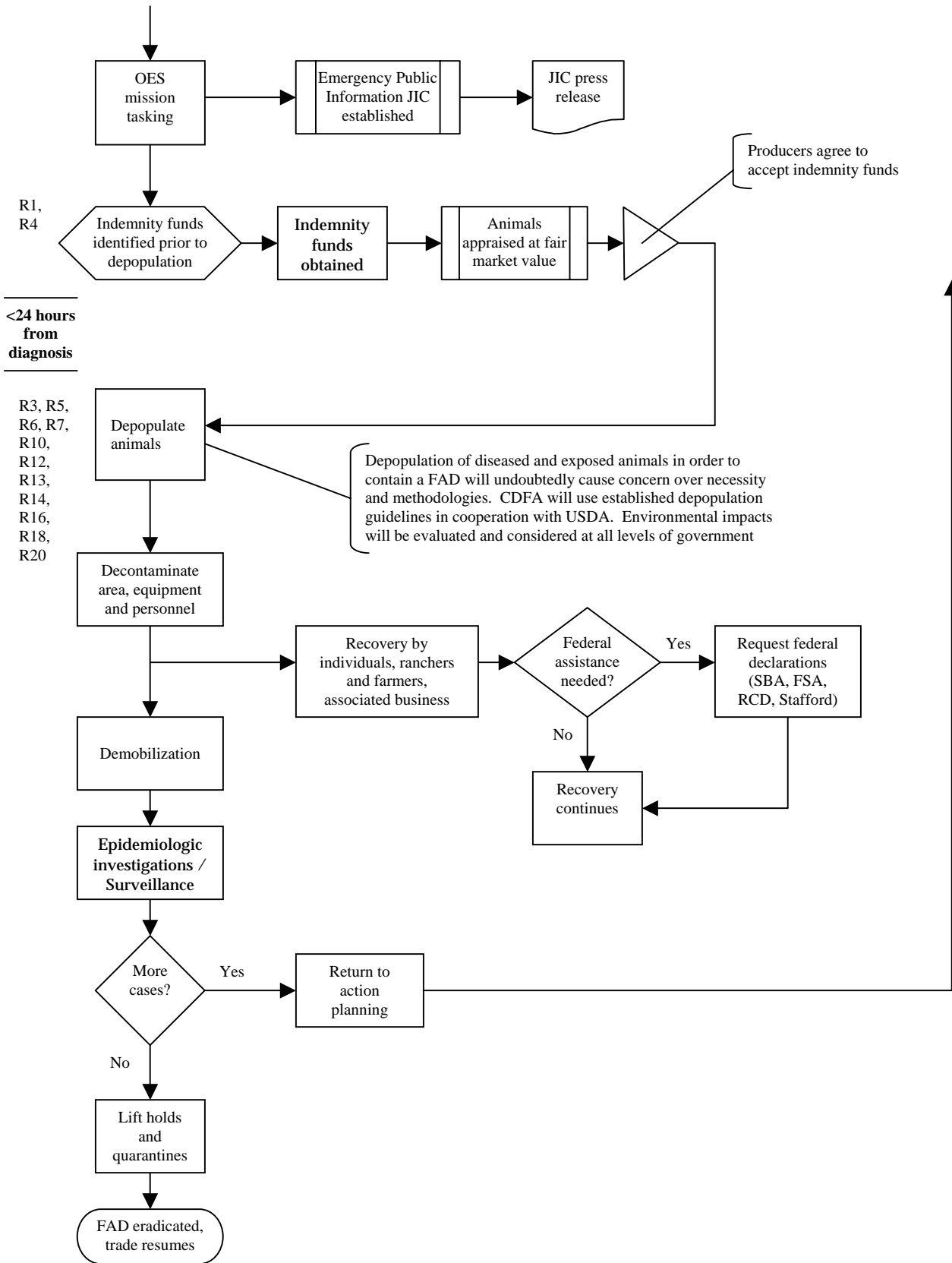
APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS, cont.

USCBP	United States Customs and Border Protection
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDA-AVIC	United States Department of Agriculture – Area Veterinarian-in-charge
USDHHS	United States Department of Health and Human Services
USDHHS	United States Department of Health and Human Services
USDHS	United States Department of Homeland Security
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VS	Veterinary Services

APPENDIX B: Foreign Animal Disease Response Flowchart and Matrix



FAD Response Flowchart (continued)



FAD Response Matrix

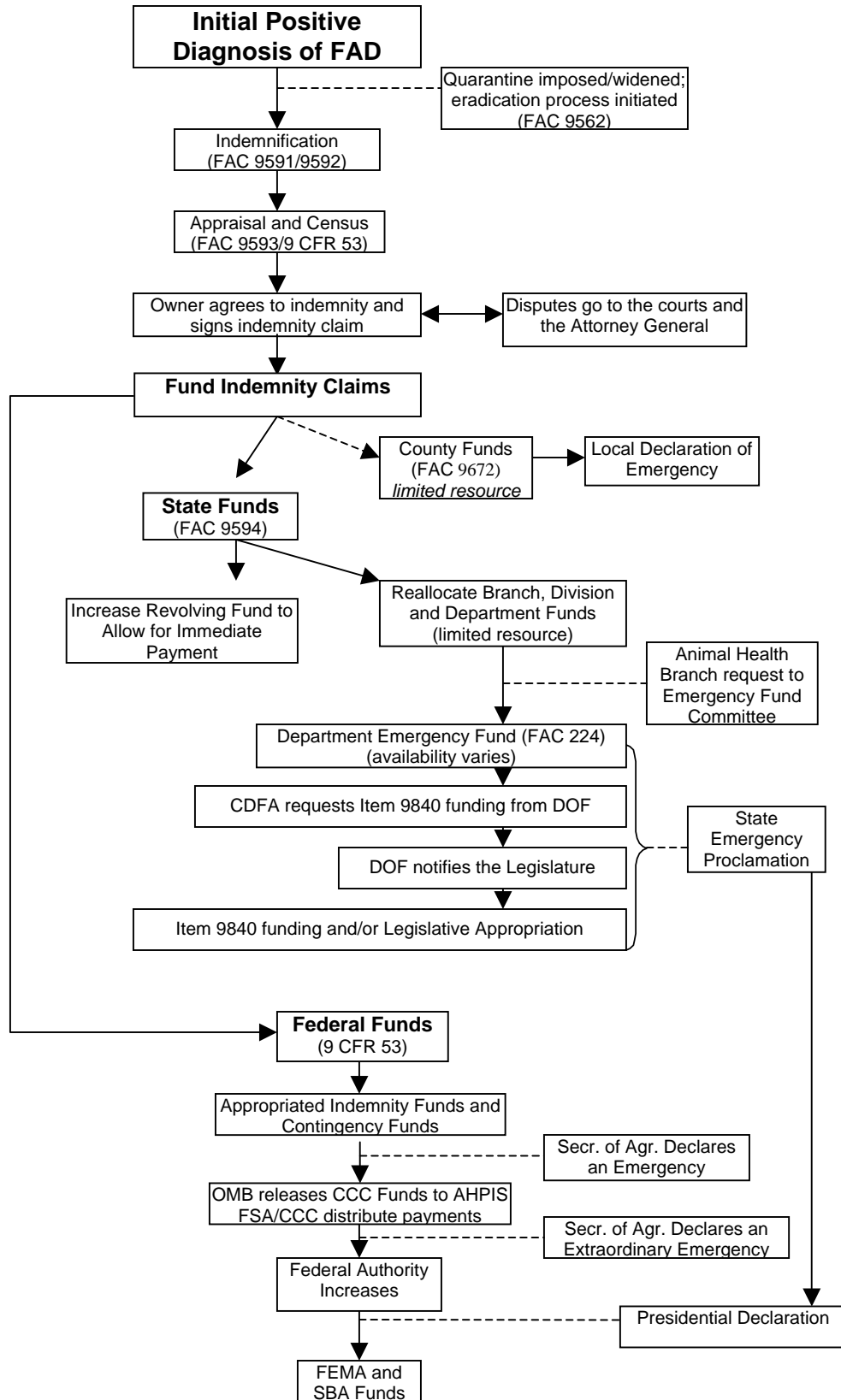
	Impacts	Response	Involved Agencies	Legal Authority	Comments
R1	Farmers/ranchers/allied industries: educate on how to prevent, detect, stop outbreaks	Outreach programs, classes, publications, town meetings, etc	CDFA, USDA, private organizations (4H, FFA, etc.), local vets, local Ag Commissioner	Under the Joint State-Federal Cooperative Agreement (1974) and F&Ag Code sec. 407	Ensure media are coordinated for these efforts. Ensure all industry advisory groups and University Extension are contacted for distribution of information.
R2	Farmers/ranchers: isolate animals and/or area	CDFA Representative issues "quarantine" orders, notify local agencies, issue public notice, notify USDA	CDFA, USDA, CDHS, industry organizations, private organizations (4H, FFA, etc.), local vets, local Ag Commissioner, OES, local public safety, local health agency, animal rescue organizations	Under the Joint State-Federal Cooperative Agreement (1974) and CDFA authority related to animals or food products from animals, F&Ag Code sec. 9562 as implemented by Title 3 CCR, Div. 2, Ch 7, Article 3 (commencing with sec. 1301).	Might also include CDHS and local health depts. authority if zoonotic (infectious to humans). The State Veterinarian has broad quarantine authority in animal health emergency management and food safety incidents.
R3	Restrict spread of disease through animal movement restrictions	Quarantine including premises and zonal restrictions and biosecurity / decontamination orders; push package	CDFA; USDA; CalTrans; CHP; Local government, esp. law enforcement; OES; private contractors; CalEPA; USEPA	Intrastate: CDFA F&Ag Code sec. 9562 as implemented by Title 3 CCR, Div. 2, Ch 7, Article 3 (commencing with sec. 1301), 9564, 9569. USDA does not have intrastate movement restriction authority unless obtained through an extraordinary emergency declaration.	USDA is responsible for interstate and international movement restrictions.
R4	Farmers/Ranchers and support industry: Financial loss	Reimbursement, loans, insurance, indemnification, compensation, etc.	CDFA, USDA, SBA	F&Ag Code sec. 9591 thru 9593. F&Ag Code sec. 9562, 9592 and 9593 as implemented by Title 3 CCR, Div. 2, Ch 7, Article 3 (commencing with sec. 1301).	Farmers and ranchers must be compensated at fair market value before animals can be seized or destroyed. CDFA/USDA may condemn property if it is easier to destroy it than decontaminate. USDA reimbursement does not cover business interruption costs.
R5	Farmers: Euthanasia of affected animals	Euthanasia Orders, Push Packets, Mutual Aid response, commandeering	CDFA, OES, CHP, CaNG, CCC, private contractors, other state agencies, local agencies, local veterinarians, local Ag Commissioners	USDA has authority for condemnations. CDFA Authority- F&Ag Code sec. 9562 - as implemented by Title 3 CCR, Div. 2, Ch 7, Article 3 (commencing with sec. 1301).	A check does not have to be handed to the owner, but an appraisal must be completed by an appraiser (a State or Federal employee using agreed upon standards and formulas) and then signed by the owner. It may take a day or days for the producer to accept the appraisal(s) based on their consultation with other experts and financiers. The animals can then be destroyed with the understanding that the producer will be compensated later. Most layers, broilers, turkeys and cattle in feedlots can be appraised fairly quickly, possibly in a day. Facilities with specialized genetic stock, however, could take more time to appraise the value of the entire herd or flock.

	Impacts	Response	Involved Agencies	Legal Authority	Comments
R6	Environmental concerns	HazMat teams, air and water testing, soil sampling	OES, Cal EPA, EPA, WQCB, Air Quality Districts, local public safety agencies, public health agencies	For CDFA: CEQA Notice of ER followed by review with ER adoption of Title 3 CCR, Div. 2, Ch 7, Article 3 (commencing with sec. 1301). USDA depends on local and state approvals for this authority.	This authority does not exist within CDFA or USDA. These approvals need to be developed in advance or the delay at the time may cause extensive financial losses.
R7	Equipment and Supplies	Notification of resources. Mutual aid, purchase and distribution of resources, referral to vendor	Farmers, private contractors, OES, CalTrans, CDFA, USDA, fair grounds, other public authority, DGS.	Provided as needed through the authority of the Emergency Services Act and the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement	Resources should be identified and acquired as the situation requires. Pre-identified resource lists and vendors will be valuable. Clearly define at the time who will pick up the costs for the resources--CDFA and USDA may have various agreements and processes to obtain relevant supplies.
R8	Loss of Trade: International and Domestic	Local, state or federal disaster declarations. Unemployment.	CDFA, OES, FEMA, SBA, USDA; Insurance sources; EDD; CHHS; DIR; Bus. Trans. & Housing; Trade & Commerce.	The OIE, an international organization, will be heavily involved with international trade restrictions related to an FAD outbreak. CDFA and USDA would provide the legal authority for intra and inter-state commerce.	Regional surveillance is critical from the onset in order to ensure that other US States and other parts of California (free zones) are not restricted from trade, and to provide early detection of FAD. The use of regional quarantine enforcement and rapid diagnostics from laboratories will be critical during this activity.
R9	Reduced Tourism	Public outreach and education, public notices, commercials, financial assistance	PIO's, Local Chamber of Commerce, League of Cities, State Chamber of Commerce, other state, SBA (economic loss programs), and local agencies involved w/ tourism		The development of reasonable and relevant recommendations for the movement of people in order to focus on effective bio-security methodologies will be important.
R10	Movement of people	Notification of all tour operators. Zonal restrictions.	CDHS; local health depts.; local law enforcement; CHP; Trade & Comm. Agency; CalTrans; media	When zoonotics involved, the County or City Health Officer has the authority to quarantine people and restrict their movement under California's Health and Safety Code.	The general public will be notified of restrictions, if restrictions are justified based on the status of the FAD outbreak. The public should be assured which normal activities may or may not impact their personal health and safety.
R11	Biological Terrorism	Initial response to mitigate; followed by investigation, enforcement, and prosecution.	As defined by FBI, USDHS, OHS, CDHS and OES	Various State and Federal Criminal Codes.	CDFA is involved with consequence management. Disease control and eradication actions do not change because it is a terrorism event. CDHS may take a major role with CDFA if it is proven to be a zoonotic disease involved as the result of a bio-terrorism act.
R12	Protestors	Public outreach and education, crowd control measures, transportation. mutual aid.	PIO's, local health; CDHS; local law enforcement; CHP; CNG; OES	Various State and Federal Criminal Codes.	Communicate with mainstream animal welfare organizations early on to brief and inform them about the FAD response process.

	Impacts	Response	Involved Agencies	Legal Authority	Comments
					Ensure that accepted humane animal handling and euthanasia practices are being followed during the outbreak. Law enforcement needs to be available to respond to public protest or other activities. This may also require increased security at CDFA and USDA facilities during the FAD response.
R13	Public Anxiety	Public outreach and education	PIO's, Local mental health; CDHS; CaDMH; local law enforcement; CHP; CNG; OES		Mental health professionals should be available, and professional risk communicators.
R14	Public Health/Occupational Safety	Personal protection program for first responders, especially diagnosticians and those handling infected animal euthanasia and disposal; public outreach and education; decontamination monitoring	Local health org. and hospitals; CDHS; USDHHS; OES; Cal. Grocer's Assn., Cal OSHA; CDFA; USDA		Hospitals and other health resources should have updated information, especially for zoonotics.
R15	Exclusion of Imports	Intensify customs inspections and CDFA permit restrictions.	USCBP; USDA; CDFA	State Vet: Animals/animal products... F&Ag Code Sec. 9562 as implemented by Title 3 CCR, Div. 2, Ch 7, Article 3 (commencing with sec. 1301), 9569,9570 animal/animal products/other property Commercial Feed F&Ag Sec. 15021 and 15073	Restricting agricultural imports is USDA's responsibility, but State resources may be used to assist federal agencies.
R16	Public Communication and Notification	Notification of public. Government control and management of operations.	Public Information Officers w/ OES, CDHS, USDA, CDFA, Trade & Comm.; Media	F&Ag Code Sec. 401 & 407.	Various State and Federal systems are available; OES will take a lead coordination role.
R17	Wildlife	Testing; euthanasia	CDFG; CAC, US Fish and Wildlife, USDA, US Dept Interior; NPS; Tribal Agencies; local law enforcement; CDFA.	F&G Code §1001, §1008, §4011	Critical: wild animals may become infected with FAD and suffer disease; wild animals become FAD reservoirs.
R18	Air, Land and Water Quality	Water treatment, air quality treatment measures, and burial controls	CalSWQCB; Cal Resources; USEPA; local authorities; Integrated Waste Management, CDHS, OES.	CEQA and state and federal air and water quality laws.	Standing Order #8 may be implemented to waive state regulations (but this does not waive federal standards). Agreements on disposal of massive amounts of carcasses needed to be agreed upon ahead of time, including transportation strategies and sites.
R19	Outbreak in Another State or Mexico	Transport restrictions, increased inspections, product quarantine, and product restrictions/ exclusions	CDFA, USDA, Local Ag Commissions, County Ag Inspectors	F&Ag Code Sec. 9562 as implemented by Title 3 CCR, Div. 2, Ch 7, Article 3 (commencing with sec. 1301), 9570.	Surveillance will be increased, especially at the border for live animals and animal products. Animal movement would be banned

	Impacts	Response	Involved Agencies	Legal Authority	Comments
					at the border. Additional law enforcement support will be needed for staffing all the roads without Border Stations. This will mean operating the Border Stations 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Dog teams from CDFA can also be used to assist in these efforts.
R20	First responder stress (veterinarians, law enforcement, disaster workers)	Critical incident stress management	CADMH, Employee Assistance Programs, county mental health, CISM teams	Stafford Act if Presidential declaration occurs & IA is authorized	Planned for and conducted by mental health professionals.

APPENDIX C – Indemnity and Interagency Funding Flowchart



APPENDIX D- Draft State of Emergency Proclamation

**PROCLAMATION
OF A
STATE OF EMERGENCY**

WHEREAS, a serious threat of extreme peril to the animal agriculture industry and the health and safety of persons exist throughout the State of California, caused by an outbreak of a serious exotic or foreign animal disease.

WHEREAS, the California Department of Food and Agriculture has authority in a foreign animal disease outbreak to confine and order the destruction of animals. This disease poses an estimated multi-billion dollar loss to California's economy should an outbreak reach catastrophic proportions.

WHEREAS, Article 2, Title 2, Division 1 of Chapter 7, Government Code, states that a "State of Emergency" means the duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state caused by such conditions as "...animal infestation or disease . . ."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, _____, Governor of the State of California, in accordance with the authority vested in me by the California Emergency Services Act, and in particular, Section 8625 of the California Government Code, **HEREBY PROCLAIM A STATE OF EMERGENCY** to exist within the state of California.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that all agencies of the state government cooperate fully with the California Department of Food and Agriculture and the Office of Emergency Services, to utilize and employ state personnel, equipment and facilities for the performance of any and all activities to alleviate this emergency.

I FURTHER DIRECT that as soon hereafter as possible, this proclamation be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given to this proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this XXth day of XXXXX, ____.

Governor of California

ATTEST:

Secretary of State

APPENDIX E: Pandemic and Avian Influenza (AI) California Scenario Matrix

Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) virus could potentially enter California initially through domestic poultry, humans, wild birds, or a combination of the aforementioned. An understanding of these scenarios is important to consider because the response implications of each scenario may differ, particularly with regard to risk communication and response resource allocation.

World Health Organization Pandemic Phase	Avian Influenza Phase	Implications
1. No new influenza subtypes in humans	1.1 AI virus not present in birds 1.2 Low Pathogenic AI (LPAI) virus present in birds	1.1.1 Low risk to humans 1.1.2 Low risk to humans with possible poultry health and economic consequences for poultry owners
2. No new influenza subtypes in humans	2.1 Notifiable H5 or H7 AI virus detected in poultry 2.2 Notifiable H5 or H7 AI virus detected in wild birds	2.1.1 FAD response lead by agricultural agencies 2.1.2 Safety concerns for owners, farm workers and first responders 2.1.3 Risk communication to general public 2.2.1 Coordinate wild bird surveillance with wildlife agencies 2.2.2 Surveillance on neighboring poultry premises 2.2.3 Risk communication to general public
3. New influenza subtype in humans with no human-to-human spread	3.1 AI virus not present in birds 3.2 LPAI virus present in birds 3.3 Notifiable H5 or H7 virus detected in poultry 3.4 Notifiable H5 or H7 AI virus detected in wild birds	3.1.1 Maintain baseline surveillance in poultry with possible enhanced human surveillance if no proven exposure to birds 3.2.1 Maintain baseline surveillance in poultry with possible enhanced human surveillance if no proven exposure to birds 3.2.2 Surveillance in humans and poultry if proven human exposure to birds 3.3.1 FAD response lead by agricultural agencies including increased AI surveillance 3.4.1 Coordinate wild bird surveillance with wildlife agencies 3.4.2 Enhance surveillance on neighboring poultry premises 3.4.3 Risk communication to general public
4. Small cluster(s) with limited human-to-human transmission, localized spread of a virus not yet adapted to humans	4.1 AI virus not present in birds 4.2 LPAI virus present in birds 4.3 Notifiable H5 or H7 virus detected in poultry	4.1.1 Enhanced surveillance in poultry 4.2.1 Enhanced surveillance in poultry 4.2.2 Risk communication to general public 4.3.1 FAD response lead by agricultural agencies including increased AI surveillance 4.3.2 Risk communication to general public

World Health Organization Pandemic Phase	Avian Influenza Phase	Implications
4. (continued)	4.4 Notifiable H5 or H7 AI virus detected in wild birds	4.4.1 Coordinate wild bird surveillance with wildlife agencies 4.4.2 Surveillance on neighboring poultry premises 4.4.2 Risk communication to general public
5. Larger cluster(s) but localized human-to-human spread, increased adaptation to humans but not fully transmissible	Same as 4.1 to 4.4	Similar to 4.1.1 to 4.4.2. Resources available to agricultural agencies from cooperating and support agencies for FAD response may become limited during a human pandemic
6. Increased and sustained transmission in the general population	Same as 4.1 to 4.4	Similar to 4.1.1 to 4.4.2 Resources available to agricultural agencies from cooperating and support agencies for FAD response may become limited during a human pandemic